This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 07595494 5

EXHIBIT

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

"An Haberdasher, and a *Carpenter*,
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapiser,
Were alle yclothed in o livere,
Of a solempne and grete fraternite.
Ful freshe and newe hir gere ypiked was;
Hir Knives were ychaped not with bras,
But all with silver wrought ful clene and wel,
Her girdeles and her pouches every del."

CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE

Worshipful Company of Carpenters

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM RECORDS IN THEIR POSSESSION

BY

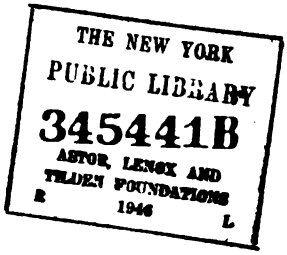
EDWARD BASIL JUPP

CLERK OF THE COMPANY

LONDON

WILLIAM PICKERING

1848


THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
345441B
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1946 L

"In youthe he lerned hadde a good mistere;
He was a wel good wright, a Carpentere."

Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

TO

THE MASTER, WARDENS,

AND

COURT OF ASSISTANTS,

OF THE

Worshipful Company of Carpenters,

THIS VOLUME,

WRITTEN WITH THEIR SANCTION,

IS,

WITH FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE FOR THEIR UNVARYING KINDNESS,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THEIR OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THERE are perhaps few subjects less generally understood than the constitution and history of the Trading Companies of London, societies which, in the height of their power, unquestionably exercised great influence in public affairs; and which, while they gave life to trade and commerce, formed at once a strong barrier and a connecting link between the nobles and the bulk of the population. The Companies became in fact a middle class, which afforded protection to the weak against the tyranny of the powerful, and at the same time lessened the wide gulf of separation existing in feudal times between the nobles and all other ranks; shewing to the haughty Barons that the sword was not the *only* passport to wealth and influence, and to the people holding out a prospect of advancement and security, which gave to the meanest subject a stake in the general welfare of the nation. The very government of these Guilds, as they were called, had a popular form, the executive consisting of a Master and Court of Assistants chosen from among the

Members in such a manner, that the humblest apprentice might look forward, after the lapse of a few years, to the attainment of the highest post. The more sagacious of our Monarchs soon perceived how valuable were such Societies as checks on the ever-growing encroachments of the proud Norman aristocracy, and they willingly granted them Charters of Incorporation, some even extending their patronage so far as to enrol themselves as Members. The great wealth of the Companies became a principal source of the prosperity of the nation, and no enterprise of importance could be undertaken without the concurrence of those who were to furnish the chief means for its execution.

Little appears to be generally known, of the voluminous and interesting Records possessed by the Companies; which yet abound with curious and valuable information, opening a wide field of research to the historian and the antiquary, and in fact to every one possessing even a common share of interest in the scenes and events of by-gone days. It is not, however, asserted that no Work has yet appeared on the subject of the Trade Companies. All who have consulted the pages of Herbert,* owe a debt of gratitude to an enthusiastic, a pains-taking, and an intelligent Author. A very interesting Work too, on one of the chief Companies, was compiled some

* "The History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London," by William Herbert.

years before the volumes we have just mentioned,* but as it was not placed within the reach of the public, its information and its merits have been seldom noticed.

The Author of the following pages believes that he may take the credit of being the first to attempt anything like a detailed history of any particular Company, and he was led by mere accident to engage in a task, from the labour and responsibility of which he would have shrunk, had he viewed it with more deliberation. The circumstance of the discovery by a workman, of some ancient Paintings, concealed by canvass in the Hall of the Company, led to many inquiries both as to the date of these productions, and the former condition and importance of the ancient Company to which they belong. The Author, from his official position, felt desirous of obtaining, and of affording to others, the information required, and with this view proceeded to search minutely the Records of the Company, mastering as well as he could, the difficulties of antiquated penmanship and orthography. He soon became an enthusiast in his researches, and extracted from the bulky volumes before him, all that appeared to him, and perhaps more than may appear to others, worthy of being rescued from oblivion and decay, collecting at the same time information bearing on his subject,

* An unpublished Work by Mr. Heath, entitled "Some account of the Grocers' Company."

from every available quarter.* Having laid the result of his labours before the Court of the Company, they were pleased to direct that the following pages be printed, principally for the perusal of the Members of the Company, who might naturally be expected to feel some interest in its early condition and proceedings, but also with the view of affording to others, some idea of the history of a civic fraternity.

The Author has to present his grateful acknowledgments to several kind friends for valuable assistance and advice. Gratitude would prompt him to name them, but he has been requested by one whose great acquirements are only equalled by his readiness to impart information to others, to abstain from mentioning his name. The Author, therefore, thinks it more consistent to return his hearty thanks to all,

* Without wishing to overrate the extent of his labours, the Author may be permitted to say, that inadequate as the result may appear, the compilation of this volume with that accuracy which it should be the aim of every writer on *facts* to attain, has cost him the minute inspection of many closely-written MS. books, of some hundred pages each, containing the accounts and minutes of the Court of the Carpenters' Company; as well as the perusal of several MSS. at the British Museum, and of various Records in the possession of the Corporation of London. He has likewise made researches at the different branches of the Public Record Office, and has bestowed some study on the pages of Stow, Hall, and other old historians, carefully collating many passages in their writings with the MSS. of the Company. The materials for the Notes alone, which are given in the Index at the close of the Volume, and will perhaps be found as worthy of attention as any other part of the Work, have cost the Author many hours of research.

without particular mention of any, by whom he has been so efficiently aided.

It now only remains for the Author to commit this result of his labours to the indulgent consideration of the Members of the Carpenters' Company, and of any other readers who may honor the following pages with a perusal. To those with whom he is officially connected, he knows from past experience, that he shall not appeal in vain; and with the general reader, he shall perhaps disarm criticism by saying that this work has been compiled, and the laborious researches to which he has alluded have been prosecuted, in the moments which might otherwise have been devoted to repose from the toils of an arduous profession.

In conclusion, the writer must express a hope that the example of the Carpenters' Company in allowing publicity to be given to their Records, may be followed by other Companies,* many of whom are known to possess archives of much interest; and he will feel that these pages have not been written in vain, should they, by such a result, produce an important accession to our information respecting the mediæval history of the metropolis.

---

* In the present Work it will be seen that some space is devoted to notices of the progress of building in London. Suppose that similar details were extracted from the Books of the Companies of Masons, Bricklayers, Joiners, Plasterers, Painter-stainers, &c., might we not hope to obtain a great addition to our present knowledge on this subject?

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page

INTRODUCTORY Remarks 1
Religious Observances 18
Transactions connected with general History 30
Internal History of the Company 133
Comprising
Powers of Search 134
Authority exercised by the Court 138
Opposition to Foreigners 142
Bye Laws 145
Admission of Female Members 161
Interference of Persons of Rank in the admission of Members 162
Office of King's Carpenter 165
Office of King's Surveyor 174
Impressment for the King's Works 183
Office of City Viewers 187
Members who attained Civic Honours 195
Social Meetings 197
Election Ceremonies 209
Carpenters' Hall 217
Almshouses 251
Transactions with other Companies 264
Notices respecting Building in London 270
Appendix 289
Index and Notes 317

LIST OF THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Copper Plates.

1, 2, 3, 4. Engravings of ancient Paintings in distemper in Carpenters' Hall, illustrative of Scriptural subjects connected with Carpentry.

No. 1. Represents the construction of the Ark.

No. 2. King Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple, from the Second Book of Kings, ch. 22.

No. 3. The Saviour, in his youth, assisting Joseph in his occupation as a Carpenter.

No. 4. Christ teaching in the Synagogue, when his hearers astonished at his wisdom, exclaimed "Is not this the Carpenter's Son?" St. Matthew, xiii. 55.

Wood Cuts.

1. Title-page. The Arms of the Carpenters' Company.
2. P. 10. The Arms of the Carpenters' Company, from the original Grant, dated 6th Edward IV.
3. P. 41. Cresset in the Tower of London.
4. Ibid. Morris Dancer, (temp. Henry VIII.) from the painted window at Betley, Staffordshire, belonging to G. Tollett, Esq.
5. P. 65. St. Paul's Cross, from an ancient Drawing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.
6. P. 123. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Richard Brown) riding in the Coronation Procession of King Charles II. From an Engraving by Hollar in Ogilby's narrative of the ceremony. (folio 1662.)
7. P. 153. Autographs and Seals of Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Thomas, Earl Dorset, Sir Thomas Flemynge and Sir Edward Coke.

[illegible] William Pennington, Esq. King's [illegible] Queen Elizabeth and James I.

[illegible] Esq. Carpenter to the [illegible] Charles II.

[illegible] Arms were by the [illegible] Carpenters' Company.

[illegible] at the Annual Elec-

[illegible] used on the same

[illegible] Chair, occupied [illegible] Company.

[illegible] to the Com-

[illegible] Carving with the Arms [illegible]

[illegible] the same time.

[illegible] Hall, from [illegible]

[illegible] Surrey.

[illegible] Almshouses at [illegible] a representation of Richard [illegible] Family at their devotions.

[illegible] Carpenters' Company [illegible]

[illegible] a Funeral of a Member [illegible]

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

THESE marks of contraction - ~ placed over words, denote the omission of one or more letters, usually m, n, r, en, er, ar, re, *or* ro, *as* thr̃of *for* thereof, chamb̃len *for* chamberlain, p̃pare *for* prepare. *A letter turned up thus* ſ, *or a* p *run through thus* p, *or thus* p, *denotes a similar contraction, as* pſent *for* present, pewt̃ *for* pewter, taps *for* tapers, p porcoſ *for* proportion. *A long* ſ *thus* ſ, *or thus* ſ, *stands for* ser *or* sen, *as* ſve *for* serve, conſnying *for* concerning, doſ *for* dozen. þ *is the Saxon* th; *thus* þe *for* the, þey *for* they, þof *for* thereof.

Attention to the foregoing remarks will enable the reader, with the occasional exercise of a slight degree of ingenuity, to understand most of the abbreviations in the extracts from ancient Records made in this Work. For his further assistance, we subjoin a Glossary of the words rendered most obscure by antiquated spelling, or less obvious contraction.

Assestens . .	Assistants
ayenst . .	against
botre . .	buttery
boyschellys . .	bushels
broþ . .	brother
cheveney . .	chimney
co'en, coeſ, coen . .	common
coiality, coïaltye . .	commonalty
colys, collys . .	coals
deř . .	dear
deryg, derige . .	dirge
di . . .	dimidium or half
dn̄e . . .	domine
dyſe, dȳuse, dyũys, dywerys	divers
eryn . . .	iron

eu̯y, evʳy	every
ffattys	ƒats
gavln, gavlvys, gavlunys	gallons
giests	joists
grenwyec, grenewyche, Grenwᶜʰ	Greenwich
greyd	agreed
hegis	eggs
helys	eels
hem	them
hie deys, Higħ deys, high Dese	high dais
hir	their
howpys	hoops
howynsys	ounces
hoysterys	oysters
Ihus, Jhū	Jesus
kerver	carver
longyd	belonged
lr͡es	letters
nones	nonce (occasion)
oncs. oz, ozes	ounces
oʳ	our
pabir, paꝑ	paper
parloᵃ, ꝑlowe, ꝑlour, ꝑlor, ꝑlar	parlour
peyntoᵃ	painter
pntys	apprentice
ꝑꝑre	proper
pʳvyd ꝑvided	provided
ꝑryche, ꝑryshe, ꝑyssh	parish
ꝓprestures	purprestures
pvse	peruse
pyke moꝓ	pyke-monger
quayr	quire
repac̄ons, raꝑpacyons, reꝑacyons	reparations
reſſ, Rec, Rs, Rsd, Re, Reſſuid	received
schew	stew
schvsing	choosing
Shireves, shrifes, sheryvys	Sheriffs

smon . .	sermon
Som^{a}, S$\tilde{m}$ . .	sum (total)
Somseō̃n . .	Assumption
spon, spone . .	spoon
svaunte . .	servant
systens . .	assistants
ſgeaunte, ſieant, ſgant	sergeant
ſten . .	certain
ſuyse, ſuys, ſuice .	service
ſvaunt . .	servant
Thr͡er . .	Treasurer
ˀtment . .	interment
towbys . .	tubs
twey . .	two
vpp . .	upper
wags . .	wages
warkemāschyp .	workmanship
warkemē . .	workmen
welam . .	William
wen, wha, whan .	when
whodde . .	wood
wīn, w^{t}in, wthin .	within
wor͡mashyp .	workmanship
w'out, wthout .	without
w^{t}, wth . .	with
ychaped . .	furnished with chapes*
y^{e} . .	the
yeldhall . .	Guildhall
yeven . .	given
y^{t} . .	that or it
zer . .	year
zerd . .	yard
zevet . .	given
zou . .	you
zyffe . .	gave

* Chape, the hook of a Scabbard, the metal part at the top. *Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary.*

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"Heaven, forming each on other to depend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all."

POPE.

THE truth expressed in the maxim, "Union is Strength," has induced men, from remote ages, to unite for the promotion of their individual interests. In times when the rights of property were little understood and less regarded, when the spirit of commercial enterprise and the accumulation of wealth were continually checked by the conviction of insecure possession, the necessity of combination for mutual protection soon became apparent. Associations of persons incidentally drawn together by their common fears or interests were therefore formed, each member of which contributed to a general fund, and became subject to laws framed for the benefit of the community.

In our own country these societies were originally styled "Guilds," a term of Saxon derivation, signify-

ing *a payment*. Their formation dates from an early period of our history, associations of this nature having existed during the sway of the Saxons in England. The earliest Guilds were however framed rather for the protection of life, and for succour in age and sickness, than for the encouragement of trade; during times of comparative barbarism, when the weak were ever at the mercy of the strong, and ere civilization was sufficiently advanced to suggest the idea or furnish the means of a system of national relief. They were in fact greatly analogous to modern Friendly or Benefit Societies, and in common with them, embraced as one special object, the providing for the due performance of the last solemn offices to their deceased members.*

From these societies sprang the Trade-Guilds, likewise called Fraternities, Mysteries, or Crafts; and in later days by the more general name of Companies. Some of these may be traced to an age preceding the Norman Conquest, though the only Trade-Guild now in existence, having incontestably an Anglo-Saxon origin, is the Saddlers'. Under the Feudal System, the number of Guilds greatly increased, as the encouragement that policy afforded to the oppression of the haughty Barons, rendered it imperative on the trading citizens of London and other large towns to secure by combination the only effectual means of resistance to the tyranny of the nobles. All who practised the same art or trade bound themselves in

---

* See under the head "Religious Observances," the note on this subject.

one great fraternity, and framed such regulations for their guidance and government as might ensure the advancement and protection of the trade they professed, and the relief of any member who might fall into distress. In course of time the objects for which these Guilds were formed were extended, and they were invested with Powers of Search, which not only added to their importance, but were intended to benefit the community at large, by securing them against the evils of fraud and ignorance.* For the legal recognition of these Guilds, however, the sanction of the Crown was necessary: otherwise, they were termed adulterine; and, in the reign of Henry II. we find by the records of the Exchequer, that no less than eighteen Guilds came under this designation, and were fined accordingly. The first Charter of incorporation is admitted to have been granted to the Weavers, who enjoyed certain privileges in the reign of Henry I. which were confirmed and extended by Henry II. The Saddlers, although a more ancient Guild, cannot

* Thus we find that Powers of Search were bestowed on the Goldsmiths, because merchants brought "from foreign lands counterfeit sterling," and that persons in the trade made "false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, lockets, and other jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in the silver than they ought, which they sell to such as have no skill in such things." Similar powers were bestowed on the Skinners, because among other reasons "the great as well as the commonalty, were often deceived by furriers, by old furs and hoods, which they believed to be new ones." The Powers of Search granted to the Carpenters' Company for protection against deficient measure of timber or insecure erections, will be mentioned at length hereafter.

boast of so early an incorporation, their Charter having been granted in the reign of Edward I.

The date of the formation of the Carpenters' Guild is a matter of much uncertainty. As it was not one of the eighteen amerced by Henry II. as adulterine, it may be inferred that it was not then in being, or that it was already invested with legal sanction, but we have no certain evidence in support of either supposition. Maitland, writing in 1739, terms it an "ancient fraternity," and assigns as the date of its incorporation, 7th July, 1344, (17 Edward III.) Stow, on the other hand, a much higher authority, who wrote in 1598, gives 7th July, 17 Edward IV. (1477) as the date of the first Charter. The Company certainly possess a Charter of the latter date; and as both writers agree in the day of the month, and the year of the reign, it is evident that unless there were two charters granted to the Company, each bearing date 7th July in the 17th year of the reign of an Edward, Maitland must be in error, and that the charter to which he refers as having been granted by Edward III. was in reality that of Edward IV.* To endea-

* Maitland is not the only author who has erred on the subject of our Company. Malcolm, in his "Londinium Redivivum," says that there is in the Cottonian Library, Vitellius F. 16, a manuscript account, much damaged by fire, of the formation, statutes, &c. of the Carpenters' Company. He has evidently mistaken for this document a manuscript account of the Society of St. Augustine de Pappey, in Bishopsgate Street. We have minutely inspected the manuscripts in question in the British Museum, and they contain nothing whatever relating to the Company. Pennant likewise, speaking of the old Guildhall in Aldermanbury, says thus: "Stow remembers its ruins, and says, that in his days it was used

vour to clear up this point, we have searched the Calendars to the Patent Rolls and the Charter Rolls at the Tower, and can find no charter prior to that of Edward IV. which is among the Patent Rolls.* Writers subsequent to Stow and Maitland differ on the subject, some following one authority, and some the other. It may be added, that it was customary in all charters after the first, to refer to those that had been previously granted to the same body, in these terms: "We have seen the Letters Patent of the Lord (Edward) King of England," &c. for which reason such subsequent charters are termed "Inspeximus Charters." The Carpenters' Company's Charter of Edward IV. is not "Inspeximus." The next Charter, that of 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, which is "Inspeximus," refers to no previous one except that of Edward IV.

But although there is no reason for believing the date assigned to the charter by Maitland to be correct, it must not be considered a matter of absolute certainty that the Carpenters' Company was not incorporated before 1477 (17 Edward IV). For many years previously, England had been distracted by the

---

as *Carpenters' Hall.*" The real passage in Stow is as follows:—"I myself have seen the ruins of the old Court Hall in Alderman-bury Street, which of late hath been employed as *a carpenter's yard.*"

* In the Harleian Manuscript, No. 6860, there is a list of 60 Companies, with their Arms, and the dates of their incorporation. This list was evidently made out upwards of two centuries ago, and the reference to the Carpenters is as follows:—"Carpenters the 26 Company they were incorporated the 17 of Edw. the 4th."

wars of the Roses, and it is very possible that a charter actually granted might not have been brought to the proper office for enrolment, or that in the confused state of public affairs, such a document might have been lost. The Common Seal of the Company and the Grant of the Arms, are dated 6 Edw. IV. (1466), eleven years before the Charter, and this might lead to the inference that there existed a charter previously to the date of these documents. An inference, however, very much weakened by an Entry in the Company's Account Book, containing the charge for the Seal under date 18 Edw. IV. The probability is that the subject of incorporating the Company was in debate as early as the 6th Edward IV. and that although the Seal was then prepared, and the Grant of Arms made out, the completion of the Charter was for some cause delayed till the 17th year of that reign. The following entries in the Account-book strengthen this conclusion:

1472. 12*th Edwd.* 4*th.*

Itm̃ paid for the copy of the corpaciõn . viij^{d}

1475. 15*th Edwd.* 4*th.*

Itm̃ paid to maister naylarde for the copy of a corporacõn . . . . . x^{s} viij^{d}

1477. 17*th Edwd.* 4*th.*

Itm̃ paid for a corporacõn . . . . . xxiiij^{li} viij^{d}

1478. 18*th Edwd.* 4*th.*

Itm̃ paid for the Seele for the Crafte . . xxviij^{s}

This sum of £24. 0*s.* 8*d.*, which was paid for the "Corporacon" or Charter, was raised by subscription among the members of the Company, a list of whose names, thirty in number, with the sums contributed by each, is thus headed:

"The yere of oure lord God m^li^cccclxxvij and in the yere of Kyng Edward the iiij^th^ xvij was the corporacoñ purchased by þ^e^ labo^r^ of Thoms perte, John White, Rob^t^. Crosby & Pers baily the viij^th^ day of Auguste And thes be the names of them y^t^ gaffe therto."

Whatever may be the date of the Incorporation, the existence of the Guild prior to Edward IV's reign is indisputable. His charter was granted at the instance of "the freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London" to "Peter bailie, john White, & Andrew essex, Freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London," shewing the existence of Freemen of the Guild prior to that time, and indeed a distinct notice of the Guild as existing in the last year of the reign of Henry V. (1421-2) is to be found in a book belonging to the Brewers' Company:* while Stow, in giving the date of the Carpenters' Incorporation, acquaints us that the Society was one of ancient standing. It also appears from records in the possession of the Carpenters' Company, that in 1428, the site of the present Hall was let to "Richard Aas, Peter Sextein & Richard Punchon, citizens and carpenters of London," and in the next year a Hall was built. In 1438 the Guild was exercising the usual

* The entry in which this occurs is very curious. The heading is in Latin, but runs thus in English. "The Titles of divers Crafts in the City of London of old accustomed and continuing in this the 9th Hy. V. 1421-2, and here specified in case they may in any manner be of advantage to the Hall and Company of Brewers." No less than 112 "Crafts" are mentioned, the Carpenters standing the 30th, between the Masons and the Pewterers. *Brewers' Company, Court Minutes from* 1418 *to* 1440, *Folio* 2."

functions of a trade mystery, and the before-mentioned Richard Punchon, with William Crofton and Thomas Coventry were its Wardens, as will presently be shown by the first entry in the first book of Accounts. The earliest direct mention we find of the Carpenters' Company is, therefore, in 1421, and it is then spoken of as a Craft of no recent formation, while the very nature of the trade induces the conviction that an association for its protection must have had a far earlier origin. The City Records show that at least as early as the beginning of Edward I.'s reign (1271) two Master Carpenters, and the same number of Master Masons were sworn as officers to perform certain duties with reference to buildings, and walls, and the boundaries of land in the city, evidently of much the same nature as those confided to a similar number of members of these two Companies, under the title of City Viewers, until within little more than a century since. To this subject we shall refer fully hereafter. We make allusion to it here, as it affords just ground for the conjecture that these Carpenters and Masons were members of existing Guilds.*

The Records of this Company, though surpassed in

---

* In entries in the Records of the Exchequer of the 31st year of Edward I. (1303), mention is made of Wills fil Willi de Suthwerk Carpentar, Philip le Carpent, and Adam le Carpent. The use of the definite article here seems to denote the member of a Guild, as members of other Guilds certainly then in existence, are thus designated. See "*Ancient Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer, by Sir F. Palgrave.*"

We may also refer to the quotation from Chaucer at the commencement of this volume. He there introduces among his Can-

antiquity by those of some few others, the Grocers', for example, yet present a tolerably unbroken series from the 17th year of Henry VI.; and the Great Fire of London, by which the Books of so many other Companies were destroyed, fortunately stayed its ravages before reaching Carpenters' Hall.

The Warden's Account-book contains the following entries, showing the existence of Ordinances or Bye-laws for the government of the Society as early as 1455.

1455. *34th Henry 6th.*

Receyvyd of eſty brōþ whan þey were sworn to the ordynance	j^{d} þ^{e} som^{a} vj^{s}
Itm̃ spendyd in the parlo^{r} whan the ordynaunce was fyrst rad	xvj^{d}
Itm̃ spendyd on ye morrow aft^{r} þe quart^{r} day in the halle whan the ordenaunce was redde afor þe crafte	iij^{s} viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd to Doctor Wardulfe for hys labor	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm̃ spendyd w^{t} oure counsel at dyſse tymes for the ordinaunce	xvj^{d}
Itm̃ payd for parchemē to þ^{e} ordinañ . .	iij^{s} vj^{d}
Itm̃ payd for the wrytyſſof þe same ordinañ	iij^{s}

terbury Pilgrims, five individuals of different trades, (a carpenter being one) whom he describes as clothed in the livery of a "greate fraternitie." Poets, it is true, are not always to be relied on for accuracy in their statements of facts, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that Chaucer should have described these five persons as being members of fraternities which had no existence in his day, and we have shown that one of them, the Weavers, had been long before incorporated. We therefore think we may safely render our thanks to the poet for establishing the existence of a great fraternity of Carpenters as early as the reign of Richard II., when the Canterbury Tales are supposed to have been written.

Itm̃ payd for þ^e^ kalunder in the ordenaf and for þe byndynge . . . . . xxj^d^ob
Itm̃ spendyd when we whent aboute ye ordynaunce . . . . . iiij^d^
Itm̃ payd to the notary hys labor at dyuers tymes . . . . . ij^s^ iiij^d^
Itm̃ payd to the skerevener for the dyvyce of the ordinaunce and for þ^e^ wrytyn in pabir . . . . . iij^s^ iiij^d^

1457. 36*th* *Henry* 6*th*.

It̃ reſſ of diuers men that were swore to þ^e^ ordenãnce . . . . . iij^s^ x^d^

A copy of the original Grant of the Arms, and a translation of the Charter of Edward IV. are here subjoined:

Grant of Arms.

O alle nobles and gentilles thise presentes Lr̃es heryng or seyng William Hawkeslowe otherwise called Clarenseux Kyng of Armes of the Southe Marches of Englond sendeth humble and due recommendacion as it appteyneth ffor soo moche as the felowshiꝑ of the Crafte of Carpenters of þe Worshipfull and noble Citee of London courageously moeved to exercise and vse gentill and cõmendable guydyng in suche laudable maner and fourme as may best sounde vnto gentrice by the which they shall mowe with Goddes grace to atteigne vnto honour and worshiꝑ haue Desired and prayde me the said Kyng of Armes that Y by the power and auctorite by the Kynges good grace to me in that behalf cõmytted shuld devise a Conisaunce of

Armes for ye said felowshiꝑ and Crafte which they and theire Successours might boldly and vowably occupie chalenge and enioye for evermore without any puidice or rebuke of any estate or gentil of this Realme. At the instaunce and request of whom I the said Kyng of Armes takyng respecte and consideracion vnto the goodly entent and disposicion of the said ffelowshīꝑ and Crafte have deuised for þem and thire Successours thise armes folowyng that is to sey A felde Siluer a Cheveron sable grayled iij Compas of the same Which armes Y of my said power and auctorite have appoynted yeven and graunted to and for the said ffelowshiꝑ and Crafte and theire Successours and by thise my presentes lres appoynte, yeve, and ꝺgunte vnto them the same. To have, chalenge, occupie, and enioye, without any puidice or empechement, for evermore. In Witnesse whereof Y the said Kyng of Armes to thise presentes have sette my seall of Armes w^t^ my signe manuell Yeven at the Citee of London the xxiiij day of the moneth of Nouember The sixt yere of the regne of oure Souerayne Lord Kyng Edward the fourth.

CLARENSSEVX *Kyng off Armes.*

W H

The Motto of the Company consists of a short but excellent precept, "Honour God." We have not been able to ascertain when it was first assumed, and it is not as we have seen in the Grant of Arms. During some repairs in the great Hall in 1845, at which time the Paintings, fully described hereafter, were discovered, there was also found, in a very decayed state, a Painting, in distemper, of the Arms of the Company, supported by two nude figures of boys in a recumbent posture. In the Harleian Manuscript No. 472, there are drawings in ink of the Arms of

60 Companies, with short observations on each. This document, though apparently of earlier date than the list referred to in the note at page 5, is not older than 1597, as it contains the date of that year; and to judge from the handwriting, may probably have been drawn up about that time. Here the Carpenters' Arms have the two nude figures, but the figures are erect, each one holding a bough, and the two boughs meet over the shield. On the official seal of the Company, figures very similar are introduced.

Charter.

EDWARD by the grace of God, king of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland, To all people to whom these present letters shall come greeting: Know ye that we, at the instance of our well beloved lieges the Freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London, have understood that divers workmanships or works in the mystery aforesaid have oftentimes heretofore been made, and daily are made, insufficiently, which thing if it should be suffered to be so done it would redound not only to our prejudice but also to the manifest deceit of our liege people and subjects, and that for want of government correction and oversight to be had in the said mystery, we, willing to meet with such prejudice and deceit as we are bounden for the bettering of our lieges and subjects aforesaid of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have granted and given license for us and our heirs, as much as in us is unto our well beloved Peter Bailie, John White, and Andrew Essex, freemen of the mystery of Carpentry of our city of London, that they or any of them, to the praise, glory, and honour of the omnipotent God, and of the glo-

rious and undefiled Virgin Mary, may make, found, and establish one perpetual brotherhood, or guild, within the said city to remain for ever, to consist of one master, three wardens, and commonalty of freemen, of the mystery of Carpentry, abiding and to be dwelling within the said city of London and the suburbs and precincts of the same, and of the brethren and sisters of freemen of the said mystery, and of others which of their own devotion will be of the same brotherhood or Guild. And that the said Master, Wardens, and commonalty shall be one body and one commonalty, incorporated in deed and in name of one master, three wardens, and commonalty for evermore, and that they shall be persons able and capable in law to purchase and receive, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, services, and other possessions whatsoever, of any person or persons which will give, bequeath, or assign the same unto them. To have and to hold to the said master, wardens, and commonalty and their successors for ever. And that they may have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for ever for the business of the said mystery and brotherhood, and guild aforesaid. And that they, by the name of MASTER, WARDENS, and COMMONALTY of the MYSTERY of FREEMEN of the CARPENTRY of our CITY of LONDON may plead and be impleaded in any courts and places whatsoever, before any justices or judge whatsoever, in any actions, suits, pleas, quarrels, and demands, of what condition or nature soever they be. And that the said commonalty, that is to say, the Freemen of the said mystery, whensoever they will, may choose, and make of themselves according to the ordinance by them thereof to be made one master and three wardens to support their businesses and the matters touching the mystery and brotherhood or guild aforesaid. And that the said master and wardens for the time being shall have full power and authority to oversee, search, rule and govern the said commonalty and mystery, and all men occupying the same, their servants, stuffs, works, and merchandizes whatsoever belonging or appertaining to the said

mystery within the city aforesaid, the suburbs, and precincts of the same for evermore, and their defaults to punish and correct, and cause to be corrected, according to their discretions. And that the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, as often as they please, and when need shall be, may make and ordain honest and reasonable statutes, ordinances, and constitutions for the good rule and government of the said mystery, and the same may use and enjoy them at their pleasure, change without impeachment or grievance of us or our heirs, or of the justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, or other officers or ministers of us or of our said heirs, or of any others whomsoever. And further, we do, by virtue of these presents, straitly command all and singular, Mayors, Sheriffs, serjeants at mace, bailiffs, and other officers whatsoever within the said city, the suburbs, and precincts of the same, that they be intending, counselling, and helping in all things, diligently, unto the said master and wardens and every of them for the time being, in the exercise and execution of the premises whensoever they shall be thereunto duly requested by the said master and wardens or any of them for the time being. And moreover of our abundant grace, we have given and granted licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, that when the said brotherhood or guild shall be so made, founded, and established, they and their successors may take lands, tenements, and rents, with the appurtenances which are not holden of us, to the value of twenty shillings by the year, above all reprises of any person or persons that will give, bequeath, grant, or assign the same unto them. To have and to hold, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors for ever, and we do likewise, by virtue of these presents, give special licence to the same person or persons, that he or they may bequeath, grant, and assign the said lands, tenements, and rents, with the appur-

tenances, of the yearly value aforesaid, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their said successors. To have and to hold, to them and their successors, as is aforesaid, for evermore, to bear certain charges incident to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, the statute of not putting lands and tenements into mortmain or other statute, act, or ordinance to the contrary, made, set forth, or ordained, notwithstanding, so as by inquisitions thereof to be duly taken and to be rightly returned into the chancery of us or our heirs, it be found that this may be done without the loss or prejudice of us or our heirs, or of any others whomsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 7th day of July, in the 17th year of our reign.

Reference has already been made to the earliest entry in the Company's books. It possesses sufficient interest to justify its insertion here at length.

Jhũ and hes moder deẽ haue mercy on Croffton the Carpen(ter)
he zyffe zou this boke to all ye Companye

Md. That ys to wete y^{t} we Richard punchon Willm̃ Croffton Thom̃s Coventr̃ Wardeynes haue re$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{f}$ of quarterag now at the ffest of Seynt Michell In the 3eẽ of our lege lord the Kyng Herr̃ þ^{e} vj the conquest xvij (1438)

ffor the fferst quar't day	x^{s} ij^{d}
Md. Also that We haue re$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{f}$ ffor Crystemas terme next suyng	ix^{s} ix^{d}
Md. Also that We haue re$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{f}$ ffor Ester terme next after y^{t}	ix^{s} ix^{d}
Md. Also that We haue re$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{f}$ ffor Midsomer terme next that	viij^{s} ix^{d}
Sm̃^{a} xxx viij^{s} v^{d}	

Md. That ys to wete off the reſſ of y^e^ Rents and off ffremen makyng . . . . .
Md. ffierst reſſ off the Tenauntrye ffor the ȝeř byffor xxvj^s^ viij^d^
Md. Also reſſ of Willm̄ Melorede ffor halffe ȝeř ffor the ȝerde . . . . . xiij^s^ iiij^d^
Md. Also reſſ off Richard Walffrey ffor hys ffredom . . . . . xl^s^
Md. Also reſſ in the halle of þ^e^ Graunte off owř hallyng . . . . . .

(Here follow 16 names with the sums paid by each.)

Sm̄^a^ of owř reſſ vj^li^ xvj^s^ vij^d^

payements that We iij Wardeynes haue paide owte ffor þ^e^ ȝeř

John Northe payde for þ^e^ ȝeř . . . . vj^s^ viij^d^
paide to Willm̄ Mendam ffor the ȝeř . . xxvj^s^ viij^d^
paide to Willm̄ Mendam hys hode ffor þ^e^ ȝeř . v^s^
paide to Seynt Marye Spetell ffor queyte rente xx^s^
paide to Willm̄ Marwe ffor twey tabell . . xiij^s^ iiij^d^
paide ffor a Trentall at the ffrere austeyn . . ij^s^ vj^d^
paide ffor Robrt Gambone ffor hys berryeng . viij^d^
paide to Willm̄ Burton Wexchaundler at þ^e^ Somsēon of ouř lady ffor v^li^ & iij quar^r^ of newe Wex þ^e^ pounde vj^d^ . . . . Sm̄^a^ ij^s^ xj^d^
Also paide to Willm̄ Burton ffor xv^li^ and halffe makyng of olde Wex . . . . . viij^d^
Also paide to Willm̄ Burton ffor þ^e^ ꝑment of Watkyn Alewyne . . . . . ij^s^ ij^d^
Also paide to Willm̄ Burton ffor þ^e^ ꝑment of John Weylde . . . . . ij^s^ ij^d^
Also paide ffor twey newe borde cloþes* playne ix^s^ iiij^d^
Also paide ffor iij doſ platers and iiij doſ dysches

* Table-cloths.

and xxv saunsers of pewt weyng viij^{xx} and
xviijlb þ^{e} lb iij^{d} . . . . Sm^{a} xliiij^{s} vj^{d}
Sm^{a} of payment vj^{li} xvi^{s} vij^{d}

(Fir)st we deliſd j cheste wþ a loke and a key
Also j box wyth twey keyes
Also twey cloþes of werks and twey cloþes playne
Also iiij longe towell playne
Also vij torchetts and twey taperrs of xxiiijll weyȝth
Also vij squar taperrs standyng at Seynt Marye spetell
Also v bannerrs for menstrall
Also iij Tresteles Willm Croffton hath ȝevetȝou
Also Thoms Coventr^{e} iij Tresteles ffor þ^{e} medell tabell

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

"Trentals, sayd he, deliveren fro penance
Hir frendes soules as wel olde as yonge."
CHAUCER.—*The Sompnoure's Tale.*

"he hath sent
After a bere, and it all overspradde
With cloth of gold, the richest that he hadde."
CHAUCER.—*The Knighte's Tale.*

THE trading Companies of London partook much, at the time of their formation, of the character of ecclesiastical Institutions. Many, if not all, had a Patron Saint, usually chosen with reference either to some fancied connection with their craft, or to the name of the church where the company was accustomed to assemble: for example, the Fishmongers selected St. Peter, the patron of Fishermen; while the Drapers chose the Virgin Mary, and the Merchant Taylors, St. John the Baptist; the reason assigned being that the former was the Mother, the latter, the Harbinger of the Lamb. Each company, moreover, supported a priest, and contributed sums for the performance of dirges and masses for the souls of deceased members, and also for tapers, which were kept burning in the church where the Company met.* No express allu-

* The language employed in several of the Charters, shows that the supposed benefit of a share in the prayers and offices of the

sion is made in the charters or records of the Carpenters' Company to their Patron Saint, but it was probably the Virgin: or, like the Grocers, they may have invoked the protection of "All Saints,"* since we find that they maintained lights both in the church of St. Mary Spital, and in that of All-Hallows, otherwise All Saints, which two churches were in the vicinity of Carpenters' Hall. The probability that the Virgin was their patroness is strengthened by the address to *Jesus and his mother dear*, found at the beginning of their oldest Account-book, and by the statement in their charter, that the brotherhood then founded was to be to the praise, glory, and honour of the omnipotent God, and of the glorious and undefiled Virgin Mary; and this Company, with a stretch of fancy or presumption certainly not exceeding that

---

priest, was not without its influence in inducing the Sovereign to grant the corporate privilege. The charter of Edward IV. to the Drapers' Company affords a striking instance of this, it being grounded on their offer to provide "for the exhibition and sustentation of two chaplains to pray and celebrate Divine offices for the good estate of us and of our dearest consort Elizabeth Queen of England, and for the wholesome government of the Gild or fraternity aforesaid, and the good and perfect health of the brothers and sisters whilst they live; also for our souls, when we depart hence, and for the souls of the most illustrious Prince Richard, late Duke of York, our father, Edmund, late Earl of Rutland, our brother, our late dear Kinsman, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, our late beloved and faithful Kinsman Thomas Neville, knight, son of the said Richard, Earl of Salisbury, also for the souls of all the brothers and sisters of their gild or fraternity deceased."

* St. Anthony is usually considered the Patron Saint of the Grocers, but, in some of their records, they address "St. Antony and All Saints."

attributed to the Drapers and Merchant Taylors, might have considered that they had a peculiar claim to the favour of the Mother of Him who, while on earth, was called "The Carpenter's Son."

Several items in the extract at pp. 16 and 17, bear witness to the fact, that, at a very early period of their history, the Company were not remiss in attention to their religious observances; for instance, the charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* for a trentall at the "ffrere augsteyn" (Austin Friars), the payments to William Burton the wax-chandler, the mention of the square tapers standing at St. Mary Spitall, and the charge of 5*s.* for the "prestys hode." The entries we now give occur subsequently among many others:

1454. 33*rd Henry* 6*th.*

payd for ij hodys for the prestys . . . x^{s}
Itm payd for the prestys Dyner . . . xij^{d}

1457. 36*th Henry* 6*th.*

payde to a prist for the dirige of Thom̄s Smyth . iiij^{d}

1460. 39*th Henry* 6*th.*

payde for v tapres of Wexe for the lighte at Seint Mary Spitell . . . . . iiij^{s}

1462. 2*nd Edward* 4*th.*

payd for the tryntall to the pson of all^{e} halune . ij^{s} vj^{d}

1468. 8*th Edward* 4*th.*

payd for the makyng of v Tapers at all halowen . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

1506. 22*nd Henry* 7*th.*

Payd to broūne the wex chañdeler for the hyr̃ of iiij nve torchy's for deryge & massis & ij taps ii candylstykks for the hersse and mendyng of lygthe in the chirchis . . . . . iiij^{s}

1509. 1*st Henry 8th.*

payd to the p̃son of Aſt Halowes in the walle fo^{r} his Atendans to the Crafte when they goo to beryings to derygs and massys & fo^{r} y^{e} bed roſt vj^{s} viij^{d}

1554.

Rsd̃ at the hy mas on oure Daye for the offeryng vij^{d}

1555.

Itm payd to y^{e} pryst for Hy masse & for the soule masse & derege . . . . . xij^{d}

Itm payd to the Clarke of y^{e} prysche for mase & derege & for ryngyng of bells . . . xij^{d}

A prominent part of the duties of the Companies consisted in attending the funerals of deceased members, and providing the means of interment for such as died in poverty. When the deceased had been affluent, the funeral was frequently conducted with great pomp, and the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries were sometimes present. The funeral of Sir Thomas Roe, a Merchant tailor, who died in 1570, was attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.*

We have already inserted more than one charge for "berryeng," and there are many subsequent entries of the same description. The following disclose a custom commonly adopted after a funeral:

1616.

Rec the xiijth daye of Maye at the funeral of Mrs.

---

* Sir Thomas, in his charitable bequests, included the Carpenters' Company, to two poor freemen of which, he bequeathed 4*l.* a year each for ever.

Burnham, the wyfe of Mr. Willm Burnham for a drincking for the Liverye . . . . iij^{li} ij^{s}

1620.

Spent at the Buriall of Mr. John Bird second warden of this cõialty at the Greene Draggon in Pouleschurch yarde* . . . . vj^{li} xiij^{d}

Most of the Companies had a state pall or hearse-cloth, usually made of velvet and silk richly embroidered in gold. The Fishmongers still preserve one, of which the centre is of cloth of gold. That the Carpenters, as early as 1513, possessed a pall

---

* We have alluded, in our introductory remarks, to the early Guilds formed in the Anglo-Saxon age for mutual protection and succour on the principle of benefit or burial societies. The following passages from the rules of two of these Guilds are interesting, and show that their Religious Observances and those of the Trade Companies were somewhat similar. We quote from "A Treatise on Friendly Societies," by Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S., who takes the account from Dr. Hickes's Dissertatio Epistolaris De Ling. Vett. Septentrional. usu, pp. 21, 22. (*Thesaurus*, iii.) The rules are translated from the Saxon. The first is from those of a Society of noblemen and gentlemen at Cambridge:

"When any member shall die, he shall be carried by the whole "Society to whatever place of interment he shall have chosen; "and whoever shall not come to assist in bearing him, shall forfeit "a sextarium of honey, the Society making up the rest of the ex- "pence, and furnishing each his quota towards the funeral enter- "tainment."

SOCIETY AT EXETER.

"This meeting is held in the city of Exeter for the sake of God "and our own Souls that we may make such ordinances as tend "to our welfare and security as well in this life as in that future "state we wish to enjoy in the presence of God our Judge.

"Three stated meetings to be held every year—at each meet- "ing every member to contribute 2 sextaria of Barley meal, and

manufactured of these costly materials, appears by the following entries:

1513. *5th Henry 8th.*

Pd for ij ȝerdes and halffe quartar and the nell of Cloth of gold p^{r} the ȝerd xliij^{s} iiij^{d} . . . . . sm̃^{a}	iiij^{li}	xiiij^{s}	ix^{d} ob
Pd for iij ȝerds of blakk welwet p^{r} the ȝerd xij^{s} vj^{d} . . . . . sm̃^{a}	xxxvij^{s}		vj^{d}
Pd for vij ȝerds and quarter of bokram .		iij^{s}	x^{d}
Pd for frynge		x^{s}	iiij^{d}
Pd for Ryband			xx^{d}
Pd to the brotherar for hysse warkmanschyppe	viij^{li}		
Spent a pon the brotherar when he browygȟt hame the clothe			xvj^{d}
Spent a pon Mastyr lankestyr the herrad of Armys for the ovyrsyght of your clothe		ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Pd to a skyrvynar for the ovyrseyng of your wrythyng			viij^{d}
Sm̃^{a}	xv^{li}	xji^{s}	ix^{d} ob

In 1592 there are the charges for another hearse-cloth:

"every Knight one together with his quota of honey. At each "of these meetings, a priest shall sing 2 masses, the one for the "living, the other for the departed members. Every lay brother "shall likewise sing two psalms, (the one for the living, the other "for the departed members.) Every one shall moreover in his "turn, procure six masses and six Psalms to be sung at his own "proper expence. That when any member is about to go abroad, "each of his fellow members shall contribute 5*d.*, and if any mem-"ber's house shall have been burnt 1*d.*

"If any member shall treat another member in an abusive man-"ner, his reparatory fine shall be 30*d.*

1592.

Paied for v yards of blake velvett . .	iiij^{li}	xix^{s}	ij^{d}
Paied for x oz of depe silver fringe at v^{s} vj^{d}		lv^{s}	
Paied for vj oz of blake silke and silver fringe at iij^{s} iiij^{d} the oz . . .		xx^{s}	
Paied to John Ellidg the Imbroderer for making the new hearse-clothe . .	v^{li}	xv^{s}	
Sm̃^{a}	xiiij^{li}	ix^{s}	ij^{d}

1626.

paid a Tailor for mend^{g} of our Hearse-cloth		vj^{s}	

Much of the plate presented to the Companies by their members (of which the Carpenters' Company had a considerable quantity) was fashioned in accordance with their ecclesiastical character, being ornamented with the figure of a Saint or some other religious device. In the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, we find, in an inventory of plate, the following articles enumerated:

"ij gret massers wyth I H S yn the bosses weyng	xxiij oncs
It a maser of Wyllyam preste w^{t} a ymagge of sent thomas yn the bosse And a skyer yn hys hand weyng	vj oncs

John Ruddokke gave a maser of Sylv̄ gylte w^{t} a picture of Jhus*

Rs of Rychard togoode yongest Warden a Syllū spone w^{t} peter†

* Some of these massers had been in the possession of the Company from a much earlier period. In 1456, we have this entry: Itm̃ paid for the mendinge of a prente in a maser, . . ij^{s}. vi^{d}.

† We find, from the Order-book, under date 18th June, 1644,

Rs of Roger coke yowgest warden a sellwer spon w^{t} powll
Rs of Rychard madawke yowgest warden a selwer spon w^{t} andrew
John Samson yowngest warden a selwer spon w^{t} John s
Stewen punchon yongest warden a selwer spone w^{t} J H u s
welam dostelle yongest warden a selwer spone w^{t} thomas
Rs of thomas bosbey yongest warden a syll^{p} spon w^{t} Jamys
Rs of Wyllam Walker yongeste warden a syll^{p} spon of Jamys the les."

Several pages of the old account-book from which we have been quoting, are inscribed with the letters IHS or IHus, and in the earlier pages with IHC. On one page we meet with IHC. Maria; this occurs in the 13th year of Henry VII., at which period the accounts were made up at Lady Day.*

---

that it was of ancient custom for the youngest Warden to present a piece of plate to the Company on the Audit-day, when he rendered up his account. The above entries show that the favourite gifts in these early times were Apostle-spoons.

* The popular notion that the letters IHS are the initials of three Latin words, is questioned in Brady's "Clavis Calendaria." The supposition that both IHS and IHC are merely contractions of the Greek name for Jesus, has lately been most ably supported. See a paper entitled "An Argument for the Greek origin of the Monogram IHS," read before the Cambridge Camden Society, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1841. We quote a few lines, but the whole is well worth perusal: "There are probably few present who do not know that the letters IHS are explained in several ways, though the proposed solutions may be classed in two grand divisions. By some the monogram is supposed to be made up of the initial letters of three distinct words, whether "Jesus Hominum Salvator, or "Conservator," or "Consolator," or of the three "In Hoc Signo," while others, as ourselves, assert that the symbol is formed out of the first two letters and the last letter of the Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ. Every one, I

The will of Thomas Warham, a benefactor to the Carpenters' Company, of which he had been Master, gives a curious account of the conditions under which property was frequently bequeathed before the Reformation, and which the Company in this instance were bound to see fulfilled. The Will bears date 1477, and directs that

"the maister, wardeyns, and comynaltee for the tyme beyng hold and obſue or doo to be holden and obſued, aswell in the chirch of seint Deonyse Bakchirch of the citee of London, as in the chirch of Seint Andrewe atteþ[e] Shafte vppon Cornhill of the same Citee, that is to sey in either chirch of the same chirches, the day in which it shall happ me to decesse, yf noo lawfull impedyment lette hit; Or ells w[t]in v dayes that Daye next folowyng or immedyatly suyng, as well and convenyently as it shall, now to be made solemply, devoutly and distinctly the Anniſsary by note for my sowle, the sowles of my father, my mother, my kynrede, frendes, and benefactours and all cristen sowles: that is to-sey: ffirst in the evyſ bifore the grete Crucifix in the body of either chirch of the chirches aforseid, leide or put an honest clothe in maſ of A tumbe or sepulture w[t] ij tapers; that is to sey at either ende of the same sepulture or tumbe ooſ taper brennyng. the pson of either chirch of the seid chirches in his chirch, or his deputee and all the preestes and clerkes of either chirch of the same chirches, that is to sey eſy preest and clerk for the tyme beyng in either chirch of the chirches aforseid to whom or in which

---

presume, remembers, that in ancient MSS., and in monumental and other inscriptions, the Greek Σ is always represented by a letter like our C." Then follows an elaborate argument fully confirming the Author's position. The fact that, in our books the H is occasionally followed by a "u" and a small "s" might afford, were it needed, additional corroborative evidence.

they serue, devoutly and distinctly sying placebo and dirige w^t^ lawdes and full ꝑuice of people passed to God after thuse of Salisbury in anniũsaries vsed and accustumed. And in the morꝛ sỳng there in either chirch of the chirches aforseid ooꝛ high masse w^t^ thoffice of Requiem eternam; by the which exequies and masses finisshed, in either of the chirch of the seid chirches, either ꝑson of the same chirches in his chirch or his depute, preestes, & clerkes shall gader togider about the sepulture or tumbe sỳngỳng there this Response, libera me dñe, w^t^ other prayers for people passed to God in such caas vsed; and also sey this psalme, De profundis w^t^ versicles and orisons for my sowle and the sowles aforseid. And also that the bells of either chirches of the chirches aforseid be rong in the tỳme of exequies and masse aforseid.

Also that the forseid Wardeyns and comynaltee of the crafte or mystere aforseid for the tỳme beyng and their Successours all and singuler eũy yere in tỳme to come for eũmore, Expende, dispose and pay about my seid Anniũsary in the chirches aforseid to be obꝛued and fulfilled in maꝛ & fourme aforseid, xx^s^ of lawfull money of England in the fourme vndrewreten. that is to sey to either ꝑson of either chirche of the chirches aforseid which for the tỳme shall be, if he in his ꝑpre ꝑsone be ꝑsent at his chirch whan the seid exequies & masse of requiem shall be, to haue for his laboure viij^d^. yet neũthelesse I woll that asofte as it happeth any ꝑsons or ꝑson of any chirch of the seid chirches, or their Successours, in his chirch from the seid anniũsary to be absent, soo ofte the seid viij^d^ to them or hym of the same ꝑsons or ꝑson and their or his Successours as it is aforseid to be payde happ̃ to be absent, be disposed and distributed among pore housholders and dwellyng w^t^in the ꝑisshes of seint Dionise and Seint Andrewe aforseid, eũy of the same poure housholder takyng j^d^. to eũy preest of the same chirch beyng present and helpyng at the same Diriges and masse iiij^d^. And to either pissh clerk of either

pissh of the Chirches forseid for Rỳngỳng of belles and doỳng and fulfillỳng thoos thỳngs appteỳnỳng to his office viij^{d}. And for sustentacion of the tapers in the chirches forseid, for the anniũsary forseid, iij^{s} iiij^{d}. And whatesoeũ of the forseid xx^{s} oũ the charge aforseid be residue for and in almes among pore housholders dwellỳng w^{t}in the seid pisshes for to prayꝰ devoutlỳ for mỳ sowle and the sowles aforseid. And this bỳ the counseiłł and advise of the Chirch wardeỳns of either chirch of the chirches aforseid for the tỳme beỳng."

In a note appended to Warham's Will, it is stated that he died in the 21st year of Edward IV. (1481), and, in the next year, the account-book contains the following entry:

1482. 22*nd Edward* 4*th.*

paide for ij obbites for Maister Warhm̃ . . xx^{s}

This sum of 20*s.* was annually paid by the Company till the period of the Reformation, when all charges on land for priests' wages, obits, and lights, became, by Act of Parliament, the property of the Crown. The last payment under Warham's Will to the Crown was in the 3rd year of Edward VI., 1549, at which time all the City Companies redeemed these annual payments of the King, and those Companies whose property lay under considerable charges of this kind, were obliged to sell land in order to raise the requisite amount for the redemption. The terms required by the Crown are stated by Stow to have been twenty years' purchase. Agreeably to this we find that the Carpenters' Company paid £8 for the purchase of 8*s.* per annum, being that proportion of

the 20*s.* which had been paid to the priests and clerks, and for the providing of the tapers. The remaining 12*s.* continued to be paid to the poor. We subjoin some Entries relative to this matter:

1547-8. 1*st and* 2*nd Edward* 6*th.*

Itm̃ payd to M^r^. nycolsone the skrevener at ludgat for oũseyng & Redyng of oure Deds of purchas & the Wyll of thom̃s Warrame & oure corporacion & for makyng of wryttyngs to bere before y^e^ cõmyssioners at y^e^ skyners hall . . . . . viij^s^

1549-50. 3*rd and* 4*th Edward* 6*th.*

Itm̃ payd to the Kyngs grace at my lorde tresorars place for the purchasyng of Master Warrams obyt . . . . . viij^li^

Itm̃ payd to the pore in Sayt Denes pryshe & Saynt andrewes for Mr. Waram . . . xij^s^

TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH GENERAL HISTORY.

" And praide hem for to riden again the quene
The honour of his regne to sustene.
Gret was the presse, and riche was th' array."
CHAUCER.—*The Man of Lawe's Tale.*

THE wealth and influence acquired by the trading companies were not viewed with indifference by the Crown, and they were subjected to frequent vicissitudes of fortune, as the interest or caprice of the reigning monarch might dictate. Often were they the victims of much oppression — at other times favours were bestowed on them with no sparing hand, and many instances have occurred of Sovereigns honouring the principal Companies by enrolling themselves among their members. In all royal pageants and progresses in London, the Companies took a conspicuous part, and their books on careful inspection will be found to contain interesting notices of many historical events.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, on their inauguration and presentation at Westminster, were anciently attended by all the Companies of the City of London, either in their own barges or in barges hired for the occasion, and decorated with their respective banners, the members wearing hoods, and accompanied

by minstrels. The Carpenters' Company had banners as early as 1439, (see p. 17), but the first mention of their attending at Westminster is in 1455.

1455. 34*th Henry* 6*th.*

Receyved of þe oũplus of þ^e barge Whā we went w^t þe Mayer	v^s	
Payd for frenge to the baners	v^s	
Itm̄ payd for þ^e werkmāshyp of þ^e baners .	xxvj^s	viij^d
Itm̄ payd for þ^e bāner stavys and for þ^e peyntynge of hem	iij^s	
Itm̄ spendyd at þ^e peynto^s hys howse at dyvers tymes		iiij^d

1460. 39*th Henry* 6*th.*

Payde for the hire of the Barge to Westm̃ w^t the Shireves	iiij^s	

1471. 11*th Edward* 4*th.*

Itm spent at tavern whan the mair cam fro Westm̃ *	ij^s	iiij^d

A more important ceremony in which the Companies took part (in conjunction with the Lord Mayor and civic authorities), was that of meeting or "riding ayenst" the Sovereign on his accession to the throne and other state occasions. The first event of that nature recorded in the books of the Carpenters' Company occurs on the accession of Edward IV.:

---

* In the reign of Elizabeth the following entry occurs in the Order-book

1566. 20*th September.*

Willyam Emerson s̃vaunt w^th S^r Thomas Gresham waterman pmisethe to pve this copanye to Westm^r to waite on the Lorde Mayo^r f^r this yere for the some of xiij^s iiij^d and he to find eyshes.

1461. 1*st Edward* 4*th*.

Paide to Edward Stone for Ridyng ayenst the Kynge* . . . . . iiij^{s}

(Similar entries follow for thom̄s Virgil, Watkyn Orcherd, John Kyng, and John Hankyn)†

1470. 10*th Edward* 4*th*.

Itm paid for the hyre of our barge to mete the Kyng . . . . . v^{s} ij^{d}

Itm paid for the losse of our ridyng clothing to mete the King . . . . . v^{s} vj^{d}

---

* Chaucer gives an amusing picture of the fondness of the city apprentices for these "ridyngs," and similar diversions:

"A prentis whilom dwelt in our Citie,
And of a craft of vitaillers was he;
At every bridale would he sing and hoppe;
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe.
For whan ther any riding was in chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe,
And til that he had all the sight ysein,
And danced wel, he wold not come agein;
And gadred him a meinie of his sort,
To hoppe and sing, and maken swiche disport."

The Coke's Tale.

† Where our books merely give the Regnal year we supply that in ordinary use; and as the Account-books do not in general give the date of the month, we may occasionally make an error of one year, the regnal year of course not commencing on the same day as that of the Calendar. Thus the 1st Edward IV. was partly in 1461 and partly in 1462. For the sake of uniformity of arrangement, we throughout, in uncertain cases, give the earlier year. A seeming confusion in dates may also arise from another cause. From the end of the 13th century to the 1st January, 1753, the year of the Christian era was, for different purposes, computed from two different periods. The historical year commenced, as before, on the 1st January, the civil, ecclesiastical, and legal year on the 25th March, and thus every day, from the 1st January to the 25th March was, according to the latter mode of computation subsequent to the 31st Decem-

The "King" spoken of in the last two items is doubtless Henry VI., who was at this time released from his captivity in the Tower, his rival Edward IV. having fled the kingdom. Stow, in his Annals, tells us, that

"On the sixt daye of October 1470 the duke of Clarence, the Earle of Warwike, the archbishop of Yorke, with other entred the tower of London, & king Henrie being there prisoner nigh the space of nine yeeres, they elected him to be their lawful king, and forthwith rode with him thorow London to the Bishoppes pallace, where hee rested till the 13 of October, on which day hee went a procession crowned in Paules Church."

1475. *15th Edward 4th.*

Paid in expenc to wachemen whan the Kynge deptide oute of London . . . . . xvj^{d}

1476. *16th Edward 4th.*

Paid to the Riders for the Kynge . . . xxx^{s}

These entries evidently refer to King Edward IV.'s expedition to France, and his return the following year, when Stow says that he

"was receiued on the Blackheath by the Maior of London and his brethren in scarlet, and 500 commoners, all clad in Murrey, and so conueied to London through the city to Westminster, on the 28th of September."

---

ber of the same year. Charles I., therefore, according to the historical year, was beheaded on the 30th January, in 1649, but according to the civil year, in 1648. For these reasons we frequently insert a date thus, 1603-4, when the event recorded occurred between the 1st of January and the 25th of March. A lucid explanation of these points may be found in the "Chronology of History," by Sir Harris Nicolas.

1483. 1*st Richard* 3*rd.*

Paid to Stevyn Scalis & Robt Crosbye for to mete the Kyng . . . . . viij^{s}

Paid for expenc on the crafte when the Kyng came thorow Smythfelde . . . . xij^{d}

1485. 2*nd Richard* 3*rd.*

Paid to Willm Jacom & John Davy to ryde ayenst Kyng Henrie the vij . . . xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

This last occasion was King Henry VII.'s entrance into the city after the battle of Bosworth. He was met at Shoreditch by the Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet, with other citizens clothed in violet, and made his offerings at St. Pauls of the standards he had taken. Hume states that on this occasion Henry discovered the stateliness and reserve of his temper, which made him scorn to court popularity. He entered London in a close chariot,* and would not gratify the people with a sight of their new sovereign.

---

* Although *coaches* are said not to have been known in England before the year 1580, when they were introduced by Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, covered vehicles were certainly in use much earlier, under the different names of cars, chariots and litters. The chariot was, properly speaking, a large waggon drawn by several horses; but as the litter was more commonly used for state purposes, and was also called a chariot, we may conjecture it to have been the carriage employed by Henry on this occasion. A litter was a covered vehicle without wheels, and was sometimes gorgeously fitted up. See Notes to the "Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York," pp. 262-264, by Sir Harris Nicolas.

At the coronation of Elizabeth of York, she rode in a litter, "the Tymbre worke therof coverde with Cloth of Golde of Damaske and large Pelowes of Doune coverde with lik Cloth of Golde laide aboute her moost Roiall Person to susteyne the same."—*Leland's Collectanea*, iv. 220.

1485. 1*st Henry 7th.*

Reseyvyd in the Barge at the metyng of the Kyng on the Water	vij^{s}	vij^{d}
Paid for the barge hire to reseyue the Kyng on the Waſ	viij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm paid for bred ale & Copys on the Waſ in the said barge		xx^{d}

1487. 3*rd Henry 7th.*

Payd in bred & alle for the crafte Wen the Kyng cam in at besshopysgatte . .		xvj^{d}
It payd for hyre of the Barge to Reſſ the Kyng and the quen from grenwyec to ye towre .	x^{s}	v^{d}

The payments of this latter year exactly corroborate the account given by Stow of the arrangements at the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII.

"Against the Kings comming into London, the streetes were grauelled, and the crafts in their liueries stood on both sides from Bishopsgate vnto Pauls church. The queene with the kings mother, and manie ladies stood in a house without Bishopsgate neere to the Spittle, and sawe the king with his traine come toward the Cittie. Who rode through the citie to Pauls church, whereinto he was receyued; Te Deum soong for joie of his victorie, and then lodged in the Byshops palace. On the next sundaie, the Queene with her Ladies and other Estates, came from Greenwich to the tower of London, where she was receiued by the king: and on the 25 of Nouember she was crowned at Westminster with great solemnity."

In a manuscript in the Cottonian Library, printed in Leland's Collectanea,* are some amusing details of

* Vol. iv. pp. 218—220.

the spectacle presented on the water on this occasion. He says that the queen was attended by

"The Maire, shriffs, and aldremen of the Citie, and dyvers and many worshipfull comeners, chosene oute of every Crafte, in ther Lyveres, in barges freshely furnyshed with Baners and Stremers of silk, richely besene with the armes and bagges of ther Crafts; and in especiall a *Barge*, called *The Bacheler's Barge*, garnyshed and apparellede, passing al other, wherin was ordeynede a great red Dragon spowting Flamys of Fyer into Temmys. Also many other gentilmanly Pajants, wele and curiously devysed, to do her Highnesse sport and Pleasure with." On her passing from the Tower to Westminster, "All the Strets ther wich she shulde passe by wer clenly dressed and besene with clothes of Tappestrye and Arras. And some Strets, as Cheepe, hangged with riche Clothe of golde velvetts and silks. Along the Strets, from the Tower to Powles, stode in Order al the Crafts of London in thir Lyveryes; And in dyvers Parts of the Citie were ordeyned wele singing childerene. Some arrayde like Angells, and others like Vyrgyns, to singe swete Songes as her Grace passed by."

Henry VII. adopted a practice begun by Edward IV., of extorting money from his subjects under the title of a benevolence. This custom was continued in subsequent reigns, to the great injury of the Companies.

Henry, on declaring his intention of making war with France, issued a proclamation to the people, in which he

"published, that by their open gifts he woulde measure their beneuolent hearts; so that he who gaue most should be judged to be his most louing friend; and he that gaue little to be esteemed according to his gift." "The citizens

of London gaue toward this journie 9682 pound 17*s.* and foure pence."—*Stow's Annals.*

The share borne by the Carpenters' Company in this benevolence appears from their books:

1490. 6*th Henry* 7*th.*

Payd the Kyngis money that whas a quarter of the lone . . . . . xxvj^{s} v^{d}

Payd for colys at gadderyng of the Kyngys monny . . . . . vj^{d}

1492. 8*th Henry* 7*th.*

Paid to the Kyng for a benevolnce . . xLiij^{s} iiij^{d}

1490. 6*th Henry* 7*th.*

Payd for hyr^{r} of the barge when the Prynce whas Creatyd . . . . . xij^{s} viij^{d}

Probably Arthur Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII. The following entry evidently refers to Arthur's Bride, Catharine of Arragon:

1501. 17*th Henry* 7*th.*

Pd for xxiiij^{ti} yards of Rayle for the Crafte to stand in at the Comyng of the Prynses of Spayne . . . . . xxvj^{s} viij^{d}

In the Antiquarian Repertory will be found a copy of a MS., in the College of Arms, giving a particular account of the position occupied by the Companies at the entrance of the Princess into London:

"The Mayor, Aldremen, Sheryvys, w^{t} other of the con-ſrvators, counsellours, and ayders of the cytie of London, so ordrely w^{t} good polesye hade pv̄eyd the said cytie that the *felawschippis of ev̄ry crafte* shuld, all things leved aparte, in ther sev^{r}all liverys and hodys of their maner, be p^{r}sent at the comyng of this moost excellent Princes. And for the seid great nombre of crafts were barrys made on ev̄ry sid of the weye frō the middys of Gracechurch's strete

unto the entryng of the church yard of Powle's, that they might from the comers and comon people have ther space and ease, and also be scene. The myddweyes were also gravelled and sonded so that the horsis, mules, and cursers of the wayters and conductes of this noble lady might w'out jobardie or hurte be goodly avauncyd, and shew their pleasaunt courags: They hadd also ordeyned vj stacons and placs of pausinge, where were wrought and arreysed vj costly, pleasaunt, and goodly pagaynts, w^t^ certeyn psonys in ev^r^ych of them, to have and use their speches and saluts unto this great estate and gentilwoman as she sholde passe by them" &c. Antiq. Reper. vol. ij. p. 258.

Stow describes, at length, the festivities on the subsequent marriage of the youthful pair. We subjoin a few extracts:

"Now within the church of S. Paul, was ordeined a standing like vnto a mountain, with steps on euery side, which was couered ouer with red wusted, and in likewise was all the railes: against which mountaine vpon the north side, was ordeyned a standing for the king, and such other as liked him to haue: & on the south side almost, for against the kings standing was ordeined a scaffold, whereupon stood the Maior and his brethren. Then vpon the 14 of Nouember being Sundaie, vpon the aboue named mountaine, was prince Arthur about the age of 15. yeeres, and the lady Katherine about the age of 18. yeeres, both clad in white sattine, married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by 19. bishops and Abbots mitered. And the K. the queene, the kings mother, stood in the place aforenamed, where they hearde and beheld the solemnization: which being finished, the said Archbishop and Bishops tooke their way from the mountaine, vpon a pase couered vnder foot with blew ray-cloth vnto the quier, & so to the high altar, whom followed the spouse and spouses, the lady

Cicile sister to the queene bearing hir traine, after hir followed 100 ladies & gentlewomen in right costly apparel, then the Maior in a gowne of crimson velvet and his brethren in scarlet, with the sworde born before the maior. Wonderfull it was to behold the riches of apparell worne that daie, with the poisant chaines of gold: . . . . . The tuesday following at afternoon, the said princes were conueied with many Lords & Ladies vnto Powles wharffe, where the said estates took their barges, and were rowed to Westminster, vpon whome the maior attended, with the Aldermen and fellowships in barges, garnished with banners and other deuises, musicke" &c. (Stow's Annals.)

The next public ceremony in which the Company's Records inform us that they took part, is the burial of Henry's consort, Elizabeth of York, in 1503. This deservedly beloved queen died at the Tower, a few days after she had given birth to her seventh child. After a magnificent lying-in-state, her corpse was conveyed, on the 12th day following her death, to Westminster, on which occasion the Lord Mayor and citizens formed part of the procession, and at every door in the city a person stood bearing a torch. In Fenchurch and Cheapside, were stationed groups of 37 virgins, the number corresponding with the queen's age, all dressed in white, wearing chaplets of white and green, and bearing lighted tapers. From Mark-Lane to Temple-bar alone, were 5000 torches, besides lights burning before all the parish churches; while processions of religious persons, singing anthems and bearing crosses, met the royal corpse from every fraternity in the city.—*Antiq. Reper.* IV. pp. 654 to 663.

1502-3. 18*th Henry 7th.*

Spent for brede & ale when the quene was buryed . . . . . iij^{d} ob

Itm̃ p^{d} to John broune wex chaundeler for the hyre & the wayste of iiij torchys fo^{r} the burying of the quene* . . . . . vij^{s} iiij^{d}

Itm̃ p^{d} for xviij goods & di of Cotton white for the torche beyrers . . . . . x^{s} vij^{d}

Itm̃ p^{d} for makyng of iiij govnys & iiij hodds for y^{e} torc̃h beyrers . . . . . ij^{s} iiij^{d}

In the next year we find the first allusion to that ancient civic custom, the setting out of the Midsummer watch. The date of the first establishment of a regular Watch or Guard for the City is uncertain. Stow assures us it has been instituted "time out of mind;" and we have, as early as the 39th Henry VI., the following entries:

Payde to iiij men to wacche w^{t} the Mayre and to goo w^{t} hym a nyghtes . . . . . xvj^{d}

Payde in expencs for goyng aboute w^{t} the Mayre in the Toūn in the wacche . . iiij^{d}

The Watch for the ensuing year was always appointed with much pomp and ceremony on the Vigil of St. John, or Midsummer's Eve; hence the appellation of the Midsummer Watch. On this night, as we learn from Stow, the standing watches in every ward and street of the City and suburbs were habited in bright harness. There was also a marching watch,

* We find from the City Records that 41 Companies took part in the solemnities, the Carpenters ranking the 34th. The Skinners provided 18 torches, being the greatest number furnished by any Company. The Goldsmiths supplied 12.

consisting of as many as 2000 persons, most of them old soldiers, who appeared in appropriate habits, armed, and many of them, specially the musicians and standard-bearers rode upon great horses.

Cresset in the Tower of London.

The watch was attended by men bearing Cresset-lights, which were provided partly by the Companies, and partly by the City Chamber. Every cresset-bearer was presented with a "strawen hat and a painted badge, besides the donation of his breakfast next morning." The constables, one half of whom went out on the eve of St. John, and the other half on the eve of St. Peter, were dressed in "bright harnesse, some over-gilt, and every one had a jornet of scarlet thereupon, and a chain of gold; his henchman following him, and his minstrels before him, and his cresset light at his side. The mayor himself came after them, well mounted, with his sword-bearer before him, in fair armour on horseback, preceded by the waits, or city minstrels, and the Mayor's officers in liveries of worsted, or say jackets party-coloured. The sheriffs' watches came one after the other in like order, but not so numerous; for the mayor had, besides his giant, three pageants; whereas the sheriffs had only two besides their giants, each with their morris-dancer and one henchman."

Morris Dancer (temp. Henry VIII.) from the painted window at Betley, Staffordshire, belonging to G. Tollett, Esq.

The following extracts confirm the accuracy of this account:

1503. 19*th Henry* 7*th*.

Payd for viij yards of yelow cloth for Archars at the comãndemẽt of the Mayre for the Watche on Mydsom̃ nyȝght . . .	v^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for makyng of iiij Jakketts for the Archers		xvj^{d}
Itm̃ payd for the hyre of iiij Sheffs of a Rowes	ij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd for iiij Gyrdyłls for the Arowes .		vj^{d}

1509. 1*st Henry* 8*th*.

Payd fo^{r} the hyre of iiij payr of breganders iiij payre of spyntts iiij Saletts iiij gorgetts and fo^{r} iiij foldys of mayle fo^{r} iiij Archers at mydsom̃	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd fo^{r} the hyr̃ of iiij Sheffs of Arowes .	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd fo^{r} viij yards of Cotton whyte fo^{r} Archers	iiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd fo^{r} makyng of iiij Jakketts . .		xvj^{d}
Itm̃ payd fo^{r} iiij dossyn of Poynts . .		iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd to iiij Archers for their wags . .	ij^{s}	viij^{d}

Stow says that King Henry VIII., in this the first year of his reign, came privily into Westcheap to view the setting of this watch, "being clothed in one of the coates of his guard," and at the next muster, which was on St. Peter's night,

"the king & queene came roially riding to the signe of the kings head in Cheape, & there beheld the watch of the citie, which watch was set out with diuers goodly shewes, as had been accustomed."

(1539.) In the 31st year of this reign, however, the setting of the Midsummer watch was disconti-

nued; but it was revived, for one year only, by Sir Thomas Gresham, then Lord Mayor, in the 2nd Edward VI.,* at which time the Company's books have the following full entries relative to it:

1548. *2nd Edward 6th.*

Chargys for the mayers wache at mydsom̄er

Itm̄ payde for iiij bowes for the bowe men at ij^{s} the pece	viij^{s}	
Itm̄ payd for iiij scheffe of arowes w^{t} ther casses & gyrdylls	x^{s}	
Itm̄ payd for iiij bracers and iiij schottyng gloves		xvi^{d}
Itm̄ payd for ij penyworthe of bowe stryngs .		ij^{d}
Itm̄ payd for xvj yards of whytt cotton for the bowe mens cotts	viij^{s}	
Itm̄ payd for makyng of the bowe mens cotts		xx^{d}
Itm̄ payd for iij C & a xj stone of cressett lyght at iij^{d} ob: the stone	xv^{s}	ij^{d}
Itm̄ payd for ij dossen of poynts for the harnyste men		ij^{d}
Itm̄ payd for settyng on of iij buckylls on the harnes		iij^{d}
Itm̄ payd to Wyman the sm̄ythe for makyng of ij newe cressetts	iij^{s}	
Itm̄ payd for a stafe for one of the cressetts .		j^{d}
Itm̄ payd for iiij ells of soutwyche for iij baggs to bere cresset lyght in	ij^{s}	
Itm̄ payd for makyng of the same iij baggs for the cresset lyght		j^{d}

* See Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities, by Sir Henry Ellis. In this work a quotation is made, from a poem written in 1616, entitled "London's Artillery," by Richard Niccolls, stating that the Marching Watch had continued from temp. Henry 3rd to 31st Henry 8th.

Itm̃ payd to viij cressett berers and iij bag berers xij^{d} a pece . . . . . xj^{s}
Itm̃ payd for one dossen of strawen hatts for the cresset berers . . . . . xviij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for bred & drynke for the harneste mẽ & cresset berers . . . . . xiiij^{d}

We now return to Henry VII., who, in the close of his reign, laid the foundation of the Savoy Hospital,* on the site of the former palace of that name. Humphrey Coke, Warden of the Carpenters' Company in the years 1507, 1508, and 1511, was the Master Carpenter employed in the erection of this building, and has been thought worthy of mention by Horace Walpole in his "Anecdotes of Painting and other arts," Vol. i. p. 167.

Nothing further of historic interest is discoverable in the Company's books, previously to the burial of King Henry and the coronation of his successor.

---

* The following curious passage relative to the Savoy Hospital, is found in the Will of Henry 7th: "And forasmuch as we inwardly consider that the seven works of Charity and Mercy be most profitable, due, and necessary, for the salvation of man's soul, and that the same seven works stand most commonly in six of them, that is to say, in visiting the sick, ministering meat and drink and clothing to the needy, lodging of the miserable poor, and burying of the dead bodies of Christian people; we, therefore, greatly tendering the same, and considering that the next way to do and execute the said six works of Pity and Mercy is by means of keeping, sustaining, and maintaining of common Hospitals, where if they be duly kept, the said needy poor people be lodged, &c.—and understanding that for lack of such common Hospitals, *infinite number of poor needy people miserably daily die*, no man putting hand of help as remedy, we therefore of our great pity

1509. *24th Henry 7th.*

Pd fo^{r} iiij torches fo^{r} the burying of Kyng Harr̃ the vijth weying iiij skore lib & a lib & di pe^{r} the lib iiij^{d}	xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ pd fo^{r} xix goods of cotton whyte . .	xj^{s}	vj^{d}
Itm̃ pd fo^{r} the makyng of iiij gownes & iiij hoods*	ij^{s}	

& compassion desiring inwardly the remedy of the premises, have began to erect, build, and establish a common Hospital, in our place called the Savoy, beside Charing Cross, nigh to our City of London, & the same we intend with God's grace to finish, after the manner, form, & fashion of a *plat* which is devised for the same, & signed with our hand, & have endowed with lands & tenements to the yearly value of 500 marks, above all reprises, to bear, maintain, & sustain therewith, as well *one hundred beds garnished*, to receive & lodge nightly one hundred poor folks, as also a certain number of priests; & other ministers & servitors, men and women, as such a matter shall require." See Brayley's Londiniana, vol. 3, p. 337. The original Will of Henry VII. is preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster.

* The City Records contain the following form of precept issued to the several Companies on occasion of the funeral of King Henry VII.: "By the Maire," "To the ffelisship of (Carpenters) "We charge and comaunde you that ye p̃pare of yo^{r} ffelisship (iiij) psones honestly to be clothed in black gownes to the calfe of the legge, w^{t} narowe typetts, on horseback, ayenst the receyving of the corps of the right noble and excellent prince King Henry the vijth late kyng of Yngland into this citie, and in lyke mañ ye p̃pare (iiij) poure men to be clothed in White gownes and howdes w^{t} (iiij) Torches; And euȳ of them to have a payer of beds (beads) in his hand: to stand and garnysshe in suche place as by the surveyers therfore assigned shalbe appointed vpon Monday and Tuysday next comyng by ix of the clocke in the mornyng. Geven at Geldhall the first day of Maii the first yere of the reign of King Henry the vijth. City Records, Jor. xi. p. 69." For an account of the Funeral, see Harleian MS. No. 3504, or an abridgment of it in Brayley's Londiniana, vol. iv. p. 185.

Itm̃ spent on the Crafte in Cornhyll & in the olde bayle . . . . . xij^{d}

Itm̃ pd fo^{r} xiiij yards of Rayle fo^{r} the crafte to stand in at the crownacyon of our Soũayne lorde Kyng Harry the viijth * . . . xij^{s}

The book of accounts from which the preceding extracts have been made, extends from the 17th year of Henry VI., (1438,) as appears at p. 15, to the 7th year of Henry VIII., (1515,) but discloses nothing further relative to the public events of this latter reign. Unfortunately a hiatus here occurs in the Company's records, the next account-book opening in the *last* year of Henry VIII., (1547)†. Had the book which closes with the 7th Henry VIII. included the transactions of the next year, it would probably have connected a member of the Carpenters' Company with a proximate cause of that outbreak of popular fury against foreigners which took place in the 9th year of that reign, (1517), and caused the day on which it occurred to be named "Evil May-day." This disturbance appears to have been the result of premeditation on the part of the city apprentices, irritated by the insolence of the foreign artificers. In the

* Among the lists of Companies given in the Appendix A will be found one shewing the proportion of "Rayle" allotted to each Company at the coronation of Henry VIII. From this list we may form a just estimate of the comparative numbers of the Companies at that period.

† The first in the series of Order-books, or books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the courts, commences, however, in the 24th year of Henry VIII. We shall hereafter have occasion to refer to it.

first instance of their tyranny, related by Hall, a poor carpenter was the victim. We give the particulars in the chronicler's own words:

"In this ceason, the Genowayes, Frenchemen, & other straungiers, sayde and boasted them selfes to be in such fauour with the Kyng and hys counsayll, that they set naughte by the rulers of the citie: and the multitude of straungers was so great about London, that the poore Englishe artificers coulde skace get any liuynge. And most of all the straungers were so proude, that they disdained, mocked and oppressed the Englishemen, which was the beginning of the grudge. For amonge all other thynges there was a Carpenter in London called Willyamson, whiche bought two stockdoues in Chepe, and as he was about to paye for them, a Frencheman tooke them oute of hys hande, and said they were not meate for a carpenter: well, sayde the Englishman, I haue bought them, and now payd for them, and therefore I will haue them, naye sayde the Frencheman, I will haue them for my lorde the Ambassador, and so for better or worse, the Frencheman called the Englisheman knaue, and went awaye with the stock doues. The straungiers came to the Frenche Ambassadour, and surmysed a cõplaynt agaynste the poore carpenter, and the Ambassadour came to my lorde Mayre, and said so muche, that the carpenter was sent to prison: and yet not contented with this, so complayned to the Kynges counsail, that the Kynges commaundement was layde on hym. And when syr John Baker, knyght, and other worshipfull persones sued to the ambassadour for hym, he aunswered, by the body of God, that the English knaue shoulde lose his lyfe, for he sayde no Englysheman shoulde deny that the Frenchemen required, and other aunswer had they none."

Various other aggravating circumstances at length blew this great "hart burning" into a flame, which

being further augmented by an inflammatory sermon from one Dr. Bell, burst out in full force on the 1st of May, and was not quelled without considerable difficulty. As many as 300 of the insurgent apprentices were sent to the Tower, some of whom were lads of 13 or 14; and sentence of death having been passed on several of the number, on the 4th May "xi payre of galowes were set up in diuerse places where the offences were done. And these galowes were set vpon wheeles, to be remoued from streete to streete, and from dore to dore, whereat the prisoners were to be executed." Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, one culprit only suffered death. The rest were brought before the King in Westminster Hall on the 13th May, "euery one with a Halter about his necke," but were pardoned, according to Stow, at the intercession of three Queens: Katharine of Arragon, Queen Consort, and Mary, Queen of France, and Margaret, Queen of Scots, the King's sisters, who were then in London.

The only historical notice afforded by the account-book in the reign of Edward the VI., after the charge of vj^{li} viij^{c} for a "standyng at hys crownaciõ," and the setting of the Midsummer watch already quoted, is the following, containing the items for the equipment of four men supplied by the Company towards a force of 400 footmen and 100 horsemen, granted by the city to the "lords of the counsell" against the Protector Somerset.

The chargs of iiij sodyars in the monythe of october for ther Wags and preste mony and

abylments of War in the thyrde yere of Kyng edward the sixt.

1549. *3rd Edward 6th.*

Itm̃ payd for iij swerds and for iiij daggers .	xiij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd for iiij swerde gyrdylls . . .		xviij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for xij yards of cotton to mak ther cotts at viij^{d} the yard	viij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd for makyng of ther cotts & for red-cloth for crosses	ij^{s}	ij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for iiij cappes for the soldyars .	iiij^{s}	ij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for a payer of botts and a payer of spors for a horsemañ		xvj^{d}
Itm̃ payd for iiij dossen of poynts & halfe a dossen of bowsstryngs		vij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for ij sterope lethers & a surssyngyll for a sadyll		x^{d}
Itm̃ payd for mendyng of a harneys and pyk-yng of a bowe lesse		vj^{d}
Itm̃ payd for y^{e} hyre of a horsse for one day at the wynd myll for ā soldyar to ryd on .	iiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for a horsse on the morowe thynkyng they shuld a gone forthe	xxxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for the same horsses met or he cowlde be sowlde	viij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd to Wyllm̃ Redshawe for v days & hys prest mony	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd to Joñn Cole for v days & hys prest mony	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd to Robard Fyner for v days & hys prest mony	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd to John Haynes for v days & hys prest mony	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Sm̃^{a} iiij^{li} xij^{s} v^{d}		

We now come to the reign of Mary, when the following entries occur:

1553-4. 1*st Mary*.

Payd to my lorde mayer a fyftene & a di for the quenes cõmyng in . . . . . vij^{s} vj^{d}

Itm̃ payd to a carman for caryng of o^{r} standyng in and owtte . . . . . xviij^{d}

Itm̃ payde for the chargs of iiij soydyars for the quenes defence into Kent the xxvjth day of Janvary in the fyrste yere of quene Mary y^{e} fyrste

Itm̃ payd for a doblet of whytt fustyan & a payer of blake stoks for Wyllm̃ Fletts Hossen vij^{s} and for iiij botton cappes of Rede iiij^{s} viij^{d} & for iiij dossen of poynts viij^{d} & for vj bowe stryngs iij^{d} & for a pursse for one of them ij^{d} & for ij shotyng gloves xij^{d} & for ij payer of weryng gloves viij^{d} & payd for ther brekefast the Master & Wardeyns takyng parte w^{t} theme xix^{d} and ate the delyũryng of theme to ther Captayn ij^{s} vj^{d} a pece . Sõme xxvj^{s}

The last extract shews the part taken by the citizens on occasion of the rebellion raised in Kent by Sir Thomas Wiat, to oppose the queen's contemplated marriage with Philip of Spain, and to advocate the cause of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose untimely end was thus hastened. The very day mentioned in the account-book corresponds with the date in Stow's Annals. Several other instances occur in this reign of the Company's furnishing and equipping soldiers at the command of the government, but as the details nearly correspond with the preceding, we do not insert them.

1555. 2*nd Mary.*

Itm̃ payd to my lord mayer a fyftene & di toward y^e^ pagants & gyldyng y^e^ crosse . . vij^s^ vj^d^

This was in contemplation of the progress made by Philip and Mary after their marriage, through London, where Stow tells us,

"they were with great prouision receiued of the citizens, pageants in places accustomed, the crosse in Cheape new gilt, &c, and passing through Paules church-yard, a man came sliding, as it were flying vpon a rope, frō Paules steeple down to the deanes wall."

1558. 1*st Elizabeth.*

Payd for the caryage of o^r^ standyng into fanchirche Strete at the cõmyng in of quene elizabeth . . . . . vij^d^

On this occasion the Companies stood in their "rayles" from the King's Head Tavern, Bishopsgate, to Mark Lane, then called Mart Lane, the Mercers' Company, it appears taking precedence, and standing next to the King's Head Tavern, where a scholar of Paul's School delivered a Latin oration to her Majesty.

1*st Elizabeth.*

Payd for caryeng of o^r^ standyng into cornell in & owt at the crownenacion of quene elizabyth . . . . . xvj^d^

1559.

The chargs of the xj men that musterd before the quenes magyste in grenewyche parke in July 1559

Payd for the caryage of the harnys from gyldehall to o^r^ hall . . . . . iiij^d^

Itm̃ payd for skarffe for morren heds . .	ij^{s}	vij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for vij skottyshe cappes . . .	iiij^{s}	viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for vj dossen of poyntts . . .		xij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for lace for the gonners flaskes .		ij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for to armorar to helpe arme the men		viij^{d}
Itm̃ payd for ij^{li} of goonpowder & for matche .	ij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd to the offycers of y^{e} towre for halberdes, pycks, & gounes	ij^{s}	
Itm̃ payd to a narmorar for makyng clene of the quenes harnys		ix^{d}

At the corresponding year in Stow's Annals, we find the following passage:

"The 2 of July, the citizens of London had a muster afore the Queenes majestie at Greenewich in the parke, of 1400. men, whereof 800. were pikemen all in fine corselets, 400. harquebuts, in shirts of maile, with morins, and 200. halberters in alman riuets, which were furnished and set foorth by the companies of the citie of London: they had to euery hundred two wiffelers richly apparelled, and twelue wardens of the best companies riding in coates of blacke veluet to conduct them with drums, and fifes, and sixe ensignes, all in jerkins of white bridges satten, cut and lined with blacke sarsenet, with caps, hosen, and skarfes according, the Captaines Robert Constable and maister Saunders, brought them in battell ray afore the Queene, euen as they should haue fought, which made a goodly shew afore her Majestie, the emperours and French kings ambassadours being present."

In the next year, on the 4th June, the steeple of St. Paul's was struck by lightning "so terribly, (says Stow) that within the space of foure houres, the same steeple, with the roofes of the church were consumed, which was a lamentable sight, and pitifull remembrance

to the beholders thereof. . . . . After this mischance, the Q. maiestie being much grieued, for the losse of so beautifull a monument, directed her highnesse letters to the Maior of London, willing him to assemble the citizens, to take some order for speciall ayde & helpe for the repairing againe of the same . . . . And the citizens of London granted one beneuolence, & three fifteenes to be forthwith paid," whereof the Carpenters' Company contributed their share, as we find by the following:

1560. *3rd Elizabeth.*

Payde a fyftene to the bylding of Poules chirche v^{s}

We shall now avail ourselves of an entry in the book of Orders, relative to the first State Lottery held in England.

1567. *24th March.*

"Memorandum that the xxijth daie of the above said moneth of Marche ther was a byll dyrrected vnto the M^{r} & wardeins above said from the Comysioners of the Loterye the tenor whereof was to bringe in money to the Loterye wthin three daies after as they shall aunswer before the Lord Mayo^{r} and his bretheren Wherefore the M^{r} & Wardeins above sayd by the consent of thassystaunce at this courte dothe determyne that the clothing shall paye Tene shillings a man."

We may presume from the next entry, that the Commissioners of the Lottery had directed the Company to provide the sum of £15. It begins by giving the names of 37 members of the Company who subscribed 10*s.* a piece, and continues thus:

"The Totall Sum hereof amountethe to the some of . . . . . xviij^{l} x^{s}
whereof payed towards the Loterye . xv^{li}
So Restethe iij^{li} x^{s}

M^{d} that wher the foresayd severall somes as above sayd amounteth over & beside the some w^{ch} was payed towards the Loterye, the m^{r} and Wardeins above sayd hathe delivered to everye man above wrytten a bill vnder their hands for their receipt of their severall somes y^{t} is now therefore concluded, determyned, & agreed that everye man above sayd to have the overplus restored to him bak againe of his x^{s} w^{ch} is xxij^{d} a peice & that the benifyt pfitt & comoditie w^{ch} shall ryse and be of the said some of xv^{li} (yf god send anye) shal be thonelie vse of all those whose names are above wrytten and to their executors & assignes, or to whome anye psone above sayd shall transport or sett over his bill & benefytt; w^{ch} some of xxij^{d} a peice was payed to the psons above sayd the xxijth daie of marche 1568."*

* The Proposal for this Lottery was as follows:—"A verie rich Lotterie Generall without any Blancks, contayning a great No. of good prices, as well of redy money as of Plate & certaine sorts of marchaundizes, having ben valued & prised by the commaundement of the Queenes most excellent Majestie by men expert & skilfull and the same Lotterie is erected by hir majesties order, to the intent that suche Commoditie as may chaunce to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the Havens & Strength of the Realme, & towardes such other publique good workes. The No. of lots shall be foure hundreth thousand, and no more; & every lot shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. Vide TheL oseley MSS., Edited by Alfred John Kempe, Esq., No. 76, p. 188, containing a full account of this Lottery with an Engraving of the Lottery-Bill, representing the Prizes of Plate, Tapestry, &c. According to Stow, this lottery was begun to be drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral on the 11th January, 1569, (11th Elizabeth) and continued incessantly drawing, *day & night*, till the 6th May following.

In No. 81 of the Loseley MSS., p. 207, are set out a variety of

Herbert, in his history of the twelve great Companies, gives some interesting particulars concerning a subsequent Lottery, quoting from the Records of the Merchant Tailors' Company, which shew that these Lotteries were not very profitable to the speculators. A letter was addressed in 1585 to the Lord Mayor by the Privy Council, directing him to issue precepts to the Companies, in order to persuade their members to contribute to a Lottery then forming. In this letter, after noticing that the coming in of adventures was very slack, by reason of the hard opinion and distrust conceived of the last lotteries, a promise is given that at the present one, in which the prizes were to consist of armour, "there should be a true delivery of the prizes to the winners." It is added "we meant to appoint 20 persons to see that no man shall be defrauded of such part or parts of the armour as may fall to his lot by the said lottery" . . . "And in order to speed the execution of it, we hope, on the receipt hereof, you will call the aldermen your bre-

---

mottoes adopted for the sake of distinction by the Companies and by individuals at a Lottery which would seem to be the one in question. The insignificant amount of the prizes drawn deserves notice:

"As salt by kind gives things their savour,
So hap doth hit where fate doth favour."
Per John Harding of London, salter.—Prize 7*s.* 6*d.*

"Good fortune to all those
That be workers of clothes."
Per the Company of Clothworkers, London.—Prize 2*s.* 1*d.*

"We Cookes of London, which worke early and late
If any thing be left God send us part."
Per Rich Tomson, Lond.—Prize 1*s.* 2*d.*

thren together, and persuade every man to adventure, and to deal with the masters and wardens of all the companies to make adventures."

In consequence of this letter, the livery of the Merchant Tailors were called together, and recommended to try their fortune in the said lottery, but the sarcastic motto which they adopted, shews that they embarked in the speculation somewhat unwillingly:

"One byrde in the hande is worth two in the wood,
If we get the great lot, it will do us good."

The Carpenters' Company also adventured in this Lottery:

[1585.]

Paied towards the Loterie of Armorie . . v^li

On the 23rd January, 1570-1, Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by her nobility, came into the city, and honoured Sir Thomas Gresham with her company at dinner. She then proceeded to the Exchange, or "Burse," which had been built about three years before, and after minutely inspecting it, she caused to be proclaimed by a Herald, that it be thenceforward called by the name of the Royal Exchange and by none other.

1570-1. *23rd January.*

Paied to George Howes for hymself & his appr̃tice for their worke and payns taken about the standing for the Quens Maiestie . . iiij^s viij^d
Payed for Dynner the xxiij^th of Januarie 1570 at the Quenes coming thoroughe the citie . xxx^s j^d

In 1572, a regular standing force for the protec-

tion of the city was first organised by the Companies, at the command of the Privy Council. For this purpose "the citizens of London assembling at their seuerall hals, the maisters chose out the most likely and actiue persons of euery their companies, to the number of three thousand, whom they appointed to be pikemen and shot, the pikemen were forthwith armed in faire corslets and other furniture, according thereunto: the gunners had euery of them his caliuer, with the furniture, and murrians on their heads." These men were regularly trained to arms by "diuerse valiant captaines" appointed for that office, and mustered before the Queen on May Day in Greenwich Park. (Stow's Annals.)

We find accordingly, at this date, in the account-book before us, that the

"Payments payed and laied out for the Armor and other provision bought and layed out for the xxiiij men wch went vnto Grenwᶜʰ on Maye daie 1572" amounted to lvjˡˡ iiijˢ vᵈ. ob.

From this time, all the Companies who had not previously maintained an armourer, engaged the services of one at a yearly salary, the first payment of which by the Carpenters' Company is entered in their account-book in 1573:

1573.

Paied vnto Thomas Bette Armorer for his years wages . . . . . xvijˢ

Our next subject is no less important than the last; it relates to the instrumentality of the city Companies,

by the importation of foreign corn, in providing food for the inhabitants of London, and preventing extortion in times of scarcity. The date of the first establishment of the "Corn Custom" is not known, but the Companies were concerned in providing grain in the early part of the 16th century, when we find that they contributed loans to the city for its importation. The corn, when landed, was stored up in the Bridge House, under the management of the Bridge-master. In the year 1573, the City ordered a considerable loan to be raised for the purchase of grain, and a precept, from the language of which we may infer that the Companies had not always been very forward in raising these loans, was issued by the Lord Mayor in the following words, savouring strongly of the peremptory tone so often assumed by his Royal Mistress:

"ForasMuche as all comon polecye requyreth the prevenc'on of extremities, and consideringe as you knowe the urgent and present necessitie, and the lacke of provision of wheate and other grayne for furniture of this so great and populous citie, of the want whereof the queene's ma^tie^ and her most honorable consell are not ignorant; but havinge sp̃cial care and regard to the same, are not a lytle offended and displeased, with some grefe that there bene no better p̃vision heretofore made, and that presentlie the cittie shoulde be no better stored, by reson wherof the prices of corne and grayne is now muche dearer in this cittie than in any other parte of this realme, have not only at sundrye times and gentle meanes, but also w^th^ some terror, as welle in the Starre-chamber as in other places afore the counsell, given us admonicion that the same her ma^ties^ cittie and chamber may not be unfurnished for lacke of good p̃vision. And we, as our duties is, havinge great care and especial

consideracion of the same, and ꝑcevynge by order of the harvest past, and the unkynd season of the yeare, sith that the prices of corne is verry likely to encrease and be advanced to a greater and higher price than yet is, have thought good and verrye necessarye for the avoyding of greater inconvenyences, to make immediate ꝑvision of a great masse and quantity of wheate and other grayne, as well w^th^in the realme as beyond the seas for the provision aforesaid, w^ch^ cannot be done w^th^out a great some of money presentlie to be defrayed, w^ch^ is not to be levyed but by the good assestens of you and others; good coustomers and cittezens of this cittie, have therefore assessed your Company (here is inserted the name of the Company addressed) some of (here the sum at which it is rated), which is agreed upon by acte of co'en counsell, w^ch^ some of —— we do not only require you, but also threaghthe, charge, and comande you, immediatelie upon the recept hereof, calling your companye together in your comon hall, you do forthw^th^ tax, levy, and gather of the welthiest and most able persones of the same the some aforesaid, in such wise that you fayle not to pay the same, and eᵛrie ꝑcell thereof, to the hands of George Helton, of the cittie of London, w^th^ all expedicion, and w^th^out repayment thereof unto you. Fayle not hereof, as you tender the mytigac'on of our sovereigne ladye the queen's majestie's displeasure alreadye conceiued and do tender the com'on weale of this cittie, together w^th^ your private condytte, and as you will answer for the contrarye."

This was the first occasion on which the Carpenters' Company had been called on to contribute to the provision of corn; at least no entry similar to the following is previously to be found in their books:

1573.

Receaved as well of the Lyverie as also of the

Yomanrie towards the Loane of certayne money borowed by waye of Loan for the Chamberlayne of London for the provision for corne

Receaved of Mr. Bradshaw and thassistauns oute of the Blake cheste . . . . xv^li

Then follow the names of many members of the Company, who contributed sums varying from 5 to 30 shillings, and which amounted together to £37 10*s*. The total sum given by the Company was therefore £52 10*s*.:

1573.

Paid to the Chamberlaine according to two pcepts from the mayor by waye of Loane for the provision of corne . . . . Lij^li x^s

A question subsequently arose whether the Companies should continue to contribute towards the provision of corn, by loans, or whether they should purchase and keep in store a certain quantity of grain. The latter plan was agreed on, and rooms or garners were set apart for the different Companies in the Bridge House. The whole quantity to be stored there was 5000 quarters. In 1608 we find these notices in the Order-book.

(1608.) *September.*

"It is this daye ordered that whereas there is a ꝑcept directed vnto this Companye for ꝑvision of ffiftye qters of fforren wheat to be heare in o^r garner before the last of November next, It is this daye ordered there shall be ꝑvided XL qrters fourthwith by the m^r and wardens to be laid vpp in o^r garner in the bridge house. The ꝑcept beareth date the third of this instant moneth of September."

The following receipt on the purchase of the additional ten quarters of wheat required to make up the fifty quarters, is curious, on account of its symbolical signature:

(1608. *December 8th.*)

"Rd the same daye and yeare by me Robert Myles of Kings Lynne in the countye of Norff, Marryner, of the m^r^ and wardens of the Comp of Carpenters London for tenne qters of wheat sold vnto them the somme of xxiij^li^ x^s^

The mk of Robert Myles."

In this same year, we are told that "the careful magistrates for prevention of famine, and for provision for the poor, begun to build at Bridewell 12 new fair granaries sufficient to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store-houses more for sea-coal for the poor, which might hold 4000 loads of coal. These store-houses were finished anno 1610." (Strype.) This undertaking of course required the assistance of the Companies, who were enjoined by precept to contribute towards it:

(1609. *November.*)

"It is this daye ordered there shal be paide vnto Mr. Cornel^e^ ffishe, Chamb̃len, x^li^ towards the graneryes building at Brydewell according to a p̃cept directed to the m^r^ and wardens from my Lord maior dated the xx^th^ of this instant November."

We resume the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having

next to record the respect shewn her by her dutiful citizens, on occasion of her return from one of those progresses in which she took so much pleasure:

1584.

Paied for ij Dozen staff-torches to met the Quene at St. James . . . . . xxiij^{s}
Paied to Robt grindon for the carieng of them vj^{d}

Her reception is thus described by Stow:

"The 12 of Nouember, the queenes maiesty (returning after her progresse) came to her manor of S James, where the citizens of London to the number of 200, the grauest sort in coats of veluet, & chaines of gold on horsebacke, and 1000. of the companies on foote (having with them 1000. men with torches, ready there to giue light on euery side, for that the night drew on) receiued and welcomed her." (Stow's Annals.)

On a subsequent occasion,

"On the thirteenth of Nouember, 1600, her Maiestie being most honourablie attended on, by the most honourable Prelates, and Nobles, and Judges of the Realme, was receiued neere vnto Chelsey, by the Lord Maior of London, with his brethren the Aldermen all in Scarlet besides to the number of fiue hundred citizens, in coates of veluet, and chaines of gold, on horsebacke, euerie of them hauing two staffe torches to attende on them: And they all waited on her, to her royall Pallace at Westminster." (Stow's Annals.)

The precept preserved in the Company's Order-book for this reception, agrees almost verbatim with the relation of the faithful annalist:

(1600. *November* 10*th.*)

"Whears a pcept was directed to the m^{r} and wardeins

of this Companye that with the m^r^ and wardeins the full nomber of iiij of ther Companye should be all mounted on horseback in velvett Coats and Chaines of Goulde and everye one of them to have one ffootemen with twoe staffe torches to attend them, and they all to be readye on Thursdaye the xiij^th^ of Nouember at one of the Clock in Cheapesyde to attend my Lord maior from thence to Chelsey and from thence to wayte vppon her maiestye to her pallace at Westm̃

horsemen

" W^m^ Allen in place of the m^r^
John Sharpe one of the wardens

GeoffryeAbbott } assistaunts
Richard Wyatt }

footemen

John Roberts behinde S^t^ Laur̃ Church at goodman myles
Will^m^ Ollyver m^r^ Helias Jarmyn's man
Augustyn Drye in Holbne at m^r^ Robert Turners
Thomas Okey."

The Order-book shows that four members of the Court again attended the Queen from Chelsea to Whitehall on the 15th of November in the last year of her reign. Further extracts on these matters would be tedious; and a more important subject claims our attention; the part taken by the Companies in the defence of the country when threatened by the Spanish Armada. For so patriotic a purpose we are informed that they raised money with the greatest readiness, each Company according to their means:

1588.

Paied the iij of Apriell towards the charge for the pvision of the shipps . . . . xlj^{li} iij^{d}

Paied more the 16 of Auguste towards the charge for the pvision of the shipps . . xxxiij^{li}

After the defeat of the Armada, public thanksgivings were offered to Almighty God by the Queen and her subjects, the Companies of course taking part in the solemnities and rejoicings:

1588.

"Payed and layed oute when the Quenes maiestie came to Powles churche."

The Items which amount to iij^{li} ij^{s} include charges for the hiring of a "long blew clothe," Ellme for the raills," & staff torches.

Stow tells us that on this occasion Elizabeth

"did come in a chariot throne made with foure pillars, behind to haue a canapie, on the top whereof was made a crowne imperiall, and two lower pillars before, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, supporters of the arms of England. . . . . The companies of the citie in their liueries stood in their railes of timber, couered with blew cloth, all of them saluting her highnesse as she proceeded along to Paules church.

Immediate danger of invasion being passed, the Queen determined in her turn to act on the aggressive, and to increase the naval force of the country for the purpose of attacking the Spaniards on their own coasts. To this effect, she called on the City to provide six ships and a pinnace, the Companies, as usual, defraying a considerable part of the expence.

The Account-book shows that the Carpenters' Company paid £12 towards the furnishing of the said ships. It does not however appear that anything was undertaken against Spain before the year 1596, when the fleet put to sea on the 3rd of June, under the command of Lord High Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh being Rear-Admiral. The expedition proceeded to Cadiz, and after

"the winning, sacking, and burning of the towne," "the burning of the Spanish Naiue" &c, returned to England in the beginning of August, on the eighth day of which month, being Sunday, "great triumph was made at London for their good successe."

1596.

Paid for a forme at Paules crosse at the cominge home of the earle of Essex out of Spayne and ij to keepe the same . . . . . iiij^{s} vj^{d}

St. Paul's Cross, from an Ancient Drawing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.

Our next extract also relates to the Earl of Essex, in the character, however, of a rebel, instead of that

of a victorious commander, high in his Sovereign's favour. His unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in the City, which led to his untimely end, took place on Sunday the 8th February, 1600-1.

Howes, the continuator of Stow, informs us that on that day

"the Lord Maior being at Paules Crosse received warning from the Counsell to looke to the City and by 11 of the clocke the gates were shut and strongly guarded . . . . . From this time vntill all arraignements and executions were past the Citizens were exceedingly troubled and charged with double watchings and wardings as well about the Court as the City."

In these our Company took their share, and moreover, it appears, they fined one of their members who would have persuaded them to join the Earl's party:

1600.

To Clarke and Curtys for keepinge the gate ij dayes by reason of my L. of Essex uprore at Candlemas quarter . . . . . iiij^{s}

Rec. of John Savadge for a fyne for his misdemeanor in this howse on Candlemas quarterdaye at nighte, being daungerous to move the Companye to a mutenye . . . v^{s}

James I. was proclaimed King on the 24th March 1603, and made his public entry into London on the 7th May following. We are told that

"he went from Theobalds towards London, and to avoid the extremitie of dust, he rode through the Meadowes . . . . At Stamford Hill the Lord Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of London in Skarlet Robes, presented themselves before his Maiestie, and with them fiue hundred Graue Citizens in

Veluet Coates, and chaynes of golde, beeing all very well mounted like the Sheriffs and their Trayne." (Howes.)

(Order Book.) 1603. *April 23rd.*

"The names of those which were appointed to ryde in velvett Coates w^th^ Chaines of gold accordinge to my L maiors ꝑcept to attend him to meete the kinge; returned accordinge to the same ꝑcepte xxiij^th^ of Aprill 1603 vnto the Committees, videlt

John Hedland warden
John Aunsell
John Petley
Richard Blinckhorne"

The dust, to avoid which, his Majesty "rode through the Meadowes" was probably the reason of these riders indulging in the refreshment mentioned in the first of the following entries in the Account-book:

1603.

Paid for drinke and pippens for the Ryders and footemen vppon the waye when they went to meete the Kinge	iij^s^	iij^d^
Paid for white stafes for the ffootemen . .		xx^d^
Paid to iij of the ffootemen for their dayes wages then	iiij^s^	vj^d^

Great preparations were made by the citizens for triumphal arches and pageants against the King's approaching coronation, which took place on the 25th July, but

"by reason of God's visitation for our sinnes, the Plague of Pestilence then raigning in the City of London and suburbes (the Pageants and other shewes of Triumph, in most sumptuous manner prepared, but not finished) the King

roade not from the Tower through the Citie in Royall manner as had beene accustomed, neither were the Citizens permitted to come at Westminster, but forbidden by Proclamation, for feare of infection to be by that meanes increased, for there dyed that weeke in the City of London and suburbs of all diseases 1103, of the Plague 857."

1603.

Paid the 31th daye of Maye to mr Cornelius ffyshe according to a ꝑcept for that purpose for chardges towards the Showes against the K coronacion . . . . . xijli xs

"Memorand. yt Lammas-Quarter-daye was not held this yeare by reason of a ꝑcept from my Lord maior to the mr and wardens, Commandinge them to forbeare in respect of God's visitacon."

1603. *August* 1*st*.

"It is ordered thellecion daye shalbe on monday the xvth daye of this instant August, where vnto shall come no women but the wardens wyves onelye, nor noe guests nor children, but onely the assistaunts and the lyverye, and a small dynner to be kept, but noe other ꝑvision but rost beefe, Leggs of Mutton, and Capon, and none to be warned whose howses are visited."

1603.

Paid the xxvjth daye of Nouember to Sr Willm Romeny Knight according to my Lords ꝑcept ffor releife of howses visited . . . . Ls

1603-4. *February* 14*th*.

"It is ordered and agreed this daye that in respect there hath dyed sondrye of our lyverye in this visitacon, that therefore a newe liverye shalbe taken in this yeare."

After the lapse of some months, the Plague stayed its destructive ravages, and in contemplation of the King's triumphal procession through the city, the

Lord Mayor issued precepts for the completion of the arches and pageants.

1603-4. *21th ffebruarie.*

Paid to m^r^ Cornelius ffishe Chamberlen according to a pcept from my Lord maior for that purpose towards the pageants and other Shewes against his ma^ties^ ryding thorough London . . . . . xl^s^

Paid more to the said m^r^ ffishe according to an other pcept from my Lord maior for that purpose other . . . . . xl^s^

Paid to Richard Clifton the Painter for paintinge gildinge and Trymminge the three best Streamers and painting the ffyue banner staves . . . . . iij^li^

Paid to m^r^ Cornelius ffishe Chamberlen towards the pageants as aforesaid according to a pcept . . . . . iiij^li^ iij^s^ iiij^d^

"The 15 of March, (1603-4), King James, Queen Anne his wife, and Henry Fredericke the Prince, passed Triumphantly from the Tower of London, through his Royall Citie and Chamber of London, towards Westminster. The Companies of the Citie martialled according to their degrees, were placed, the first beginning at the vpper end of Marke lane, and the last reaching to the Conduict in Fleet-street, or thereabout: their seates being double-railed, vpon the vpper part whereof they leaned: the streamers, Ensignes and banners of each particular company, decently fixed. The King richly mounted on a white Gennet, vnder a rich canopie sustained by eight Gentlemen of the Priuie Chamber &c. &c. passed through seuen gates: ouer the first of which, erected at the East end of Fan-church, was represented the true likenesse of the notable houses, Towers, and Steeples within the City of London.

The second gate, a most sumptuous peece of workemanship, was loftely raised in Grace streete by the Italians.

The third gate, vpon Cornehill by the Exchange, representing the seauenteene Prouinces of Belgia, or the Dutch nation, and by them raised.

Close to Saint Mildreds Church in the Poultrie, a Scaffold was erected, where (at the Cities cost) to delight the Queene with her owne country musicke, nine Trumpets and a Kettle Drumme, did very actiuely sound the Danish March.

The fourth gate was (at charges of the citizens) raised in West-cheape, at Soper-lane end.

Adioyning to the East front of the great Crosse in Cheape, was erected a square low gallery, where stood the Aldermen, the Chamberlaine, Towne-Clearke, and Councell of the Citie, with Sir Henry Mountague, Recorder of the Citie, who made to his Maiestie a gratulatory Oration, at the end of which, three cups of gold were giuen (in the name of the Lord Maior, and the whole body of the City) to his Maiesty, the young Prince, and the Queene.

From thence his Maiesty passed to the little Conduit at Paules-gate, where was placed the fift gate Arbour-like, and so called the Arbour of Musicke: vpon the lower battlement of S Paules church an antheme was sung by the Quiristers of the Church, to the musicke of lowd instruments: which being finished, a Latine oration was deliuered by one of master Mulcasters Schollers, at the doore of the free Schoole, founded by Doctor Collet.

The sixt Arch or Gate of triumph was erected aboue the conduict in Fleet-streete, whereon the Globe of the World mooued &c.

At Temple-bar, where his Maiesty was vpon the point of giuing a gracious and Princely farewell to the Lord Mayor, and the City, a seuenth Arch or gate was erected, the fore-front whereof was proportioned in euery respect like a Temple, being dedicated to Janus" &c. (Howes.)

The expence of erecting these arches, with the exception of the two set up by the Dutch and the Italians, was entirely defrayed by the City Companies.* They were designed by Stephen Harrison, *joiner and architect:* and 80 joiners and 60 carpenters (superintended by two master-carpenters) with other workmen, were employed in their construction.

"Friday the fift of August (1604) by commandement from the ordinary was kept holly day, with Morning prayer, Sermons and Euening prayer that day, and Bonefires at night, all men to praise God for the Kings escape for being murthered by a most wicked Traytor in Scotland Earle Gowry, on the fift day of August some three yeares since." (Howes.)

1604.

Paid for the fformes at Paules the ffifte daye of August being the daye of the Kings delyverye from Thearle Gowrey . . . iij^{s}

In the following year, the Company again attended at St. Pauls, to acknowledge the merciful hand of Providence in preventing the accomplishment of a still more bloody design—the Gunpowder Plot.

1605.

Paid the xth of Nouember for the fformes at Powles being a daye of thankgeving for the K. and Lords delyvery at the pliam^{t} howse being the Sonday after the practize . . iij^{s}

* In the Appendix A. List No. 5, will be found the several sums levied, under one of the precepts for contributions to these pageants, on 55 Companies. This list is interesting as it shews that the proportions in which the Companies were rated to the Corn Custom, afforded the standard for other assessments.

In 1606, the King of Denmark, brother to the Consort of James I., paid a visit to the English court, and among other entertainments provided for his Royal guest, King James, whose fondness for pageants was remarkable, conducted him through the City "the last day of July in as great pompe," says Howes, "as when the King and Queene rode through London two years past." The citizens, nothing daunted, it would seem, at the expence of the former reception, loyally welcomed and entertained their august visitors.

"They were receiued by the Lord Maior, at the East end of Tower streete, in a robe of Crimsin velvet, bearing a golden Sceptre in his hand before the Kings, vntill he came to Temple-barre, as these great Potentates, with their sumptuous trayne passed along the streetes, the King of Denmarke seriously obserued the huge multitudes of common people thronging in euery corner, and the vnimaginable number of gallant Ladies, beauteous virgins, and other delicate Dames, filling the Windowes of euery houss with kinde aspect saluting their worthinesse with health and hearty welcome wheresoever they past. Vpon the great Fountaine in Cheapeside, was erected the bower of the Muses, with pleasant Musicke: At the West end of Cheapeside, by the Goldsmith's row * neere vnto the Pageant sate the great Elders of the Citie in scarlet Robes, where the Recorder after he had made a solemne Oration in Latine in the behalfe of the Citie, presented the King of Denmark with a faire cup of gold, who with as great kindnesse accepted it; then the Pageant after it had

* "Goldsmith's Row" consisted of fourteen shops, extending from Bread Street to the Cross in Cheap: these shops, with others, reaching to Bucklersbury, were nearly all occupied by Goldsmiths, and must have presented a gorgeous display.

ceased her melodious harmony, began to expresse the purpose thereof, viz. Diuine concord, as sent from Heauen, descended in a cloud from the top vnto the middle Stage, and with a loude voyce, spake an excellent speech in Latine, purporting their hearty welcome, with the heauenly happines of peace and unity amongst Christian Princes &c. but through the distemperature of the vnruly multitude, the Kings could not well heare it, although they enclined their eares very seriously thereunto. At the faire Fountaine in Fleet-streete was a pleasant Pastorall deuice, with Songs, wherewith the Kings were much delighted: this Fountaine and diuers others ranne cleare Wine." (Howes.

1606. 24*th July*.

"It is agreed v^li towards the pageants chardged vppon vs by a p̄cept shal be borne out of the howse chardg."

Dynner at the Hall the 31^th of Julye for the Companye before they went to the Standing in ffanchurch streete when the K ma^tie and the K of Denm̄k rod thorough London . iiij^li ix^s viij^d

In the year 1609, the immediate neighbourhood of Carpenters' Hall was greatly improved. More-field, which had been "a most noysome and offensive place, a rotten morish ground, whereof it first tooke the name and ever held impossible to be reformed" was, through "the great paynes and industry of Master Nicholas Leare," with the sanction of Sir Leonard Holiday, then Lord Mayor, and at the general charge of the citizens,

"reduced from its former vile condition unto most faire & royall walkes: which worke whilest it was in doing being very difficult, the people spake very bitterly & rudelie against those two worthy men, and in derision sayd it is a holiday worke; but when the multitude saw this worke

brought vnto desired effect, then their inconstant mindes changed & applauded the effect." (Howes.)

1609.

Paid towards the beautifying of More feilds p my Lo Maiors Comaund . . . . . v^{li}

In this year, Prince Henry was knighted, on which account a tax or "ayde" was raised throughout the kingdom; in the levying of this, Howes informs us that

"the Subiects were very fauorably dealt with, for whereas by the ancient Law of this Land, they ought to have paid twelue pence in the pound of the yeerely value of their Lande," by the King's special ordinance "no man was compelled to pay any more than he would willingly giue."

Some months later, Henry was created Prince of Wales with great pomp and magnificence.* The account of this ceremonial, as chronicled by Howes, is too lengthy to be given here; we shall confine ourselves to the part borne by the Companies, fifty-four of which, with

"the Lord Maior and his brethren the Aldermen, being in their Barges adorned with diuers faire Banners and Streamers, passed along the riuer of Thamis, in seemely order to Chelsey."

It may be gathered from the extracts we shall presently give from the Account-book, that it had been intended that the Lord Mayor and citizens should

* The notion sometimes entertained, that the heir-apparent is *born* Prince of Wales, is thus plainly negatived. See also entry under date 1616, Octr. 30.

escort the Prince from Richmond, where he had slept the previous night. The reason of their "attending his comming" at Chelsea, was probably the "low ebbe," which Howes tells us delayed the Prince's own arrival there

"vntill foure of the clocke in the afternoone" when "comming to Chelsey where the Lord Maior with his trayne attended, there was a Dolphin, vpon whom sate Neptune, and vpon a Whale sate a water Goddesse, who made certaine speeches vnto the Prince; which being done, they proceeded towards the Court, the inferiour Companies first, and the Lord Maiors Barge between the two Sea monsters next before the Princes Barge. . . . . At Whitehall, His Highnesse taking leaue of the Lord Maior and the Aldermen, landed: and there was a peale of Chambers* placed directly over against the Court on Lambeth side, which were discharged." (Howes.)

1609.

Paid the xxx^th^ day of June 1609 for the levying of ayde towards the knighting of the young Prince . . . . . xl^s^

1610.

The xxxj^th^ daye of Maye when the Comp attended the Prince in theire bardges paid to Roger Watts for bardghyer by consent in regard it was exordinarye . . . . . l^s^

Paid the xxxj^th^ daye of Maye for Supper when the Company came home from the water when they attended in theire bardge to bring the Prince from Richemond to Whytehall to be created Prince of Wales . . . . iiij^li^ v^s^ vij^d^ob

* Small field-pieces.

This amiable and accomplished Prince died three years after the event just recorded. We have no notice in the Company's books of his death or funeral, which were shortly followed by the marriage of his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, to Frederick, afterwards King of Bohemia.

1613.

Paid the xxvjth daye of Nouember to S^{r} Thomas Lowe Threr̃ for the Aid-monney for marriadg of the Ladye Elizab̃ the Kings Daughter videlt towards the said Ayde . . . xl^{li}

"The Lord Maior and Aldermen in the behalfe of themselves, and the citizens of London, gaue vnto the Ladie Elizabeth a fayre chaine of Orientall pearle, which cost aboue two thousand pound." (Howes.)

In the next year, we have another instance of civic liberality on a grand scale, if we are to judge from the proportion borne by our Company.

1614.

Paid vnto m^{r} Cornelius ffishe the Chamberlen of London the xjth day of Julye by order of my Lord maior and aldreñ towards a ffree guift to be geven by this cyttye to the Kings ma^{tie} . . . . . xxx^{li}

In 1616, Prince Charles was created Prince of Wales, with state similar to that observed at the ceremonial of Prince Henry's creation.

1616. 30*th October*.

"Vppon p̃cept Directed vnto this Comp̃: from the right ho^{ble} the Lord maior Dated the xxvth of October p̃sent, That the Comp̃: should attend with theire bardg in such

manner as on the Lord Maiors Daye is accustomed on the Lord maior and his brethren, on thursdaye the xxxj^st^ of this October, at the three Cranes, or as neare as they can, to meete the prince charles highnes at Chelsey or elsewhere, and so to attend to whitehall and homeward. Theise whose names are vnderwritten of the lyverye and assistants are appointed for the service, videlt

Assistants
m^r^ Wyatt, m^r^
m^r^ Thornton, in place of
vpp warden
m^r^ Burnham } wardens
m^r^ Kinge }
with six members of the Court, and ten of the Livery.

1616.

Chardge laid out the xxxj^th^ daye of October when the Companye went to meete the Prince before the Companye tooke bardge and in the bardge.

Paid for bread ij^s^ carryeng the Wyne Sellers to and frō xij^d^ for sugar and Cakes ij^s^ beare at our m^rs^ ix^d^. Clarret Wyne one gallon ij^s^ Sack j potle and halfe a pynt xviij^d^ Canarye one qrt xij^d^ which is in all . . . . . x^s^ iij^d^

Paid to m^r^ Watts the xxxj^th^ of October for bardg hyer when the Companye went to meete the Prince . . . . . iij^li^

In March 1617, King James, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Charles, paid a visit to Scotland: and on his return in the following September "was met at Hyde Parke, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and aboue foure hundred of the chiefe citizens with chaines of gold, and well mounted; the Lord

Mayor presented the King with a Purse, and in it fiue hundred pieces of gold." (Howes.)

1617.

Chardge laid out when the Companye went to meete the King at Knightsbridge when he came out of Scotland.		
Paid the xvth day of September at the Horshowe wthout Bishopsgate for Dynner being the same daye they met the Kinge . .	vij^{s}	xj^{d}
Paid the same day to eight Whifflers that attended on them that went	viij^{s}	
Paid for viij Staves	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Paid for viij Torches	viij^{s}	
Paid to m^{r} Allen m^{r} Petley m^{r} Edmonds and m^{r} Daye towards theire chardges when they ridd to meete the King for theire Horses and Chaines in regard they had noe Supper .	xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}

In mentioning the numerous objects towards which the Companies were so frequently urged by precept to contribute, the colonization of Virginia must not be omitted. For some years after its discovery in the reign of the virgin queen from whom it derived its name, the colony established there, meeting with a succession of disasters; remained in an unprosperous condition. In such it still was in 1608, when a Lord Mayor's precept was issued to the Companies, together with a letter from the Council of Virginia. These are mentioned in the Carpenters' Order-book for that year, but we give the tenor of the precept as quoted by Herbert from the Merchant-tailors' books. It states the necessity of getting rid of a swarm of unhappy inmates who inhabit the city of London, a

continual cause of dearth and famine, and the plagues which happen in this kingdom. As an inducement, or "to entice," as it is said, persons to emigrate, they were to be promised "meat, drink and clothing, with a house and garden for the maintenance of a family, and a portion of land likewise for them and their posterity of 100 acres each." "Every man that hath a trade," it is added, "or is able to endure day-labour, as much for his wife, as much for his children, that were of years to do service, besides further rewards according to merit."

The Merchant Tailors agreed to embark £200 on this scheme; the Carpenters declined the adventure.

In course of time, the affairs of the colony assumed a more favourable aspect, but the Emigrants consisting almost entirely of males, those ties of family were wanting which might attach them to their adopted country. (Vide Robertson's Hist. Am. vol. iv. ch. 9.) To remedy this inconvenience, a number of young women were induced to emigrate thither in 1618, many of whom were soon happily settled; and in that and the subsequent years, emigrants, including numerous children, were sent out by the City to Virginia. From the Carpenters' Account-books, we learn that they contributed towards the expense of these emigrations, in compliance with another precept from the Lord Mayor:

1618.

Payd towards the Poore w^{ch} went to Virginia iiij^{s}

1620.

Paid towards the setting forth of the children to Virginia by my Lord Maior's precept . iiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Given towards transportacon of 100 children to Virginia . . . . . iiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Our next extracts shew that the resources of the Companies were heavily drawn upon to assist King James in his fruitless endeavours to obtain for his son-in-law, Frederick King of Bohemia, the recovery of the Palatinate, the invasion of which had just been effected by the Spaniards, after Frederick's defeat at the great battle of Prague.

1620.

Dynner at the Kings armes by Guildhall the xiiith of December about the xxx^{li} assessed vppon vs for the Pallatinate spent . . vj^{s} iij^{d}

Paid the xxixth daye of December vnto Mr. Chamblen towards the recovery of the Palatinate according to a p̄cept . . . xxx^{li}

The increasing population of London had occasioned, as early as the reign of Elizabeth, much speculation as to the possibility of obtaining a larger supply of water than was afforded by the Thames and the sixteen common conduits with which the City was provided.* The queen had empowered the citizens to "cut and bring to" London a river from any part of Hertfordshire or Middlesex, but she did not live to see the accomplishment of this desirable ob-

* This account of the origin of the New River, which though but indirectly connected with our main subject, we give at some length, presuming it to be of general interest, is abridged from Howes. He informs us that the description of the springs is from the pen of Master Hassall, vicar of Amwell.

ject. King James renewed the project, but the people in general considered it as futile. At last, "Master Hugh Middleton, Citizen and Goldsmith of London with great courage and resolution "undertook the task," and having "with his choyce men of art and painfull labourers set roundly to this businesse," he selected for his purpose Chadwell and Amwell springs, the former of which "riseth at the foot of a hill neere vnto Ware, issuing out of a hole of an incredible depth."

Before Master Middleton's interference, this spring emptied her abundant stores into the river Lea, but he diverted her course, and caused her to pour "her rich spoyles into the bosom of her sister (Amwell spring) so hand in hand coming along with her to London." Amwell spring, by the same ingenious projector, was made "to view herself in a fair square pool, at his great charge contrived," instead of "burying her pearls in the lappe of Lea."

Master Middleton began his labours on the 20th February 1608, and after accomplishing the junction of the two springs, and conducting the stream "through ground of extreame different quallity" in some places cutting a trench thirty feet deep, in others making embankments, he at length brought his river through Islington, "and so to a goodly faire cestern of an acre in compasse, of former time an open idle poole, commonly called the ducking-pond."

Middleton, in the progress of his labours, "endured much despight and derision of the vulgar and curious, and answered many causelesse hinderances and complaints of sundry persons through whose ground

he cut his water-passage." He completed his undertaking in five years, and on Michaelmas-day, 1613, "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and multitudes of the citizens assembled at the new cestern where they were entertained with musique, the chief or master workemen marching round about in warlike manner." "When the great scluse of the cestern was lift up, and the river ran gushing in, they all rejoyced and gave God praise and thankes for so great a benefit."

The Carpenters' Company, in due time, availed themselves of the advantages which the metropolis still enjoys from the "New River."

1624.

Paid for entrance of our graunt for y^e^ new River Water	vj^s^	viij^d^
Paid for a fine for y^e^ same	xxx^s^	
Paid more for 3 quarters Rent ending at Midsommer	xxij^s^	vj^d^

We here take leave of the reign of James I., of whose death and funeral our books contain no record. The coronation of his unfortunate son and successor took place on Candlemas-day 1625-6, to which ceremony the Account-book has only the following allusion:

1625-6.

Paid for Dinner the 17 Januarii and drincking that daye in goeing to presse more Carpent^rs^ about the Kings Coronation . . .	xiiij^s^	vj^d^

The Civic Companies appear to have taken no part in the festivities, and in fact the King went to Westminster by water privately, probably to guard

against any danger of a large concourse of people reviving the Plague, which had recently desolated the City. It is singular that the arrangements for the coronation of King Charles were interfered with by a calamity of a nature similar to that which had delayed the same ceremony on the accession of King James.*

The plague of 1625 was attended with far greater mortality than that of 1603, and we are informed that within a twelvemonth upwards of 41,000 fell victims to its ravages in London and the neighbourhood. We learn from the Company's order-book, that all festive meetings were absolutely prohibited during this awful visitation, which we cannot better describe than in the graphic language employed by the learned and eloquent Bishop Hall in a sermon preached before the King at Whitehall on the 29th January 1625-6, on occasion of a "public thanksgiving for the wonderful mitigation of the late mortality:"

"What slaughter, what lamentation, what horror was there in the streets of our mother city! More than twenty thousand families run from their houses, as if those had been on fire over their heads; and seek shelter in Zoar and the mountains. Many for friends find strangers. Danger made men wisely & unwillingly unhospital. The cousin, the brother forgets his own blood: and the father looks shily upon his own child, and welcomes him with frowns, if not with repulses. There were, that repaid their grudged harbour with infection.... There, leave we them, and

* Lestrange, in his Life of King Charles, says, "these two plagues were natives both of one parish, (Whitechappel), under the same roof, and issued forth on the same day of the moneth."

return to the miserable metropolis of this kingdom which they left. Who can express the doleful condition of that time and place? The Arms of London are the Red Cross and the Sword: what house almost wanted these? Here was the Red Cross upon the door, the Sword of God's judgment within doors; and the Motto was, Lord, have mercy upon us."

"What could we hear, but alarms of death? what could we see, but trophies of death? Here was nothing but groaning, and crying, and dying, and burying. Carts were the biers; wide pits were the graves; mens clothes were their coffins; and the very exequies of friends were murderous. . . . Oh the woeful desolation of this place! It was almost come to *Herba tegit Trojam.* And if some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated posy at his nose, & his Zedoary or Angelica in his mouth. Every room seemed a pest house; every scent mortal. . . . . What should I say more? This glorious chamber of the kingdom seemed no other, than a dreadful dungeon to her own; a very Golgotha to all beholders; and this proud Queen of our British cities sat in the dust of her compassion, howling in the rags of her sack-cloth; not mourning more than mourned for, pitied no less than forsaken; when the God of our Salvation looked down upon her deep afflictions, and miraculously proved unto us, that 'unto Him belong the issues from death.'" (Bishop Hall's Works, Vol. V. Pp. 252—4.)

Our next subject relates to the murder of a Doctor Lamb in a popular tumult in the City. This individual, though "no way learned, yet of the multitude was named Doctor, by reason he pretended physicke." He was hated by the populace as being a creature of the Duke of Buckingham and also on account of his having been convicted of several serious

crimes. He was assailed by the mob in June or July 1628, and so inhumanly treated that he did not live through the day. The tumult was so great, that according to one account, it reached the king's ears, and he, attended by his guard and several noblemen, came in person to appease the populace, whom he met dragging their victim along. His efforts to save him or to restore order were unavailing. The King was greatly incensed, and the Privy Council shortly afterwards addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, alleging that no measures were taken by the Magistrates to suppress the riot, and requiring them to apprehend the principal actors and abettors. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen not attempting to clear themselves, and failing to discover the offenders, the City, after menace of the confiscation of its Charter, was amerced in a fine of £6000, subsequently reduced to 1500 marks. It was conjectured that the chief object of the threats of the King and Council was the extortion of money. The funds of the Companies were, as usual, drawn upon, and the Carpenters' Company seem to have borne their full share. (Howes and Maitland.)

1632.

Rec of divẽs psons of this coiality according to a precept directed from the Lord Maior^r^ towards the death of Doctor Lamb killed in the Citty of Lond . . . . . vj^li^ xvj^s^

Paid in January 1632 for an assessment imposed one our Companie, by reason of the death of Doctor Lamb . . . . v^li^

St. Paul's Church being in a very decayed state,

measures were taken in 1631 for repairing and enlarging it, under the direction and from the designs of Inigo Jones. The King, to gratify the clergy, as it is said, entered actively into this undertaking, but in so doing displeased the Puritans.

"Many had no fancy to the work, merely because he, (the King) was the Promoter of it, nor did some forbear to say, "What needs this waste to decore a superstitious relique? Neverthelesse the work went on, and the excoriated carkesse began to skin again, but with so slow a motion, as at length the distempers of the State, marred the temper of the mortar, and made the Artists knock off abruptly, leaving that famous structure half ruin'd, half polite. Sorely vext was Bishop Laud to see his Cathedral so tedious in trimming." (L'Estrange.)

We find in the Account-book the following entry under this head; it would seem that there should be a previous one, but as it is not to be discovered, it has probably been accidentally omitted:

1636.

Paid vnto the Chamber of London, our second and third paym^{t} towards the repaireing of St. Paule's Church . . . . . viij^{li}

We here first meet with one of the principal causes of the fatal rupture between Charles and his Parliament—the exaction of ship-money, a scheme ingeniously contrived by the Attorney-General Noy, and strenuously resisted by the popular party.* Histo-

* Noy had died, however, before the writ for levying the ship-money was issued. It is said that the Vintners made great rejoicings at his death. See Wood's Athenæ.

rians assign 1634 as the date of the first imposition of this tax, with which our books perfectly agree:

1634-5.

Paid this yeare for and towards his ma^ties^ shipping by order from the Kinge and Councell our pporcion which was . . . . xiiij^li^

1636.

Paid vnto the Collecto^rs^ for Ship-money . vij^li^

In 1636 we have evidence that Pestilence again prevailed in London and other parts of the kingdom. Though this visitation was less fearful in extent than the preceding, and is noticed by very few historians, the entries relating to it in the Company's accounts are more numerous than on the occasion of the last plague:

1636.

Paid vnto the Churchwardens of Allhallowes over and above theire yearely allowance towards a stock for visited howses . . xiij^s^ iiij^d^

Paid to the Collectors of alhallowes in the wall for 6 monethes aforehand towards visited howses . . . . . xxvj^s^

Given to our waterman in lieu of his barge although theire was no svice . . . xx^s^

Given a poore Carpenter whose howse was visited . . . . . v^s^

Paid to the Lord maior by the Lord maiors order for the use of visited howses . . iiij^li^

The following entries refer to the annual visit paid by the Company to their almshouses at Godalming:

August 1636.

Paid then more in hand and given to the se?all

poore people for theire present sustenance, some of them being visited then w^th^ infecion Lj^s^ viij^d^
Paid for diett bred and wyne to carry in the Coatch with vs being an infeccous tyme . vj^s^ vj^d^
Paid to Mr. Butler in lieu of his smon . . vj^s^ viij^d^

The year 1638 witnessed the visit to this country of Marie de Medicis, mother of Queen Henrietta Maria, the Consort of Charles I.:

1638. *1st November.*

Laid out in se?all and ?ticular disbursem^ts^ at the Queenes mother comeing into London . iiij^li^

We now approach the memorable and calamitous period of Civil War, termed by the Royalist Party the "Great Rebellion." At the commencement of this period the war with Scotland originating in the innovations attempted by Charles in the government of the Church of that country, presents a conspicuous feature. In 1640 King Charles was compelled, in order to obtain subsistence for his army, then stationed in Yorkshire, to apply to the City for a loan of £200,000. Of the immense sum raised by the Companies towards this loan, some idea may be formed from the amount contributed by our own Company:

1640-1.

Paid into the xchequer CCL^li^ w^ch^ was allotted vppon our Company to lend the Kinge . CCL^li^

The northern army was at length disbanded, the King undertaking to visit Scotland in person, in order to settle the matters at issue. He reached Scotland in August 1641, and returning to London the November

following, entered the City on the 25th of that month on his way to Whitehall, and was splendidly entertained by the citizens:

"The Lord Mayor on horseback, wearing a Gown of Crimson velvet & a collar of SS, and attended by his suite, rode in the front of the procession to meet the King. Then followed the Aldermen in scarlet gowns and the city council & chief officers in black gowns. Upon reaching Moorfields, there waited in a readiness to attend his Lordship & the service, about five hundred horsemen selected out of the Liveries of the several Companies, being Masters, Wardens, and prime men of each Company in velvet or plush coats and suits, with chains of gold, being well horsed & gallantly furnished, every Company having a horseman in the front carrying a pendant with that Company's arms to which he did belong (for distinction sake) and a footman to attend each horseman of the Livery with truncheons and torches as before, both horsemen with the pendants and footmen being suited cap-a-pee with the Company's colours on which they waited. There were also fourteen Trumpeters, with trumpets, banners & scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the horse, and four at the head of the troop. The procession moved on to Kingsland, where the Lord Mayor & Aldermen and the Companies awaited the King's approach, while the Sheriffs attended by seventy-two men in scarlet Cloaks trimmed with silver lace (the colours of the City) with javelins & feathers and four trumpeters, rode as far as Stamford Hill, & there met their Majesties and escorted them to Kingsland.

His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, the Princess Mary & the Prince Elector Palatine, & after receiving an address, the Royal party joined the civic procession to London, entering it at Moorgate, & proceeded through London Wall, Bishopsgate Street, Cornhill & Cheapside, to the banquet at Guildhall

amidst the City Companies in their formalities & stands on each side the streets, the city conduits running with a diversity of wines." (Strype.)

1641.

Paid for wyne 25 Novem. 1641 it being the day the Kinge came into the cittie . . .	x^{s}	x^{d}
Paid for hier of a Cloth for our standings that day	xx^{s}	
Paid for our M^{r} the hier of his horse, and for furniture	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Paid for hier of M^{r}. Sanders and Mr. Petley their horses x^{s} and for Warden Andrewes his horse v^{s} is	xv^{s}	
Paid for Staves iij^{s} vj^{d} and for torches x^{s} in all is	xiij^{s}	vj^{d}
More for wyne at Moorgate	x^{s}	x^{d}
Paid for hier of 4 chaines	xvj^{s}	vj^{d}
Paid for coates for the Pendent Bearer's attenders	Liiij^{s}	xj^{d}
Paid the Pendent Bearer for hier of his horse and for ribbin	xjx^{s}	iiij^{d}
Paid then for the Pendent	Lv^{s}	vij^{d}

Notwithstanding this enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty on the part of the Citizens, it was not long before we find them alienated from their Sovereign, and siding with the Parliament, then unhappily at open variance with him. But before narrating the course of these events, we must give a glance at the state of affairs in Ireland, which had just become the scene of a most bloody insurrection. "In order to reconcile that turbulent nation to the authority of laws," says Hume, "and to cure them of that sloth and barbarism to which they had ever been subject," great numbers of the English had been induced to settle in Ireland. These "planters," as they were termed, originally staunch Protestants, became at

length zealous Puritans, and thus brought down upon themselves, in an aggravated degree, the odium with which the Papist inhabitants, forming about five-sixths of the entire population of Ireland, regarded the English heretics. A conspiracy for expelling the English, was originated by Roger More, a descendant of an old Irish family, who was soon joined by other chieftains, the foremost among them being Sir Phelim O'Neale. The details of this rebellion are given by Hume with much minuteness and force; it is sufficient here to say, that about 40,000 English were murdered with every circumstance of cruelty, that the most malignant barbarity could devise. The City Companies, who had forwarded, by their funds, the emigration of these "Planters," were not slow to relieve them in this time of distress:

1641-2.

It is this Day agreed vppon that according to a lr̃ē directed to this Comp: from the Lo: maior bearing date the second Day of March 1641, That there shalbe xxv^{li} paid towards the releife of the distressed Protestants in Ireland to be taken out of the howse Stock

Paid into Guildhall by order of the higher powers towards the releife of the distressed in Ireland . . . . . xxv^{li}

1642. 13° *Junij.*

Laid out being a speciall meetinge at the hall for moneyes to be lent towards Ireland's calamities . . . . . ix^{s} vj^{d}

16° *Aug.*

Paid into the Chamber of London as money brought in by our Company to be lent to Ireland . . . . . v^{cli}

1642.

"ⓜ that there was carried In to Grocer's Hall to a Committie by the appointment of the hon^ble^ Howse of Parliam^t^, by m^r^: Thomas King master, John Hone, Richard Wade, & Thomas Hunt, Wardens, 36^l^ xij^s^ viij^d^ w^ch^ was gathered of this Company towarde the reliefe of the distressed protestants in Ireland, for the w^ch^ there is a note given to this Company by the said Comittee to have land for the same in Ireland, the w^ch^ note is given to Mr. Richard Sanderson, the now newe master of this Company to laie vpp."

As an enquiry may suggest itself to the reader's mind, why a Committee of the houses of Parliament should meet in the City, it may be stated that early in January 1642, the Attorney-General Herbert having by command of the King, accused in the House of Peers Lord Kimbolton, with Pym, Hampden, and three other members of the House of Commons, of high treason, and the Sergeant-at-arms also having demanded of the House that the five members should be delivered up, the House made reply that they should be forthcoming when a legal charge was preferred against them.

The accused persons took refuge in the City, whither the House of Commons, with a view to their own security, proposed to adjourn: but this being found impracticable, a Committee was appointed to carry on the business of the House, who selected Merchant Taylors' Hall as their place of meeting.

Other Committees subsequently sat at Guildhall, and also, to suit the convenience of the common-council, at Grocers' Hall. Clarendon states that the advantage the Members

"reaped by removing from their more convenient seats at Westminster, was extraordinary; for besides the fears they dispersed abroad, and the confidence they gave their own friends of the City by being with them, they were sure for the most part, to have a Committee to their own heart's content; since, besides many out of laziness or indignation would not attend the service in so inconvenient a place, very many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not in earnest go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts, if not danger, their names being publishd in the tumults as disaffected persons." (Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.)

With a view to shew the part sustained by the Corporation of the City and the Livery Companies in these troublous times, we shall endeavour briefly to sketch some of the leading events, so far as the City was concerned in them. On the 5th January, 1642, the King demanded of the Common Council that the persons impeached by his orders in the houses of Parliament should be given up; but the Corporation, instead of yielding to his demand, replied by remonstrating with him on his proceedings against the accused members, and representing the injurious effects which his rupture with Parliament had on the trade of the City, and was likely to entail on the Protestant religion, even affirming that it went far to endanger the lives of the subjects. Shortly after, on the Parliament meeting again at Westminster, the Committee together with the accused members repaired thither from the City by water, attended by a number of citizens in boats and barges, the London trained bands marching to Westminster by

land. For this service the citizens received the thanks of the House of Commons, and a resolution of indemnity.

Civil war soon broke out, and the King commenced his march towards London. The City was speedily fortified. On the 23rd October a battle was fought at Edgehill, between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, at the conclusion of which both sides claimed the victory. The Earl of Essex, commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army, fearing the effect which the report of any advantage gained by the Royalists might have on the citizens, deputed four nobles and a commoner to appear at Guildhall on the 27th October, and state the issue of the battle in "the most favourable circumstances." The King continued his march, and gained a victory at Brentford over his opponents, not without a gallant resistance on their parts. On the news of this defeat, the Parliament sent a Committee into the City to take measures for the trained bands to be got in readiness to join the Earl of Essex.

The following entry appears to relate to the meetings held for that purpose:

1642. *7th November.*

Laid out at 2 meetings at Guildhall, at the Lords comeing thither . . . . xxij^{s} vj^{d}

Intelligence having been obtained that great military preparations were carrying on in Holland and Denmark for the support of the Royal cause, a Committee of the Lords and Commons took advantage of this discovery to attend at Guildhall, and urge the

raising by the City of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to supply the pressing occasions of the army.

25th November.

Laid out at a meeting at Guildhall at the Lords comeing down . . . . . xix[d]

About this time some slight overtures were made towards a reconciliation between the King and the Citizens, the latter sending a deputation with a petition to the Sovereign, then at Oxford, to which he returned a conciliatory message, on a promise from the deputation that a Common Hall should be convened at Guildhall for the purpose of hearing it read. This the Parliament at first opposed, but the meeting took place after some delay, a Committee of the Lords and Commons being present:

1642-3. 13 *Januar.*

Paid for a dynner in Bread Street for pte of o[r] assistants and many of o[r] lyvery when the Kings ma[ties] message was read at Guildhall iiij[li] xvj[s] xj[d]

Any good effect which this message might have produced was rendered abortive by the artful management of the Earl of Manchester and Mr. Pym, who addressed the Citizens with such success, that they declared "that they would live and die with the Parliament." This occasioned the King to address a long letter to the Sheriffs, which, together with his former letter, he required should be publicly read. We give verbatim the passage which refers expressly to the Companies:

"And our pleasure is that you, the Masters and War-

dens of the several Companies of our said City, forthwith summon all the members of your several Companies, with all the freemen and apprentices (whose hopes and interest are so much blasted in these general distractions) belonging thereunto, to appear at your several Halls, when you shall cause our said answer, together with these our letters, to be publicly read."

The books of the Carpenters' Company afford no evidence that the King's command was literally obeyed by their convening a meeting at their Hall. Probably they allowed the dictates of prudence to outweigh the obligations of loyalty, for we find that the publication of the King's letter was prohibited by the Parliament, and that several offending Masters of Companies were taken into custody.

About March, 1643, Parliament "passed an ordinance for a weekly assessment throughout the kingdom towards the support of the war, by which was imposed on the City of London the weekly sum of £10,000." This, we learn from Clarendon, was the first general tax upon the people levied by the Parliament, who had hitherto not ventured "to inflame them and inform them how they meant to invade their liberty and their property with the jealousy whereof they had blown them up to all those swellings and seditious humours against the King."

To raise their share of this enormous tax, the Carpenters' Company, after some deliberation, resolved to sell their plate:

1643. 17 *Maij.*

Laid out at a meeting at the hall, in adviseing whether wee should sell o^r^ plate or noe . iiij^li^ ix^d^

22 Maij.

Laid out with many of o^r^ old m^rs^ that day we sold o^r^ plate . . . . . xiv^s^ x^d^

Rec. for plate sould of the Companyes to pay se^v^all weeks assessments imposed vppon the hall . . . . . Lxxxxv^li^ v^s^

In the same month we meet with the following minutes:

1643. *Maij.*

"Whereas there was a letter directed to the M^r^ and Wardens of this Company from the nowe lord maior of this Cittie expressing that accordinge to an acte of Common Councell holden the xxvij^th^ day of Aprill 1643 for the better securinge and safetie of the Cittie of London in this time of imminent daunger, and for the arminge of the auxiliary forces raised by the Cittie of London, it was therefore required by the said Lord maior, that all the armes of this Company should be lent for that vse the w^ch^ by promise and ingagement of the Common Councell should safely in the same condicion be restored vnto this Company, or others of the same goodnes or the full valew thereof in mony, & Captaine hooker (& seven others mentioned by name) or any twoe of them weare thereby appointed by Common Councell to ioyne w^th^ such as this Company should assigne for the valewinge of the said armes & to receive the same by Inventory for the purpose and vse aforesaid. It is this day therefore ordered that the M^r^ and Wardens or some of the old m^rs^ of this Company are to ioyne w^th^ the said captaines or some of them for the valewinge of the armes of this Company and therevppon to deliver vnto them or some of them, all this Companies armes exceptinge onelye for the Companies owne vse 2 of the best costlettes, twoe pikes & twoe musketts."

1643. *Maij.*

Laid out with many of o^r^ old m^rs^ in considering

how to answer a precept which came from my Lord maior for the delivering out of o^{r} armes to the captaines of a new Regiment . xvij^{s} iiij^{d}

Laid out at a meeting at the hall when we mett the Captaines of the new Regiment to prize o^{r} armes . . . . . xxiij^{d}

We have next an allusion in our books to an attempt, originated by Edmond Waller, the poet, a member of the House of Commons, so to work upon the minds of the Citizens, as to induce them to unite with lords and gentlemen who advocated the King's cause, to arrest the progress of the Republicans and restore to the country its usual form of government. The particulars of this "Plot," as it is called, are narrated by Clarendon. The attempt being discovered, and frustrated, both houses of Parliament appointed a "Day of Thanksgiving to God for this wonderful delivery," and the House of Commons framed a vow and covenant to be taken by both Houses, and afterwards by the City and their army.

1643. 8 *Junij*.

Laid out at a meeting at Guildhall when the Lords & Commons came thither about the discovering of the Plott against the Citty . vj^{s} iij^{d}

On the 18th July, the Common Council made an act for raising the sum of £50,000 by way of loan, on the security of the City Seal, to be employed in defence of the City, in consequence of intelligence from the House of Commons of the approach of some of the King's troops; and on the 11th August an act was passed for raising a further sum of £50,000, by

loan from the City Companies on the same security. The share of this latter sum borne by the Carpenters' Company is shewn by the following entries:

15th August.

Laid out with many of o^r^ old m^rs^ at M^r^ Gurneys in considering how to ꝑvide cc l^li^ assed vppon the company by order of the Lord maior and coen Counsell towards the raising of 50,000^li^ . . . . . xviij^s^ vj^d^

1643. *August 15th.*

"Whereas there was a letter directed to the master & wardens of this Company from the nowe Lord maior of this Citty of London expressinge that according to an acte of common councell holden the — day of August 1643, they being very sensible of the great and eminent danger this Citty is Inn by the neare approach of the King's forces, and of the great and pressing necessities of money at p^r^sent for the safety & defence thereof, have resolved & agreed that the some of ffifty Thousand pounds be forthw^th^ lent by the seᵛall Companies of this Citty for and towards the purpose aforesaid to be repaied to them vppon the Common Seale of this Citty w^th^in sixe moneths time together w^th^ the interest thereof at viij^li^ p cent^u^ p anñ whereof this Companie was to pay 250^li^ as in & by the letter of the said lord maior appeareth; It was therefore required by the said Lord maior that the said some of 250^li^ should be forthw^th^ ꝑvided by this Company for the vse aforesaid, the w^ch^ is this day ordered accordingly and that the said some of 250^li^ shalbe taken vpp vppon the Common Seale of this Company & to be paid vnto the Treasurers at Guildhall w^th^ all convenient speed, the master & wardens of this Company takeing the common Seale of this cittie for the same."

In consequence of the heavy expences thus entailed on the Company, and also "by reason of theise trou-

345441B

blesome times and the great dainger in Traveling," the Master, Wardens, and Court gave up their accustomed journey to Godalming, which it was ordered should be performed by one Mr. Launder, (who acted as superintendent of the almshouses) merely for the transaction of the necessary business, in as quiet and frugal a manner as possible. It had been previously ordered that there should be no Election Dinner, and both these orders were repeated in the following year:

1644. *August 2nd.*

"It is this day ordered, by reason of theise troublesome times that there shall not be this yeare as formerly hath bine any eleccon dinner, at the choise of the M^r^ and Wardens, but oneley wine and Naples Bisketts, and y^t^ the said Eleccon of them is to be in the afternoone, & not in the forenoone, & the garlands are not to be vsed as formerly they have bine, And the assistants and liv^y^ are to be in their cloakes and not in their gownes, and noe sermon to be made as formerly hath bine, nor noe Court of Assistants to be kept the morrowe after w^th^out there be speciall buisnesse to doe, but the assistants & liv^y^ are to accompany the M^r^ & Wardens elected home to their howses as formerly they have done."

In October, 1643, another large demand was made on the City (whose resources must have been deemed inexhaustible), the object being in this instance to assist the Scotch in enforcing, by dint of arms the taking by all ranks and conditions of men of the celebrated "Solemn League and Covenant" then just framed at Edinburgh:

1643. 6 *Oct.*

Laid out after we had benn at Guildhall at the Lords comeing thither for the raiseing of one hundred thousand pounds for the Scotts . iiij^{li} vj^{d} ob

Our books bear reference to another plot formed for accommodating all differences between the King and the City. It was originated by Colonel Read, Sir Basil Brook, and Thomas Violet a goldsmith, then prisoners in the King's Bench for certain services performed to the King. They prevailed on Theophilus Riley, scout-master general of the City, to join them, the scheme being to effect a treaty between the King and the City, after the ratification of which, the City was to mediate between the King and the Parliament. This conspiracy, like that set on foot by Waller, proved abortive, and the ring-leaders were discovered and secured by the Parliament. A Committee of 8 Lords and 16 Commoners repaired to the City, a Common Hall being convened, at which the citizens were addressed by the Earl of Northumberland:

1644. 8*th Januarij.*

Laid out at the Starr in Coleman Street after that wee had benn at Guildhall at a Co-ell hall about heareing the plott discovered wherein Ryley had a hand in it . . . ij^{li} ij^{d}

The Parliamentary forces, including two of the City's best regiments of auxiliaries, having defeated the Royalists at Cheriton Down, in which engagement the City troops behaved with the greatest gallantry, a public thanksgiving was appointed for the

9th April. As the King's party were making great efforts to retrieve their loss, the Parliament on their part resolved to increase their forces, and the Lord Mayor, by their order, summoned a Common Hall to meet in the evening of the thanksgiving day. At this meeting the Earls of Warwick, Essex, and Pembroke, Sir Henry Vane, and Denzil Hollis harangued the citizens so effectually that they offered to raise no less than 20,000 men at their own expence, but the Parliament were contented with four regiments of trained bands and auxiliaries, consisting of 4200 men, who afterwards greatly distinguished themselves at the second battle of Newbury.

1644. *Aprill.*

Laid out at the Starr in Coleman Street, after wee had benn at Guildhall at a Coen hall about raiseing menn and mony for my Lord generall . . . . . ij^{s} vj^{d}

Our books supply us in this and the following years with several entries relative to the different engagements between our fellow countrymen, chiefly in connection with days of thanksgiving or of humiliation appointed by the Parliament as success or defeat excited their gratitude or their fears. It would be beyond the scope of this volume to give the details of these various actions—we shall confine ourselves to the entries in order of date. The extract relating to the letters taken at Naseby is particularly interesting. These letters were contained in the King's cabinet, which was captured in that engagement so disastrous to the Royal cause, and copies of several

letters from Charles to his Queen were published by order of the Parliament.*

1644. 18 *Julij.*

Laid out for a dynner, after wee had benn at Paules at the Thanksgiveing for the victory obtained against Prince Rupert (*the battle of Marston Moor*) . . . . . xxxviij^{s}

12 *August.*

Laid out when we mett at the hall to consider about the puttinge off our eleccon day in regard the day it should have benn kept vppon was appointed for a day of humiliacon by the Pliament (*on account of the reverses lately sustained by Lord Essex in Cornwall.*) . xvj^{d}ob

1645. 3° *Julij.*

Laid out at meetinge at a Coñon Hall at Guildhall when the King's letters were red, that were taken at Naseby feild . . . xj^{s} iiij^{d}

1646. 19 *ffebruarij.*

Laid out after we had benn at Pawles at a Thansgiveing for Cheshire . . . . Lj^{s} xij^{d}

12° *Marcij.*

Laid out after we had benn at Pawles vpon a thanskgiveing for a victory in the West . xxvj^{s} ij^{d}

21° *Julij.*

Laid out at the beare in Bread Streete, after we had benne at Pawles vpon a thanksgiving day for the delivering vpp of Oxford . . xxvj^{s} v^{d}

---

* Hume contrasts this proceeding with the conduct of the Athenians, who having intercepted a letter from Philip of Macedon to his wife, Olympia, immediately sent the letter to the queen unopened.

1647. 30° *Marcij.*

Rec of Robert Peter for being absent at Pawles the xth of March being a day of humiliation (*on account of a mutiny in the Parliamentary army.*) . . . . . xij^{d}

1648. 17° *Maij.*

Laid out after wee had beene at Paules vppon a Thanksgivinge day for a victory in Wales v^{s} ix^{d}

7° *September.*

Laid out at Mr. Gourneyes after wee had bine at Paules vppon a Thansgiveinge day for a victory against the Scotts . . . . xxxiij^{s} ij^{d}

12° *September.*

Laid out after wee had beene at Paules vppon a humiliation day for a happy successe vppon the treaty at the Isle of Weight (*the treaty of Newport*) . . . . . xxij^{s} vj^{d}

Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the 30th November 1648, addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, informing them of the approach of the Parliamentary forces to London, soliciting a supply of £40,000 for the pay of the troops to prevent the necessity of quartering them in private houses, and promising, upon obtaining the money, to dispose of them as much as possible into "great and void houses." A few days afterwards, Fairfax again applied to the City to provide beds for the soldiers stationed there, who were suffering severely from exposure to the cold in that inclement season. The Companies' Halls of course attracted the notice of the General, as being well adapted, from their size, for the accommodation of the men. Herbert mentions Merchant-tailors' Hall as a rare instance of ex-

emption from being converted into barracks, and he sets out a letter from Fairfax stating the reasons for this exemption to be the inconvenience which it had been represented to him would fall out, in case any soldiers were quartered there, and the fact of there being very many poor belonging to the Company. A more cogent reason, however, was the fact that the Quarter-master general, who obtained the exemption, was a member of the Company. But the Carpenters were equally favoured through the instrumentality of "several men of quality." The Company had, however, a narrow escape, and prepared for the reception of the troops by the sale of nearly all their remaining plate, and the removal of all their books and other effects.

1648. 2° *December.*

Laid out after wee had beene at hall in consideringe what to doe with the Plate and goods of this Company if that souldiers should be billeted there . . . . . iiij^{li} iiij^{d}

Paid for three bedds for souldiers by virtue of a warrant from S^{r} Thomas ffairefax & a p^{r}cept from my Lord maior . . . . . vj^{li} xj^{s}

December 15*th.*

"It is this day ordered that all the plate belonginge vnto this Company shalbe sould (excepting the plate that were the guifts of the assistants of the said Company that are living) and the ffower great standing guilt cuppes & the twoe guilt gobletts that are vsed to gather quateridge, and all the plate that is remaininge vnsould, is to be disposed of, by the Master & Wardens as they shall thinke fitt, for the best safetey & securitie of it for the said Company."

"The whole plate that was sould by this Company, was sould for Three-score pounds & one shilling."

1648. *December 15th.*

"Whereas there is a report that there are souldiers to be Billetted in the hall of this Company, & that there are many Billeted allreadey in other halls within this Cittie, It is this day ordered by this Court, that the Clarke of this Company shall remove all the Court bookes, & bookes of Accompts, & all other things belonginge vnto this Company, that are in the parlor studdie, out of the same, into the studdie of the said Clarke's howse, And that If souldiers should be billetted as aforesaid in the hall of the said Company, that then the Clarke of this Company, if he shall thinke it fitting & convenient for him, may remove his household stuffe, and dwell in what place he shall thinke convenient for him, duringe the Billetinge of souldiers in the saide Hall."

"Whereas it is thought by many of this Company that souldiers shalbe Billeted in the hall of the said Company, It is this day therefore ordered, that the Charters & seale & the ordinances and evidences & writings belonginge vnto the said Company, shalbe locked vp in a trunke, and sent vnto Mr. Birkett an antient master of this Company to be by him kept safe for the said Company, And that likewise the lynnen belonginge vnto this Company shalbe locked vp alsoe in a Cheste or Trunke and sent to Mr. Waters, Beadle of this Company, to be by him likewise kept safe for the said company. And the chaires, pictures, streamers, pewter, and the andiorns are to be putt, where the master & wardens shall thinke most convenient or fitting."

"There is putt into the great cheast that standes in the Butterey, One & Twentie dozen of Diap napkins, a long greene carpett, and a Buriall cloth, and all the Bookes that were in the little chest in the Parlor."

"The M^{r} hath borrowed a booke called the Portitecture. Mr. Guy hath borrowed one called the Search into Religion. Mr. Joyce hath borrowed a Booke called Euclides Ellaments."

1649. 21° *Marcij.*

Giuen away in Gratuities to seᵛall men of qualitie for keepinge of the souldiers for not to be quartered in the hall of this Company, and spent vpon the same occasion . . . xiij^{li} ij^{s} vj^{d}

1649. *April* 11*th.*

"Whereas there were souldiers appointed to be quartered in the hall of this Company, and the Clerke of this Company was inforced to vse maney freindes of his, for the gettinge them of, for not to be quartered there, It is this day ordered that the M^{r} & Wardens shall ꝑsent the Clerkes freindes, with what ꝑsents they shall thinke fittinge for their favour and assistants in pcureinge that the souldiers should not be quartered in the hall of said Companie."

Shortly after the execution of Charles, the Commons passed an Act for the abolition of the monarchy, and the erection of a Commonwealth, and sent an order to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to proclaim the same. Sir Abraham Reynardson, then Lord Mayor, refusing to comply with the order, was degraded from his office, and heavily fined and imprisoned, and the City was required to elect a new Lord Mayor, by whom the Proclamation was read on the 30th of May. Every conceivable step was taken to remove all vestige of Royalty, and the following entries supply instances of the extent to which these proceedings were carried in the City.

1650. 21° *October.*

Laid out in goeinge to bespeake the states armes . . . . . viij^{d}

31° *December.*

Laid out in goeinge to certifie my Lord maior that the late Kings Armes were demolished xvj^{d}

1651. 16 *June.*

Paid for the States armes to goe with by water on the Lord Maiors day . . . . iiij^{li}

1652. 28*th October.*

"To The M^{r} and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters. By the Maior.

"Whereas John ffowke Lord maior elect according to the vsuall manner on friday next is to take his oath at Westminster, These are to require you to cause the Livery of yo^{r} Company to attend vpon his Lo^{r}pp in going to & returning from Westm^{r} in yo^{r} barge & on Land wth yo^{r} vsuall ornam^{ts} & that in the same yo^{u} vse no monarchiall Armes. And hereof faile not as yo^{u} tender the hono^{r} of this Citty & the goverment thereof."

Dated this 26th of October." Sadler.

Our books contain the following allusion to the funeral of an individual of some note during the civil war:

1651-2. 6 *Febꝛuarij.*

Given unto two traine Souldiers for goeinge forthe with ou^{r} armes vnto Leweten^{a}nt Generall Ireton buring * . . . . . iiij^{s}

---

* Ireton was buried at St. Margarets, Westminster, and the following entries occur in the Churchwardens' accounts:

1652.

"Pd. to Thos. Wright for pains taken with his teeme of horses about mending the Sanctuary High-way, when Gen. Ireton was buried . . . . . £1 10*s.*

1654.

To several Labourers, for sweeping and cleansing the Sanctuary Highway, when the Parliament accompa-

It may be readily imagined that the thoughts of the members of the different Companies must occasionally have reverted to a subject in which they all were deeply interested—the chance of obtaining from the new government the repayment of the immense sums furnished by the Companies to the State by way of loan. The next entry explains the course which without loss of time they adopted :

1652. *November 20th.*

"To the M^r & Wardens of the
Carpenters.

It is the desire of the Comittee appointed by the Twelve Companies to manage the affaires for the getting in of the moneys owing by the state vnto the Companies of London. That you wilbe pleased to send in vnto them sitting in the Irish Court in the Guildhall on tuesday next being the xxiij^d of this p̃nte November in the forenoone a pticuler of all such moneys as yo^r Company have lent vnto the State & the times they were lent. And also what you haue received back in part of paym^t of those moneys & the time when with a calculacoñ of the Interest for the forbearance of the said moneys vntill this p̃nte."

Edw. Taylor.

"Wherevpon it is ordered That o^r Clarke doe make out such a particuler & accompt of the moneys lent and rec̃^d back w^th the interest owing by the State vnto this company, and deliver the same in to the Comittee aforesaid accordingly."

---

nied the corpse of Gen. Ireton to the grave, and for filling the holes of the said highway, with rubbish to fill it . . . . . £1 18*s*."

See Walcott's History of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, published 1847.

1652.

" An Accompt or pticuler of the Debts owing by the State to this Company deliv̄ed in by Roger Goodday Clerke of the same Company to the Committee at Guildhall the 28th day of November, 1652, viz^{t}. :

Debts principall.	The State is Debito^{r} to the Company of Carpenters London for monies lent as followeth, viz^{t}	li			
Lent upon the peerage bonds . . .	12th Oct. 1640 28th Oct. 1640	150 100	250	0	0
Lent for the releife of Ireland . . .	4 July 1642 . . . 29 July 1643 . . .		500 036	0 12	0 8
ffor y^{e} safetie of the Citty vpon security of y^{e} Citty Seale	22 August 1643 . .		250	0	0
			1036	12	8"

The account then gives credit for the sum of £152 10*s.* in part payment, leaving a balance of £884 2*s.* 8*d.* for Principal money, to which Interest at 8 per cent. being added, made a total of £1668 remaining due to the Company.

It was afterwards resolved by the Committee of the Companies, that in the claims to be sent in to the Commissioners acting for the Government, the amount due on the Peerage Bonds should not be included, and that the receipt of one-tenth of the £100,000 lent in 1642 for the relief of Ireland should be admitted, as the Companies were in lieu of this tenth to receive allotments of land there. A subsequent entry shews that the allotments were made, but the Companies seem to have considered it more for their interest to sell the lands at a considerable sacrifice than to retain them:

1654. *May 5th.*

"This day vpon reading of the order of the Comittee of the twelve Companies concning the pposicon & offer of xj^{s} in the pound by m^{r} Hutchinson and m^{r} Tye Aldreſs of Dublin for the Lands in Ireland allotted to the Companies for their adventure of 10,000^{li} pte. of the 100,000^{li} lent for the releife of Ireland. This Company being informed that xv^{s} in the pound or more wilbe given for the same, notwithstanding are willing to accept of soe much in the pound for their pporcon of the said lands as the 12 & the rest of the Companies doe for theirs, and doe therefore refer the same to the said Comittee to gett as much as they can so as they agree not for lesse for this Comp^{ie} than any other Comp^{ie} will take."

On the 18th January following, the Carpenters' Company joined in a deed with others consenting to the sale of the lands for £6666 13*s.* 4*d.* We find by subsequent entries that at the time of the Restoration, there still remained due to our Company on account of their debt of £884 2*s.* 8*d.* the sum of £767 10*s.*, and this with a large arrear of interest appears to have been lost, at least no trace of any part of it having been repaid, is found in the Company's books.

About the same time that the 12 Companies appointed their Committee with reference to the debts owing to them and the other Companies by the State, we find that the Parliament also appointed a Committee called the Committee of Corporations. Our next extract seems to shew that the object of this measure was to subject the Companies to the control of the Government, a purpose strenuously carried out after the Restoration.

1652. *December 4th.*

" Gentlemen,

The Comittee for Corporacons having taken into their consideracon an order of Parliam^t^ of the xiiij^th^ of Septemb^r^ 1652 touching the alteracon and renewing of the seᵛall and respective Charters of this Nation, & vpon serious debate had thereon (iudging it most agreeable w^th^ and suitable to the Governm^t^ of a Comonwealth that they bee held from & vnder the authority of the same) comanded me to signifie vnto you their pleasure therein (viz^t^) That (in pursuance of the said order of Parliam^t^) yo^u^ faile not to bring or cause to be brought vnto this comittee vpon the Ninth day of December next, sitting in the Queenes Court at Westm^r^ the Charter or Charters by w^ch^ yo^u^ are incorporated. This being all I have in comaund I remaine

Gent: yo^r^ freind & servant

Daniel Blagrave."

To the wo^rp^ll the M^r^. Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Carpenters of the Citty of London.

Queenes Court Westm^r^
Nov. 30th 1652.

That this communication was regarded with some suspicion by the Company is apparent from the resolution they adopted:

1652. *December 6th.*

"This day the lr̃e from the Comittee for corporac̃ons entred the last court was againe read vnto this Court Wherevpon this Court taking the same into consideracon Doth think fitt & so orders in obedience to the Comaunds of the said Com̃ittee appointed by Parliam^t^ That the Charter of this Company be forthwith taken out of the Chest in the Treasury and delivered vnto the said Comittee at the

day appointed And this Court doth appoint the M^r & Wardens Mr Brewer Mr. Hilliard Mr. Copeland and Mr. King or any three of them to goe w^th the same & they are to take along w^th them the Copie of the Charter written in a booke To th end that if that may serve the Charter itselfe may be brought back & the Copie left."

On the appointment of Cromwell as Protector, a grand entertainment was given to him by the City, at which he was received with all the honour usually paid to the Sovereign on similar occasions, the City Companies in their stands lining the streets. On his departure from the banquet, Cromwell conferred on the Lord Mayor the honour of knighthood. The Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company were probably present at the entertainment, as the dinner provided at their hall is stated to have been only for the assistants and livery.

1653. *February 6th.*

It. paid w^ch was spent at se^rall meetings w^th the old Masters & wardens to order & contrive matters against the Lord Protecto^rs shew . ix^s ij^d

1653. *February 8th.*

Item: paid for the charge of the Dinner at the Hall for the Assistants & Livery at the Entertainm^t of the Lord Protecto^r by the Cittizens of London at Grocers hall viij Febr. & for the charge of setting vp & taking downe the standings for the Company at ffleete bridge p̄ pcept of the Lord Maior & other charges & expences touching the same . . xxvij^l x^s x^d

During the Commonwealth, numerous days of thanksgiving were held to commemorate the various

triumphs of the British arms in the wars in which the nation was engaged. Among other notices in our books, we find the following, relating to a memorable victory on the 29th July, 1653, which terminated for a time a series of hard-fought battles with the Dutch. In this engagement wherein the bold Van Tromp received his mortal wound, his daring rival, Admiral Blake, was not present, his health having obliged him to quit the sea, but the English were commanded by Monk:

1653. 26 *August.*

It: paid for a Collacon at Mr. Gurneys after thankesgiving at Pauls this day for a victory over the Dutch, divers of the livery being there . . . . . xxij^{s} viij^{d}

The next entry we shall quote, brings us to the close of the career of the remarkable man who had now for five years held the reins of government. He died on the 3rd September 1658, and the City immediately adopted precautions to prevent tumult:

1658. 4° 5° 6° *Sept.*

It: pd to the marshall for fines on this Company for not sending two men charged on this hall for the trained bands to watch & Guard the Citty vpon the death of the Lord Protector . . . . . v^{s}

The prospect of a speedy restoration of the monarchy emboldened the City to refuse to furnish an assessment required of them by the Parliament, and General Monk having entered London, the Parliament, with the double object of preserving their tot-

tering power, and testing the intentions of the General, which were as yet involved in mystery, directed him to destroy the posts and gates of the City. This order, to the surprise of his friends, and the consternation of the citizens, the General obeyed.

1659-60. 10° 11° *febr.*

It. pd w^ch^ was expended at 2 meetings at the hall & for a dinner at Mr. Levetts when the Company mett to secure the plate when y^e^ Citty Gates posts &c were beaten downe p souldiers . . . . . xvij^s^

Monk soon found that his compliance with this order ill accorded with the ambiguous character he had hitherto assumed. He therefore openly complained of his having been required to execute it, apologised to the City for his compliance, and speedily gained the entire confidence and strenuous support of the citizens. Within a few days, he obtained for the members of Parliament secluded before the late king's trial, an unopposed re-admission to the House.

1659-60. 28° *febr.*

It. p̄d for the charge of a dinner for divers of the Assistants & Livery after a thanksgiving at Paul's 28° ffebr: for restitucon of the secluded members in Parliam^t^ by Genall Monk &c . . . . . iiij^li^ iij^s^ xj^d^

Every arrangement having been made to enable Charles II. to return in safety to England to take possession of the throne of his fathers, he despatched letters from Breda, where he then was, to General Monk, to the Houses of Parliament, and to the Cor-

poration of London. In his letter to the latter, which is dated "14th April, 1660, from our Court at Breda," the king expresses in the most flattering terms, his confidence in the loyalty of the citizens, his anxious desire to recover possession of the throne without bloodshed, and the assurance of his particular affection to the City. He promises to renew their Charter, to confirm all the privileges they had received from his predecessors, and by the grant of new favours, to advance their trade, wealth and honour.

So gracious a mandate failed not to produce its due effect on the citizens, who, as usual, prepared to give a *substantial* proof of their loyalty. A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated 2nd May, 1660, requires the Carpenters' Company forthwith to contribute £60 as their proportion of £12,000

"for a p^{r}sent to the Kings most excellent Majesty, as a testimony of the sence this Court (of common Council) and the whole Citty have of his Gratious letter and declaracoñ to them lately sent."

On the reading of this precept the following resolution was passed by our Company:

1660. *May 5th.*

"Wherevpon for asmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God wonderfully to p^{r}serve from many iminent dangers his most gratious Mat^{ie} Charles the second, (who is the vndoubted heire to these imperiall Crownes of great Brittaine ffraunce & Ireland & o^{r} lawfull King & Soveraigne) & by wonderfull instrum^{ts} to bring about the suddaine retorne of the King Maiesty to the exercise of his kingly office (Though from & after the martirdome of his father our late Soveraigne King Charles the first of happy & blessed me-

mory he hath beene vniustly deprived of his rule & dignity & by an armed violence kept out of his kingdomes hitherto & enforced to abide in pts beyond the seas to the great greife of all the honest & loyalle people of this kingdome & the continuance of our unhappy distracc̃ons) And whereas it hath also pleased almighty God after his visitting & afflicting hand vpon us by his terrible iudgmen^{ts} & subversion of foundamentall to restore vnto vs a full & free Parliam^{t} of Lords & Com̃ons to the good of the Citty & the whole nation in gen̈all And in asmuch as the se^{v}all Companies of this Citty (being lately in great feare of change or dissoluc̃on) are by this happy change & restauracoñ assured to hold & enioy their auncient rights priviledges & governm^{ts} confirmed to them by se^{v}all charters & graunts from se^{v}all Kings & Queenes of this Realme. This Court doth think fitt & so order that the aforesaid LX^{li} charged vpon this Company be freely given & advanced for the purposes in the p^{r}cept menc̃oned & that the same at p^{r}sent be raised vpon the creditt of the Comoñ Seale of this Company."

1660. *May 5th.*

"It is ordered by this Court that the Banners & Armes of the Com̃onwealth be forthwith taken downe & that the King's armes & other banners be p̃vided & sett vp in the roome thereof."

1660. 5° *May.*

It p^{d} to the Chamberlen of London by vertue of 2 acts of Com̃on Councell & the Lord maiors precept 60^{li} being this Comp^{ie} p̃porcon(after the former rate) of the 12000^{li} to be p̃sented to y^{e} Kings Ma^{ties} & the two Dukes of York & Gloucester as a free guift from the Comp^{ies} of London viz^{t} 10000 ^{li} to y^{e} King & y^{e} 2000^{li} to y^{e} Dukes . . . LX^{li}

Shortly after follow several precepts from the Lord

Mayor, relative to the manner of the king's reception by the citizens on his public entry into London. One of these will suffice, as it contains the substance of them all:

May 24th.

"This day two p^r^cepts from the Lord maior to this Company were read the Teno^m^ whereof followes viz^t^

To the M^r^ and Wardens of y^e^
Company of Carpenters By the Maior

Whereas your Company lately received a precept to make p^r^paracoñ for the recepcoñ of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles at his happy comeing into his kingdome if he should passe through this his Citty of London. And forasmuch as it is beleeved that his said Maiesty doth intend, god willing, very suddenly to passe through this Citty; But the certaine time thereof is not yet knowne; These are to will and require you to prepaire yo^r^selves and alsoe to pvide and have in readynes besides yo^r^selves y^e^ full number of foure psons of the most grave comely and Tall psonages of your said Company every of them to be well horsed and apparelled in their best array & furniture of velvett plush or sattin and chaynes of gould and to weare their swords And alsoe your selves and every of the said psons have one footeman with a Trunshon apparelled in Cossacks or drawers of cloth or stuffe Garnished with the Ribbons of the Colours of yo^r^ Company soe neare as you can, or in some other decent or suitable apparell to waite & attend vpon his horsemen respectively to be soe in readiness as aforesaid Att the Randevouz in the Artillary ground in one houres warning att such time and to receive such orders as by my further p^r^cept or other Comaund shalbe to you made knowne. And that there be alsoe attendant vpon yo^r^selves and all the said psons of your Company soe appoynted to ride one horseman in decent apparell Garnished with ribbons of the colours of your Companyes to beare a pendant

before them with your Companies Coate of Armes. And that you doe forthwith certifye to mee in writing on or before ffryday morning next the names and surnames as well of yourselves as of all the other ꝑsons soe appoynted by your Company to ride. And that you faile not herein as you tender the honor of this Citty and your Company & reguard that noe man for insufficiency in any respect be turned backe with disgrace. Dated this xxiijth day of May 1660. Sadler."

The Court speedily took measures to ensure a punctual compliance with these injunctions and the expense they incurred on the occasion will be seen by the following payment:

1660. 29^{o} *May.*

It. pd for the charge of the 8 persons & Standard bearer that rode to meete the Kings ma^{tie} vpon his retorne to this Citty from beyond the Seas & for banners Streamers ribbons coates footemen & whifflers staves ꝑvisions for breakfasts wine hire of gold chaines & horse hire & cloth hire &c, & for setting up & taking downe the standing & raile for the Livery while his ma^{tie} past by in toto . . l^{li} iij^{s} j^{d}

1660. *May 29th.*

"M^{d} there was noe dinner this day but only a breakfast in the morning & after breakfast the psons that ridd & footemen departed to the Artillery ground there to be marshalled & conducted & the Livery wth the Clerke Beadle and whifflers departed to theiꝛ standings appointed for them in Pauls church yard amongst the Draps."

The king was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on the 29th May, in St. George's Fields, Southwark, where a magnificent tent had been erected and

a sumptuous collation provided. He then proceeded to London, the streets of which were adorned with the richest silks and tapestries, the City Companies occupying their respective standings as on former State occasions. The procession is stated to have exceeded in splendour any which had previously been seen in the nation:

"First marched a gallant Troop of Gentlemen in Cloth of Silver brandishing their swords. Then followed another troop of 200 in velvet coats, with footmen & liveries in purple. Then another Troop in Buff coats, with Cloth of silver sleeves & very rich green scarves; & after these a Troop of about 200 with blue liveries laid with silver, with six Trumpeters, & several Footmen in sea green & silver: Then a Troop of 220, with 30 footmen in grey & silver liveries, & four Trumpeters richly habited; then another Troop of 105, with grey Liveries & six Trumpets. Other troops followed. Then came the Sheriffs' men in red cloaks richly laced with silver to the number of fourscore; then followed 600 of the several Companies of London on Horseback, in black velvet coats with gold chains, each company having footmen in different Liveries with streamers &c. Kettledrums & Trumpets, His Majesty's Life-guard & the various City officers followed in succession. Then the two Sheriffs & all the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns & rich Trappings, with footmen in liveries, red coats laid with silver & cloth of gold. The Heralds & Maces in rich coats: Then the Lord Mayor, carrying the sword, bare, with His Excellency (the General) & the Duke of Buckingham, bare also: And then, as the Lustre to all this splendid Triumph, rode the King himself between his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of York & Gloucester. Several regiments of Cavalry closed the procession." (Maitland.)

The City having resolved to give a grand banquet

to the King and his Brothers, together with the chief officers of State and the Houses of Parliament, required the Companies to provide the sum of £3,000 by way of loan, to be repaid with interest at 6 per cent. Of this the share of the Carpenters' Company amounted to £15. The entertainment, which was of the most costly and sumptuous description, took place at Guildhall on the 5th July. The Companies, we find from entries in the Order-book, attended both on horseback and in their standings to receive the illustrious guests, as on the King's first triumphal entry:

1660. 25° *Junij.*

It. pd to the Chamberlaine of London xv[li], by ꝑtue of the Lord maiors p̃cept, being this Companies ꝓporcon (according to y[e] Corne rate) of 3000[li] charged vpon the Companies by Comon Counsell, as a Loane towards ꝺe defraying the charges of the Entertainm[t] of the King, Dukes, and Parliam[t], in Guildhall 5° Julij. To be repaid with Interest for w[ch] the Cittyes seale is given . . . xv[li]

5° *Julij.*

It. pd for the charge of the ꝑvision of chaines, Banners, Trumpetts, horses, ribbon, staves, footmen, whiflers, & other ꝑvisions & accomodacon at the entertainment of the King's Ma[tie], the 2 Dukes, & the nobles & Comons of Parliam[t] &c in Guildhall; both for the 8 ꝓsons of the Assistants & Standard bearer that rode to meete his Ma[tie], & for the Livery at their Standing, & for setting vp & taking the railes & standings & other things, in toto xxx[li] xv[s] viij[d]

The coronation having been fixed for the 23rd of

the following April, the King, according to custom, passed through the City, from the Tower to Whitehall, on the previous day. The Lord Mayor's precept for raising money from the Companies to defray the expences on this occasion, breathes the spirit of adulation which was so much adopted towards Charles II. after the restoration:

"By the Mayor"

"To the Mr & Wardens of the
Company of Carpenters."

"Whereas, vpon notice recd from the Lord Chamblеyne of his Maty household, that his Maty hath appointed the xxiijth day of Apr̃ next to be the day of his Coronacon at Westmr, & that he intends the day before to passe from his Tower London through this Citty vnto his pallace att whitehall with such magnificency as becomes the Maty of soe great a King; The Lord Mayor Aldermen & Comons in Comon Councell assembled, to expresse soe far as can be vttered the vnspeakeable Joy, love, and loyalty of this Citty his Maty Royall chamber, to his sacred ꝑson & governemt, have appoynted all necessary repac̃ons to be hastened for that great solempnity & ornament of his Maty passage in as stately & sumptuous manner as hath been ꝑformed to the greatest of his predecessors: And to defray the charge thereof have enacted & graunted the sum̃e of 6000li to be pr̃sently paid & contributed by the seᵛall Companyes, halls, & Corporac̃ons, within this Citty as in like cases have been heretofore accustomed, according to their seᵛall rates for ꝑvision of 10,000li qrters of wheate. Theise are therefore to will and require you on or before the xxiiijth day of this instant ffebruarij to pay in to Sr Tho: player Knt, Chamblеyne of this Citty, att the place of receipts in Guildhall London, the sum̃e of xxxli, being your Companies ꝑporc̃on of the said 6000li. And you are to consider

the importance of the occasion & how far the honor & welfare of the Citty and of your ꝑticuler Company is herein concerned, together with the shortnes of time for this ꝑparacon, & the p'sent necessity of money for carying on the same that nothing may intervene to obstruct or defer the payment of your said ꝑporcoñ beyond the time above lymited, which might redound to the irrevokeable p'iudice of this honob^le service, besides the reflexoñ it would have vpon your owne affeccon therevnto."

Weld.

Dated the xv^th day of ffebruarij 1660-1

1660-1. 27° *ffebr.*

It. pd to the Chamb'leine of London vpon the act of Coñon Counsell & the Lord maiors p'cept being so much charged vpon this Company according the corne rate towards the charges of the Kings Coronation triumphal arches &c . . . . . xxx^li

1661. 22 *Apr.*

It. paid w^ch was expended at the hall & at the

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Richard Brown) riding in the Coronation procession of King Charles II. From an engraving by Hollar in Ogilby's narrative of the ceremony, (folio 1662.)

Mairemaide taverne in Cornehill for dinner &c for the Assistants and livery the day before the Kings Coronation when the Compie attended at their standings at his Maties passage the Citty to whitehall from the Tower xij^{li} xvij^{s} iiij^{d}

1661. 10° *Aug.*

It. pd to Mr Chambleyne of London vpon discount for the Companies second p̄porcon of the charges of the Triumphall Arches ag^{t} the Kings Coronacon . . . . . xv^{li}

These triumphal arches* were four in number; the first, erected in Leadenhall Street, was of the Doric Order, and represented the King's arrival in England; the second was in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; the third, in Cheapside, was of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, and symbolical of concord; the fourth, in Fleet Street, of the Doric and Ionic Orders, was a representation of plenty.

The following year, the King married the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, and shortly after the marriage

* These arches were designed by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, an Architect and painter, who had been a protégé of the Duke of Buckingham and a personage of some importance in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Shortly after the accession of Charles, Gerbier was sent over to Flanders to negotiate privately a treaty with Spain, being the treaty respecting which Rubens came over to England. Walpole states that the arches were erected for the King's *reception* on his return to England, and that Gerbier probably came over with him. See Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. ij. Pp. 93 & 98. This is erroneous; there was not sufficient time to prepare triumphal arches on that occasion, and if there had been, it is scarcely to be supposed that Gerbier could have designed them, if he accompanied Charles. See Brit. Topog. vol. i. 683.

the City Companies attended the King and Queen in a public procession by water from Hampton Court to Whitehall:

1662. 23° *Aug.*

It. paid for Bargehire musick & other ꝑvisions & charges by water for this Company on the River of Thames, &c when the Companies of London attended the King & Queenes comeing from Hampton Court to whitehall in Barges by water according to the Lord maiors ꝑcept . . . . . xviij^{li} xj^{s} vj^{d}

In 1664, war again broke out with Holland, and the King took active measures for the equipment of an efficient fleet. Having received no supplies from Parliament for this purpose, he applied to the City, who granted him a loan of £100,000, and their example being followed by the nation generally, the navy was soon placed in a formidable condition. In order to raise this sum, the corporation of London, as usual, had recourse to the Companies, and the Carpenters' Company received a letter from the Lord Mayor, from which the following is an extract:

"Y^{e} Court of Alđren haveing thought it fitt & reasonable for y^{e} quality & reputacoñ of yo^{r} Companies that you should advance towards y^{e} sđ Loane the Sum̃e of 300^{li} I desire you would take effectuall care & order to be speedily ꝑvided of the sđ ꝓporcoñ &c &c. I need not move you by the sheare you will receive of the honour due for soe seasonable & acceptable a service nor by menc̃oning how farr you^{r} Companie wth y^{e} whole Citty will hereby gaine vpon his maj^{ties} favour. Your good vnderstanding of y^{e} ꝓsent agitac̃ons & vnquestionable true effeccon to his Maj^{tie} &

the publique interest ingaging you to be sure & expeditious in this affaire above all other argum^ts cann be offered by

Your assured ffriend
Jo^n Lawrence Major"

Guildhall Novemb^r 3^o 1664.

Notwithstanding this persuasive reasoning, the next entries shew that the Company took measures to obtain a reduction in the demand made upon them, but without effect.

1664. 14^o *Novemb.*

" It is ordered y^t addresse be forthwith made by this Comp^ie to the Court of Aldren for mittigacoß of the said Sume of money soe desired to be lent, & to gaine further time for the paym^t of it in, if such favours may be obtained in regard of the Comp^ies povertie. Otherwise the same is to be borrowed of some ꝑson or ꝑsons y^t will lend the same towards the supply of his Maj^ties occasions.

6th December.

" There was this day by the Generall consent of this Court agreed to be taken vpp at interest & borrowed of Mr. John Wildegos an old Master of this Company the sume of 400^li viz^t 300^li thereof for supply of the loane of 100,000^li to the Kings Ma^tie vpon the Lord maiors ires read the last Court & the other c^li to be towards the charge of the new building now begun at the hall &c &c."

The winter before the plague of 1665, called emphatically "the great plague," was one of unusual severity.

1664-5. 30^o *Januarij.*

Pd for digging and shovelling away the dirt & ice at the passage into y^e hall caused by the extreame froast . . . . . iiij^s

The civic authorities in making collections for the

relief of the poor, had recourse to their favourite expedient of issuing precepts to the Companies.

1664-5. *20th March.*

"This day there was read in Court a precept from the right hono^ble the Lord maior of this Citty directed vnto the M^r & Wardens of this Company for a Collecco& to be made in the Company for the reliefe of the poore of this Citty in regard of the extreame hard winter & the Colleccons in the wards as yett appearing but small."

We proceed to give the principal entries relative to the Plague, which was not felt severely in the City until the month of June, though it for some time previously ravaged the suburbs.

1665. *4th July.*

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Court, that y^e generall q^rter day for this yeare vsually held the Thursday after S^t James tide, be not now publickly kept, held, or observed, as formerly it hath beene, in regarde of the greate danger of infecco& & contagion in this sad time of mortality, & also in obedience to the Lord Majors precepts & others in authority p^rhibiting all publique Dinners, meetings, & a Semblies or concorse of people by reason of the plague now raigneing. And further y^t noe Summons be given to any of the Livery or Cominalty to assemble att the Hall, but onely the Mast^r & Wardens & some of the Assistants to meete & pay the Benefacto^rs gifts, & for the widows & poore people have theire Dinn^rs & gifts p^rformed, w^ch is to be done notwithstanding, but w^th as little concorse as possable may be."

12th July.

It. expended for a refreshm^t after a geñall fast & humiliacon at Pauls for the visitacon of the hande of God vpon this Citty by the plague &c. & vergers . . . . . xj^s iiij^d

17*th July.*

"Nathaniel Whitfeild made free by vertue of his service with Richard Barrett his Master, his service testified by a noate from M^r^ Barrett (being shutt up of the plague therefore could not come in ꝑson) w^ch^ was subscribed in y^e^ presence of Gaurine Atherton & Thomas Heake Beadle."

On the 27th July an order is given, that the election of the Master and Wardens be private "in regard of the great increase of the plague, without a sermon, dinner, musicke & other ceremonies only a cup of wine & Naple biskate."

14° 15° 16° *Aug.*

Item pd for the charge of the Journey to Godalmine this yeare to visitt the hospitall there according to M^r^ wyats will (3 ꝑsons only being now sent in regard of y^e^ visitacon) . v^li^ xiiij^s^ iiij^d^

15° *Aug.*

"A precept from my Lord Maior the Tenor whereof was as followeth viz^t^

By the Maior

To the Mast^r^ & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters.

For better informacoñ & satisfacoñ of myselfe & my Brethren the Aldermen ℞erein, you are required forthw^th^ to cause a search to be made in your bookes of what moneys in the yeare 1625, or in other yeare of visitacoñ w^th^ the Sicknes, have been paid towards the releife of the then poore infected people within this Citty & Liberties thereof, & that you certifie the same to me by Thursday next att the farthest, hereof you may not faile as you will answare the neglect thereof att you^r^ perills. Dated the 11° of August 1665.

Weld."

"To the right honoble Sr John Lawrence knt Lord Maior of the Citty of London.

In obedience to your Lordships precept of the 11° of this instant August, we, the Master & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters, London, whose names are subscribed, have caused search to be made in our Bookes for ye knowledge of what moneys in the yeare 1625 & other yeares of visitacoñ of the pestilence were given or pd by our Company towards the releife of the then poore visited & infected people within this Cittie and Liberties thereof, & wee find nothing given or paid in the said yeare 1625 or any yeare since* yt by the Corporacoñ out of the Stock of the said Company (saveing 16d in the yeare 1625 to certaine Collectors for visited houses) supposeing yt if any more was then given by the Company for the purpose aforesd the same was given by & gathered of pticuler members of the Company & soe noe record thereof was kept in our Bookes, notwithstanding in the yeare 1603 att the time of the greate plague then there was pd ye moneth of November in the said yeare out of the Stock of the said Companie the sume of 50s to Sr William Rumney Knt according to the Lord Majors precept for releife of houses visited. Dated this 15° day of August 1665 in the 17th yeare of his Majesties raigne that now is

John Hawkins, Mastr
William Sigborne
Thomas Awdley } Wardens."

1665. 1° *Septemb.*

Item paid to John fforde & Andrew Clarke Church-wardens of this pish of Alhallowes

---

* Our readers will recollect that the entries we have given for the year 1636 would contradict this statement. Whether the Master & Wardens had overlooked these entries, or purposely withheld the information in the hope of escaping a similar contribution, it is not for us to say.

in the wall for one whole yeares assessem^{t} extraordinary vpon o^{r} hall & officers dwellings according to rate of the poores booke & is for the releife of poore families visited wth the pestilence, by vertue of a p^{r}cept from the Lord Maior & divers Aldermen, Justices of the peace, in pursuance of a statute on that behalfe . . . . . Lij^{s}

6° *Septemb.*

"Whereas the Accompts of M^{r} & Wardens for the yeare last past were very great & the Auditto^{r}s this day mett for Auditting thereof being but few & the lought to vndertake it though due somons was given to all to meet for y^{t} purpose & yesterday onely two or three meeting w^{ch} neither vndertake it. And whereas some of the Assistants are fearfull to meete att the Hall in regard of the plague for y^{t} the Beadle was burried out of his house neere the hall yesterday. It is ordered if it possable to have a full Court or convenient numb^{r} of able Auditors y^{t} will vnde^{r}take the same y^{t} all Assistants be sumned ag^{t} Munday next & intreatyd to meete there accordingly, & in the meane time that fumes & fires be continued in the Hall roomes & passages thereof to purefie & take away incense & infeccon."

The only other entry in the books worthy of notice with reference to the plague, occurs in December, and records the fact that several members of the Court had fallen victims. This direful scourge did not altogether disappear from London before the early part of 1666, and it will be seen from the following entries that the dread of infection had not ceased in the months of July and August:

1666. 26° *Julij.*

Item paid for a private dinner at M^{r}. Levetts

our Cooke for the Assistants only on the q3ter day this yeare (all publique meetings & feastings being ꝑhibited by supior authority for avoiding of the Infeccon & in regard of the Comotions at sea.) . . . . . iij^{li} viij^{s} vj^{d}

14° *Aug.*

Item paid for a dinner at M^{r} Levetts after a thankgiving at Pauls & for a small bankett & potacon for y^{e} Assistants & Livery in the afternoon being on Eleccon day of M^{r} & Wardens this yeare (the same being kept private without a sermon dinner or musick &c for the reasons aforesaid) . . . . . vj^{li} v^{s} vij^{d}

The commotions at sea above-mentioned refer to the war which had again broken out with the Dutch, and the thanksgiving alluded to in the second entry was doubtless in consequence of the memorable battle fought on the 25th July, 1666, in which the English, under Prince Rupert, defeated their brave enemies, commanded by De Ruyter and Van Tromp, the son of Blake's formidable rival.

We defer any details respecting the Great Fire to another part of this volume, as it must necessarily be mentioned in the private history of the Company, and we here close that part of our subject which connects our Company with transactions of general historical interest. The arbitrary proceedings instituted by Charles II. against the City—the judgment on the Quo Warranto, by which its Charter was declared to be forfeited—the compulsory surrender by the Companies of *their* Charters—the acceptance of new grants of incorporation from Charles

and his Popish successor—the reversal of the Quo Warranto in the reign of William III., and the restoration to the Companies of their former rights and powers—these are matters which have been too often detailed to need insertion here. There were few public occasions of state ceremony subsequent to the fall of the Stewart dynasty, in which the Companies occupied a prominent place, and the commencement of the 18th century witnessed the decline of the costly pageants anciently customary on the inauguration of the chief magistrate.* If the Companies lost somewhat of their former importance by their absence from displays of regal pomp and civic pageantry, these losses were amply compensated by relief from oppressive exactions and unjust requirements; they found more leisure to attend to the management of their property, and acquired greater ability to supply the wants of their poorer brethren.

* See Mr. Fairholt's interesting work, entitled "Lord Mayor's Pageants."

INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

" Ther is also ful many another thing
That is unto our *craft* apperteining
* * * * *
Yet wol I telle hem as they come to mind."
CHAUCER.—*The Chanones Yemannes Tale.*

HAVING exhausted the notices of Historical Transactions supplied by our books, we shall now attempt an account of the Internal History of the Company. We must again refer to the early entry at page 15, which shews that the Company, in 1438, was exercising the usual functions of a trade-mystery, and deriving its income from quarterage, rents, freemen's fines, and other sources. In 1442 ten freemen were made, and in 1444 there is a list of fifty members of the Company. In 1456, we have notices of the making of apprentices, and in the following year the Livery are first mentioned.

In the same year quarter-days are spoken of, being days on which the whole commonalty and all persons carrying on the trade in London were summoned to attend at the Hall, when the quarterage was paid,

complaints heard by the Court, and directions given for the regulation of the trade.

The Company at first had three Wardens, but no Master or Clerk, the Priest and Beadle being the only other functionaries named. The Master is first spoken of in 1458, and the Clerk in 1470.

Ordinances, or bye-laws, were framed by the Company, as before stated, (see page 9,) in 1455; the particulars of these ordinances are not known, but they were probably intended to secure powers in some measure similar to those conferred twenty-two years afterwards by Edward IV.'s Charter. On reference to this latter document (page 12) it will be seen that it was grounded on the representation made to the Crown that "divers workmanships or works in the mystery" had been oftentimes made insufficiently, and it gave the Master and Wardens power to "oversee, search, rule, and govern the commonalty and mystery, and all men occupying the same, their servants, stuffs, works, and merchandizes," within the city of London, its suburbs and precincts.*

POWERS OF SEARCH.

THE following entries shew the course taken by the Company, under their powers of search and general superintendence of all persons concerned in the mystery of Carpentry. It will be seen that frequent mention is made of their grants of licenses for the

* See page 6, with reference to the expense incurred in obtaining the Charter.

erection of buildings, and of punishment by fine or imprisonment in cases where license had not been granted, or when work had been insufficiently performed:

1474. 14*th Edward* 4*th.*

Itm̃ paid to ſgeauntes be diſce tymes for restyng of stuffe* . . . . . vj^{s}

Itm̃ paid for carenge of stuffe to the yelde halle diſce tymes . . . . . xv^{d}

Itm̃ paid to a ſgeaunte of the mayes to areste stuffe and in expenc the same tyme . . xv^{d}

1498. 14*th Henry* 7*th.*

Itm Rs of yõge carp̃t^{r} for a lysens to sett vppe a warffe at the lyon Kaye . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

1500. 16*th Henry* 7*th.*

Itm Rec of Gyffte to have the good wyll of the felyship̃ to set vpp̃ an howse in brygge strete x^{s}

1501. 17*th Henry* 7*th.*

Rec of Willm̃ Cony to have lysence for to set vp̃ a howse in Iremong̃ lane by Clement ptryche foreñ . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

1503. 19*th Henry* 7*th.*

Rec of a foreñ carpenꝰ to haue lycens to set vpp̃ an howse w^{t}in the Serieant in in Chauncelor Lane . . . . . xx^{d}

1506. 22*nd Henry* 7*th.*

Rec of Johñ Coke Corne metꝰ to haue lycens to set vp̃ a Shedde on london brygge . . xvj^{d}

Rec of the wardeyns of the goldsmyths to haue lycens to sett vp̃ an howse in watlyng strete for ii Syngnets . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

---

* Seizing of defective timber.

Rec of gregore bukmeſ to haue lycens to set vp̄
a howse in teñys strete for a Swanne . . iiij^{s}

1511. 3*rd Henry* 8*th*.

" Reſſ a Barrell of Alle of the mastyrs of sent gyłłs * bretherred for a lysens to set vppe a frame yn W^{t} Crosse strete."

1537. 29*th Henry* 8*th*.

" Md that symond more hathe promysed a bucke, for a lycens for a forren to sett vpe a pece a worke in whytyng collyge of ſ^{r} John Wentworth knyght, w^{t}in syx days warnyng, to the Master & wardyns of the c̄opany of the carpenters; or elłs to paye to the wardens xl^{s}."

by me symond more.

1543. 35*th Henry* 8*th*.

" Md whereas lately ſten stryff & debate was betwene thoñs shermā & Willm̄ Becham for the wormāship of howse of one M^{r} Cowp̄ gentelmā, the whiche for lack of wormāship betwene the said p̄ties felł to the grounde; the mater therfore had at the halł before the mas^{r} & wardens & by theym agred and endyed; y^{t} the same thoñs & Willm̄ shall bere the charges betwene theym lyke porcyon, for the welł & workmāly settyng vpē of the said howse agayne, as welł for ther owne honystie as the honystie of the crafte, all whiche chargs cometh to xxxiij^{s} x^{d} ov^{r} & besyde ther fyne by the m^{r} wardens & systens condissendied & aggred for ther newlygens & offencs in the pmyssis above said, forgevyn & as I suppose forgotten. the said Willm̄ Becham pd clerely owte of his purse xx^{s} the whiche thoñs sherman had, & was agreed of the same xx^{s} to contente the brecklayer."

---

* Saint Giles, Cripplegate.

1566. 16*th Jany.*

"Y^t is agred by the m^r and wardeins and all the assistance, the daie and yeare above sayde, that Richard Moore & henrye wreste, wardeins, and Thomas Harpar (& others) shall pvse, vewe, and over see, the worke w^ch Richard Cobb hathe reedyfied & made in the nowe dwellinge house of m^r Christopher beinge in Collman Stret."

1567. 5*th Decr.*

Robert Cawsey and another were appointed to inspect some work complained of, and to report to the Master & Wardens.

1567.

Rs of Thomas Huat for that his bords did not beare measuer	ij^s	vj^d
Rs of Kinge for lath not kepinge the lengthe	ij^s	vj^d
Rs of William Johnson for that his bords did not kepe skantelynge	ij^s	
Rs of Nicholas Dendye for that his tymber did not kepe measuer	ij^s	vj^d
Rs of M^r Edgrave for two hundred of bords & two pale bords w^ch was forrein bought & forrein sold at Harmans wharf . . .	viij^s	viij^d

1572. *March* 11*th.*

"Willyam Langton promiseth at this Court on the xij^th daie of this moneth to admend the whell w^ch he of late hathe mad for the great bell in Bowe churche."

Septr. 18*th.*

"John Curtis was comitted to ward at the Masters comaundement for the work w^ch he did in powles churche yard w^thout licence of the m^r and wardens of this house."

AUTHORITY EXERCISED BY THE COURT.

THE Masters, Wardens, and Courts of the several Companies exercised great authority over the other members. Fines for disobedience to the regulations, for disrespect to the Master and Wardens or others in office, or for disorderly conduct, were frequently imposed; imprisonment was also resorted to, and instances are recorded of the infliction of corporal punishment in the presence of the Court. The settlement of disputes, both personal and pecuniary, formed a considerable part of the duties of the executive body, and they restrained their members from applying to the ordinary legal tribunals without their express license. Matters in difference were usually either decided by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants, or referred to arbitrators, who, in an early Order-book of the Carpenters' Company, are styled "daysmen," an old term for umpire. The first entry which treats of insubordination is in 1480. Some of the following are sufficiently amusing, and it will be seen that members of the Company were sometimes made answerable for the "yll words" of their wives:

1479. 19*th Edw.* 4*th.*

It. payed for the aresting of Richard banes^{e} for disobedience ageyns the Mas^{e} . . . x^{d}

1503. 19*th Hy.* 7*th.*

Itm payd to a ꝑieant to haue y^{e} mayres com̄-andement vppon Rychard Dyxson . . xij^{d}

Itm payd to a ſieant for a restyng of Rychard Dixson for he revyled maiſt wardeyns & all y^e^ coonsell of y^e^ Crafte . . . . . viij^d^

1549. *3rd Edwd. 6th.*

Itm payd for enteryng of a playnt vppon Rychard Dixson . . . . . ij^d^

"Lycens was geven to edmond lugg to have home hys pntys tyll he can speke betᵗ eynglys."

1551. *5th Edwd. 6th.*

"Md at the same court, was xpofer Ridilisden & nycolas orrett chossen dayssemen betwene wyllm̄ bonner playntyff & wyllm̄ tomsone deffendant for a nax."

1553. *7th Edwd. 6th.*

"Master elles & Master tryll was chossen daysmen to make anend of a matᵗ betwene Ryc sowthey & Robt tyndley."

1554.

"Yt was agreyd before the M^r^ & the Wardyns & parte of the sesstens that alexsand keystone to pay xx^s^ for that he revyled xp̄ofer Ridilliston w^t^ on manerly words."

1556.

Rsd of John gryffen a fyne for that he came to the Hall in his coote & his lether aprone . vj^d^

Rsd of master abbott a fyne for that he helde not his peess before the master hade knockyd with the sylence iij tymes . . . . vj^d^

Rsd of francs steleerag a fyne for yll words yt his wyffe gave to John dorant . . . ij^s^

Rsd of John dorant a fyne for yll words y^t^ he gave mystris francs . . . . . xvj^d^

Rsd of Wyllm mortym a fyne for callyng of mystris francs beste . . . . . ij^s^

Rsd of Rychard hutton a fyne for comyng wythoute his hode to wayte a pone my lorde mayer on all allon daye at powlls . . xij^d^

Rsd of John gryffen a fyne for puttyng of his gowne at dynner at the beryall of John snelling & for yll words geven to the wardyns . iij^{s}

1559.

"Md at thys courte yt was greyd that x̃pofer gybsone for his obstynacy & vnquyate behaveuer w^{t} the master & wardyns & w^{t} the holl assestens, and for his vntrew delyng w^{t} one antony beere of the same company dewly provyd before the face of the hole corte above menssyoned, & also was a pon a cõplaint made by one of his neybors hoos name ys Robsone a pewterar, of his vntrewe delyng w^{t} the same Robsons wyffe, & lyke provyd at the same courte as consernyng the takyng awaye of a clothe frome the hedge wyche was betwene antony beere & the same gybsons wyffe wiche clothe was deneyed of the same gybsone & his wyffe; & for the more quyat ye master & wardyns comandyd the same gybsone to take ij of his neyburs, & requyred the same Robsone also to take ij of his neybors, & gave respete in the schvsing vj dayes; to the wyche the same gybsone dyd promys, bute he dyd not acordyng to promys; where for the myssebehaver, & not obeyng the order of the master & wardyns, with the assent of the hole assestens, acordyng to ther ordynance of oure howsse, fyned the same gybsone at the some of xl^{s}."

"Md at this same courte yt was cõcludyd that antony beere shulde paye a fyne for the varyance and stryffe betwene x̃pofer gybsone and hyme, for evell & rebukyng wordys of the same antony to the sayd gybsone, and forder more the same antony drewe owt his Dager & wold a done the sayd x̃pofer harme, had not come neybors & partyd them; and for thesse evell words & other, be the consent of the hole systens of the howsse, was fyned to paye xxx^{s}."

1560.

Rsd of John Lyffe a fyne for not comyng to the

Hall to here y^e^ proclamc̄iō sent by the lord mayer for y^e^ werying of cloks * . . . xij^d^

1566.

"Y^t^ is agreed that Robert Cawsey shall paye for a fine for words spoken by him against a certaine peice of worke done by m^r^ Abbotts svaunte ij^s^ vj^d^ w^ch^ he hathe paied."

1567.

Receaved of Thomas Harper for comyng in a wronge Lyverie gowne at the buryall of M^r^ Trull . . . . . xij^d^

1568. *30th April.*

"At this courte it is agreed that Henrye bennet shall be comitted to pryson for that he dothe not come at the lawfull warnings to him geven."

1569.

"Master Ryddlesden at this courte hathe Lybertie geven to take the lawe againste Nicholas Brodgate."

1572.

"John Gryffithe late thappntice of Robert Dabbs, and now thappntice of John Gibson, was whipped openlie in this hall in the p̄sence of the Master, Wardens and Assistaunce and of divers apprentizes of this companie, for his lewde and evell tradicions shewed to manie p̄sones being putt in truste for him to worke at his masters appoyntment."

---

* This item, and another from the order-book which we here insert, shew the jurisdiction exercised by the civic authorities in sumptuary matters:

1619. *Decr. 7th.*

"It is this Daye ordered accordinge to a pcept from the right ho^ble^ the Lord maior of this Cyttye, Dated the third Daye of this instant December, that at all times hereafter the Lyverye of this Companye in the winter season shall weare theire gownes in all Assemblyes faced with ffurres and not with Stuffes from before michaellmas vntill after Easter."

1603. *Septemr.* 12*th.*

"It is this daye ordered yf anye one of the assistaunts shall come to sitt in this Courte without a Capp, or any the assistaunts or lyverye to come at anye solempnitye without a capp, to doe his attendance, for everye tyme so offending he shall forfeit xij^{d}."

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS.

THE rigorous opposition offered by the City and the Companies to foreigners is shewn by abundant evidence. The term "foreigner," however, is used in two senses—the one, its popular signification, designating persons not owing allegiance to the British crown; the other, more technical and restricted, and applied to non-freemen of the city and the Companies. The former were constantly the objects of popular persecution, and sometimes fell victims in the unequal struggle.* The latter were obliged to take up their freedom, or were fined for daring to exercise their calling. We subjoin a few out of the numerous entries in the Account-book illustrative of these points:

1484. *2nd Richd.* 3*rd.*

It. paid for the Restyng of a flemyng in the styleyard & for the ple þof . . . iij^{s} viij^{d}

* The dreadful feud between the City apprentices and the foreigners which broke out with all its force on the 1st May, 1516, giving to that day the appellation of Evil Mayday, has been already noticed. (See Page 46.)

1488. 4*th Henry* 7*th*.

It. paid to a Sargant for restynge of dyũys forrenys & the plee . . . . . iij^{s} vj^{d}

It. payd for exspenys at dywerys tyms for Serchyn & Segyng of forrenys . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

1498. 14*th Henry* 7*th*.

Itm Rs of a fforren for settyng uppe of a tayntor in the more . . . . . ij^{s}

1506. 22*nd Henry* 7*th*.

Payd for bryngyng of a foreñ byfore the chamberleyne y^{t} longyd to y^{e} salts . . . iiij^{d}

1536. 28*th Henry* 8*th*.

Rsd of John fyllypes a fyne for settyng a forreñ a worke . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

Rsd of master Wylkyns torner a fyne for a lycens to have foryners to sett hyme a howse in fylpott lane . . . . . x^{s}

1549. 3*rd Edward* 6*th*.

Rsd of Rychard martyn a forren for a lycense to sette vpe a howse at holborne brydge . x^{s}

1550. 4*th Edward* 6*th*.

Itm̃ payd to ij ꝑgants for bryngyng of v forrens to y^{e} covnter . . . . . v^{s}

1556.

Rsd of the goodman crane tayler in basyng lane a fyne for a lycencens for forryns to sete vpe his howsse . . . . . x^{s}

1557.

Rsd of homfre Russell to be a forren jornyman in y^{e} cõpany of y^{e} carpynters . . . xx^{s}

1566.

Rc of m^{r} Smithe for a lycens to sett a forren a worke for a fortenight . . . . vj^{s}

1567.

Rs of Edward Taylor for workinge in the companie of a forren . . . . . xij^{d}

Paied to the Lord Mayers officer for goeing to m^r^ hawkyes for a forrein w^ch^ did worke ther xij^d^

1568.

Receaved of Willyam Brittaine for working in the companie of a forreyne & gave no Warninge . . . . . vij^s^

1573.

Receaved of — beching a foren carpenter for his sons for working without license . . ij^s^

1575.

paied to the mayors officers for loking for forrens . . . . . iij^s^

1603. *May 27th.*

"It is this daye agreed that a peticon shal be drawen vnto the Kings most exellent maiestye, to desyre a reformacon of ℭtaine abuses in the K. Carpenter* and other officers to the ꝑuidice of this Companye, as settinge forreners a worke w^th^ in the libtyes and drawinge multitudes of them out of the Countrye since the increase of wages, for ingrossing stuffe and selling it by retaile, for takinge stuffe from freemen and entring lesse then is taken, for payinge lesse wages then the K. alloweth, w^th^ other misdemeanours &c and that they whose names are vnder written, or anye ffower of them togeather maye ffollow it, or anye nomber of them above ffower."

1604-5.

Paid for boate hyer for vs to goe vp and downe to and from ffulham to my L. of London abovte the fforreners in Aldgate Steeple at worke . . . . . iij^s^

To m^r^ wilbraham for movinge my L maio^r^ in

* Some account of this functionary is given in another part of this book.

the cawse for those fforrens ij^{s} and for ij warrants to apꝑhend Stephens the Churchwarden and some of the fforrens ij^{s} in the whole . . . . . iiij^{s}

Payd to the Solicitor of the Cyttye for moving my L maior in that cawse . . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Payd at dyverse and seũall tymes this yeare to Georg ffoster, Thõ Ha^{r}vest, Thomas Hall, Henry Lovell, — middleton and others for committing diverse fforreners out of Brydewell, whytefryers, and diverse other places, and there svndrye attendances, both for watching them, and at my Lord maiõrs . xxxvj^{s} iiij^{d}

Paid to m^{r} Brelsford to move my L maio^{r} at twoe seũall tymes for vs abovt fforrens . iiij^{s}

That the Carpenters' Company were not however always successful in the opposition they so perseveringly made to foreigners, appears from more than one minute in the City Records. We subjoin an instance, which is dated only 11 years after the framing of their first ordinances or bye-laws:

1466. 17*th Jan.* 6*th Edw.* 4*th.*

"Robert Whetley a Foreign Carpenter licensed to work non obstante the ordinances of the Carpenters."—City Records.

BYE-LAWS.

IN the year 1607, the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Company, which, by Edward IV.'s Charter, had been confined to the city of London, its suburbs, and precincts, was extended by Charter of King James the I. to the compass of two miles round the

city. By this Charter, were granted to the Company, in addition to their former powers, the oversight, search, correction, government, and reformation of all works, stuffs, things, and merchandizes, concerning the art or mystery of Carpentry, and of their measures and scantlings, to be put to sale within the prescribed limits, and also of all edifices, reparations, and buildings.

Power was given to a certain number of members of the Company (the Master or a Warden being one) to enter into the premises of any freeman of the Company, or of any one following the trade of a Carpenter, to see if buildings and works were skilfully made, to seize and dispose of all improper stuffs, punishing the offenders; and upon application of any party grieved, to reform and correct the buildings, works and reparations, or cause the same to be done.

A few months later in the same year, elaborate ordinances or bye-laws were framed for the regulation of the Company. These are the first bye-laws which have been preserved, but the extracts already given from the Account and Order-books, shew that the Company had, since the framing of their Ordinances in Henry VI.'s reign, exercised some of the rights now fully defined. To give these Bye-laws at length, would be tedious and unnecessary; we shall therefore confine ourselves to such of them as may be generally interesting and curious, and to those descriptive of the powers of trade-search.

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.

Every person being of the better sort of the Company, and such as should be of the Livery, on the death of the

Master or Wardens, or such as had been Master or Warden, or any of the Livery, or their wives, to repair with the Master and Wardens in decent & comely manner, and in their Liveries, to the bringing of the corpse to the grave whensoever summoned, by order from the Master & Wardens, under a penalty of 2*s*. in case of default.

Every person abiding within the City, its franchises and liberties, occupying the occupation of Carpentry, or any thing thereto pertaining, to be free of the fellowship, and obedient to all the good & lawful ordinances made for the good rule & governance thereof, and every person of the fellowship, knowing of any person not free thereof, & dwelling within the City, occupying, buying, or selling of things appertaining to the handicraft of carpentry, to declare the same to the Master & Wardens, under a penalty of 13*s*. 4*d*.

No person within the City, its suburbs & precincts, or two miles thereof, to exercise the trade of Carpentry unless he should have first been bound apprentice to the same trade, and served in the same by the space of seven years at the least, or otherwise orderly admitted to the fellowship, under a penalty of £3, one moiety to the use of the King, and the other moiety to the Company.

"Where of ould tyme, yt hath beene accustomed that there be foure cōmon veiwers of the Citty of London, named the Cōmon Veiwers of the Citty, of the which two of them be freemasons, & the other two, ffreemen of the ffellowshipp of Carpenters of the same Citty; it is ordered that from henceforth the same two Veiwers, Carpenters, shall at all tymes hereafter be named elected and chosen by the Master & Wardens of the said ffellowshippe of Carpenters, and they to name such persons as shal be hable as well in cunynge as otherwise for the same office;" "so that in the same office of Viewers, the Kinges subiects, as farre as shal be in the same two Viewers, Carpenters, shal be indifferently well & justly served as appertaineth."

No person of the fellowship using the trade of Carpentry

"to take upon himself to intromitt or meddle himself with any bargaine of the occupacions of Plumary, Masons, Dawbinge, Tilinge or any other occupacion except y^t^ be vppon his owne proper houses & vpon his owne Dwellinge house" under a penalty of 20*s.* more or less at the discretion of the Master & Wardens.

"Item forasmuch as by daily experience it is found out that diuers Masons, brycklayers, and tylers, plasterers and others not hauinge any skyll or vnderstandinge in workemanshippe of y^e^ art trade or mistery of Carpentry, nor of other craftes, artes, or misteryes besides their owne yet oftentymes they doe take vppon them in a bargaine by great not only to deale for such thinges as apperteine to their owne art, craft, or mistery, But also to finishe diuers partes and many tymes y^e^ whole buildinges of sundry of y^e^ Kinges Maiestyes subiectes for many other parcells of worke besides their owne craft or mistery belongeinge to diueres other artificers of other artes, craftes, or misteryes (so that by any bargayne or deuice for their owne priuate comodity they maye finish the same good cheape) whereby the kinges maiesties said subiectes beinge owners of the buildinge are very much and often deceaued of true and substanciall stuffe and workemanshippe; it ys therefore by this present ordinaunce ordered established and ordained that noe person or persons of the said arte, trade, or mistery within y^e^ ffreedome of the saide citty of London or the precinctes limittes or places aforesaid shall worke in the saide arte, trade, or mistery of carpentry with any mason, Bricklayer, Tyler, Playsterer, or any other takinge workmanshippe by great as aforesaid in the same carpenters worke soe taken by them by great but only for wages by the day and not by bargaine in great to thend the workmanshippe may be well donne" under a penalty of such reasonable sum as by the Master and Wardens should be assessed not exceeding £3.

Any person of the fellowship, or exercising the trade

within the limits aforesaid, misadvised to revile, rebuke, misuse or abuse the Master & Wardens, or any other of the fellowship, either privately or publicly, by word, speeches or otherwise, to be liable to a penalty.

The Master & Wardens, or three of them, or such honest & skilful persons of the fellowship, or using the trade within the prescribed limits, as the Master & Wardens should appoint, four times in the year at least, to search & survey all persons using or exercising the trade, and all frames, buildings, & Carpenters' works within such limits, whether the same be well & sufficiently performed, to the intent that neither the King's majesty, nor any his loving subjects be not deceived nor endangered through evil workmanship or insufficient building. And that no purpresture or encroachment be made or erected upon or towards the King's highway or contrary to the custom of the city. And all persons undertaking such work, purpresture, or encroachment, to amend & reform the same in such sort & within such time as should be appointed by the said Master & Wardens, or three of them, and to be also liable to a fine.

The Master & Wardens, or three of them, or such honest & skilful persons of the fellowship or using the trade within the prescribed limits as the Master & Wardens should appoint, at all lawful times when they should think expedient, to make search in all places within the limits, for & upon timber, boards, planks, rafters, joists, quarters, laths, & other things belonging to carpentry, to be sold; to try & see that the same should contain the just length, measure & assise following, that is, Every load of timber hewed or sawn to contain in measure of sollid timber fifty foot of assise, and every tunne of such timber, 40 ft. of assise, under a penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every load or tunne put to sale contrary thereto. Every load of rafters to contain in number 30 rafters, each rafter 12 ft. of assise in length at least; and at the greater end in breadth, 4 inches & ¼ an inch, and in

thickness, 4 inches; and at the lesser end in breadth, 4 inches, and in thickness, 3 inches at least, under a penalty of 2 pence for every rafter. Every load of joists to contain in number 30 joists, every joist to be in length 8 ft. 6 inches of assise, in breadth 6 inches, and in thickness 4 inches from end to end at the least, under a penalty of 2 pence for every joist. Every load of puntions, being of oak to contain 40 puntions, every puntion to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, in breadth 6 inches, and in thickness 4 inches. Every load of puntions being of beech, to contain 50 puntions, every puntion to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, and 5 inches square, under a penalty of 2 pence for every puntion. Every load of bedsides to contain 50 bedsides, every bedside to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, in breadth 10 inches, and in thickness 2 inches, under a penalty of 1 penny for every bedside. Every load of double quarters to contain in number 50 double quarters, to be in length 8 ft. 6 inches, in breadth 4½ inches, and in thickness 3 inches from end to end at the least. Every load of single quarters to contain 100 single quarters, each quarter to be in length as the double quarters, and in breadth 3½ inches, and in thickness 2 inches from end to end at the least, under a penalty of 1 penny for every double quarter, and 1 halfpenny for every single quarter. Every load of stable planks to be 40 planks, each plank to contain in length 6 feet 6 inches, in breadth 12 inches, and in thickness 2 inches, under a penalty of 1 penny for every plank. All quarter-boards to be at the thinner edge the 3rd part of an inch in thickness, and at the thicker edge 1 inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred quarter boards. All seelinge boards to be at the thicker edge half an inch, and at the thinner edge the 3rd part of an inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred seeling boards. All planch boards to be in thickness an inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred plaunch boards. All planks and boards to be measured & accounted after the rate of 5 score ft. of plank or board to the hun-

MOTTO IN ARCHER HALL, ETC.

dred, flat measure, being duly measured without fraud, according to the plain superficies, what length, breadth, or thickness soever the same be.

All laths to contain in thickness at either end the 3rd part of an inch, and in breadth from end to end an inch & a half, or very little less, and all laths to be in length 5 ft. or 4 ft. of assise; and them of 5 ft. long to be accounted 5 score laths to every bundle, and them of 4 ft. long to be accounted 6 score & 5 laths to every bundle; 30 such bundles to be a load, being 20 bundles of them at the least hart lath, and the shorter not to be packed or bound up with the longer, under a penalty of 4 pence for every bundle.

The penalties to be levied as follows—that is to say, If any person of the fellowship should sell any timber lath or board contrary to the ordinance, the forfeiture to be to the use of the fellowship; and any person not of the fellowship so doing, then if the fault be presented & found by any person of the fellowship, the penalty to be half to the use of the fellowship, and the other half to the chamber of London; such penalties to be levied by distress.

And moreover, if any of the Master or Wardens should find any such stuff belonging to the occupation of Carpentry to be bought between forraine & forraine contrary to the liberties of the city, the Master & Wardens to have power to seize the same; half to the use of the Chamber, and the other half to the use of the fellowship. And it is ordered that of all manner of wayny pieces of timber that should arise out of the premises & be serviceable, there should be allowed two for one, or three for two or otherwise, as should be indifferent between the buyer & the seller.

On every such search for stuff or workmanship, except within the city, its suburbs & precincts, the Master and Wardens to give notice at the office of the King's Majesty's works near Whitehall, to the Master-carpenter of his Majesty's works, to accompany them if he so pleased, and to join in such search.

"Whereas heretofore for the geñall good of the coñonwelth there hath beene sundry Actes of coñon counceil to restraine sundry persons that keepe wharffes within the citty, who of their inordinate covetous mindes for their owne private profitt to the great hurt and destruccion of the comonwealth, doe engrosse vpp all manner of stuffe as tymber, boarde lath, quarters, and such other stuffe; that the said persons should not buy, any such stuffe to sell again. It is ordered that noe person or persons inhabitinge within the said citty of London or the Libertyes thereof shall from henceforth buy, contract for, forestall, or engrosse any tymber, board, or other stuffe, such as aforesaid, to the intent to sell the same againe, which person or persons ys or are before the making of this ordinance, forbidden, or otherwise restrained by any law, statute, or lawfull custome of the said citty vppon like paines and penaltyes."

Every person refusing to suffer the Master & Wardens or their deputies, or the King's Carpenter, or any the King's officers brought by them, to execute their office in that behalf, to forfeit 20*s.*

Every person free of the Company, or using the trade within the limits, to be of good & honest behaviour, as well in their words as deeds towards the Master & Wardens, and such as had been Master or Warden; and tractable, conformable, & obedient to the ordinances, and any such person being a wilful breaker of the ordinances, or obstinate & disobedient, or making any assembly or council against the Master & Wardens, or for the violation of the ordinances, to be liable to be committed to the King's prison for ten days. And also, every such person being a freeman, to be liable to be expelled from the fellowship.

These Bye-laws or ordinances, received, as required by the statute 19 Henry VII., the sanction of

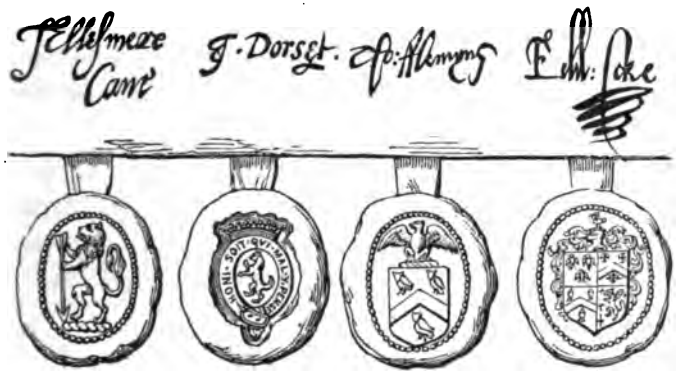
certain officers of the Crown and judges, as mentioned in the following minute in the Order-book:

1607. *Decr. 7th.*

"This daye our newe ordenances were read, being vnder the hands and Seales of my *L.* Chancelor, my L. Thēr, my Lord Cheife Justice of England, and my L. Cooke of the Coeñ pleas, allowed the whole Comp being somoned."

"This daye deliᵛed out of the Chest to mʳ Warden Joyce xxiijˡⁱ vjˢ vijᵈ towards payement to mʳ Ravenscroft for the new ordeñnce."

The Bye-laws are in a good state of preservation, and are in the possession of the Company, with the signatures and seals of the official personages above-mentioned, namely, Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Thomas, Earl Dorset, Sir Thomas Flemynge, and the celebrated Sir Edward Coke:



BY a Charter of Charles I., in 1640, the Company's jurisdiction was further extended to a compass of four miles round the City of London, and their former powers were confirmed, with the exception of that of "reforming and correcting buildings," in lieu of which they were empowered to "retard and delay all insufficient buildings, works, and workmanship, until the Commissioners of the Crown for buildings in the cities of London and Westminster and the neighbouring places, or any two or more of them, should have notice from the Master and Wardens, and should provide a fit remedy."

In 1673, Charles II. also granted the Company a Charter, which need be mentioned only as legalising a right, which it is stated they had long exercised, "to cut down, saw out, and form all matters, stuffs, and materials used in and about any edifices and buildings, and to order the same to be cut down and sawed out by their servants and such other labourers as formerly."

We now resume our extracts from the Account and Order-books, subsequent to the grant of James I.'s Charter and the framing of the Bye-laws, and we commence as before, with those relating to the

POWERS OF SEARCH.

1608. *April* 1*st*.

"It is agreed Mr. Allen, Mr. Cobb, & Mr. Isack shall meet the m^{r} & wardens to view the playe howse in St. Johns

Street tomorrow morning, and to geve theire opynyons for amending it."

1615.

Paid the xix^th^ of February being a serch and M^r^ Esquire Carpenter w^th^ vs, for Dynñ at the Swanne at Charinge Crosse . . . ix^s^ ij^d^

Paid the xx^th^ of February vnto Mr Dixon Mr Recorders Clarke for a Warrant from M^r^ Recorder for resistants made vs in Druery Lane in o^r^ Serch . . . . . ij^s^ vj^d^

1615-16.

Layd out the xxvj^th^ of February vppon iij Constables that went with vs to attach such as wrought at Dodds worke in Drury Lane . iij^s^ viij^d^

1624.

"It is this xxij^th^ of December 1624, ordered that Thomas Moore Carpenter shall alter a gutter by him made at the blackboy neare the exchange between this and Twelfeday next, and afterward to pay such fine as shalbe imposed vpon him, for in sufficiencie of the worke, and alsoe fine for not appearing at se^v^all summon^s^, and one of the viewers thereof to direct him in the doing of it."

1631. *July 29th.*

"fforasmuch as michaell Bates hath byn se^v^ally warned vnto Courts for and concerning se^v^all breaches of the ordinances of this howse by him committed, and that the said michaell Bates hath made defaults in appearing contrary to his oath, It is this day ordered that the said Michaell Bates (he having referred himselfe vnto the censure of this Court) for the same offence, and likewise for vnsized stuffe viz^t^. 3 load and 24 bundells of lath, as alsoe for divers peeces of timber vniustly marked over measure, shall pay for the first offence, viz^t^. his not appearance vppon warnings, x^s^; and for the latter for stuff, xx^s^; which in all is xxx^s^, which he promiseth to pay at the next Courte."

1654. *November 3rd.*

"It is ordered that m^r^ Stevens & M^r^ Harris & all others that went w^th^ the Comp^ie^ vpon the late view & search for measuring of timber, be defended at the Companies charge against M^r^ Walker & his ptner (if any accon be brought ag^t^ them) for coming vpon their ground, & viewing & measuring their timber, & altering the markes of their defective timber found putt to sale vpon their wharfe on the bank side at the hither end of Redriffe wall, in the said late search; The. said. M^r^ Stevens & M^r^ Harris who were the measurers, being able to sweare that the said timber putt to sale there was deficient in the measure. The said view & search being pformed by this Company for the geñall good of this Citty & people of this nation, & for the regulateing of abuses complained of, & also in pursuance of the Charter & ordinances of this Company."

November 13th.

"It is ordered by this Court that an Informacon be putt into the Exchequer Court in the name of the Companie ag^t^ Robert Walker & Caleb Verren his ptner for abuseing the comoñwealth w^th^ their defective & false measured timber in their yard or wharfe at the hither end of Redriffe wall, being about load & more found there putt to sale in the late view & search by this Company, & that M^r^ Hillary of the exchequer be imployed therein."

1657. *July 7th.*

"This day a geñall view & search for timber & stuff & workemanshipp in building was made & pformed by the Company in London & the libties, & 4 miles about, according to their charter. And there went in the north walke the Master, M^r^ Copland, M^r^ Pilling, M^r^ Gaddsden, M^r^ Jeggins, M^r^ Blansford, M^r^ Harris, with the Beadle & Tho: Heake. In the East walke, M^r^ Warden Taylo^r^, M^r^ Brewer, M^r^ Sanderson, M^r^ Edmonds, M^r^ Emerson, M^r^ Marshall, M^r^ Cole, M^r^ Brockwell, & the Clarkes man. In the South

walke, Mr Warden Wildgos, Mr King, Mr Lin senr, Mr Machell, Mr Atkinson, William Young & Geo: Milson & In the west walke, Warden Darvell, Mr Standish, Mr Penyall, Mr. Rainsley, & Mr Goodday or Clarke."*

---

* The following is the form of warrant obtained from time to time by the Company from the Recorder of London, to enforce compliance with their orders. It is extracted from the Order-book at the date 1658:

"The tenor of the generall Warrant from the Recorder of this Citty vnder his hand & seale had & obtained hereafter followeth, vizt.

London Westmr Middlesex Essex Surrey & Kent.

ffforasmuch as complaint hath beene to me made by the Master and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London, That divers psons free of the said Company, and others exerciseing the same art inhabiting within the Citty of London and foure miles compasse thereof, are refractory and refuse to obey the orders and ordinances of the said Company, and stand out in contempt of governemt, contrary to the lawdable custome of the Citty of London aforesaid; to the evill example of others in the like kinde offending, And against the publique peace; Theis are therefore in the name of his highnes the Lord Protector straightly to charge and comaund you and every of you, from time to time, so often as occation shall require: to apprhend and bring before the right honorable Sr Richard Chiverton, Knight, Lord Maior of the said Citty of London, or some other iustice of the peace, the bodies of all such psons soe refractory as aforesaid, of whome the said master & wardens or their agents will give you notice, to thend such further course may be therein taken as to law and Justice apptaines. Hereof faile you not at yor pills. Dated this 19th of Aprill 1658.

Lisse Long Recorder.

Att my Chamber at Lincolnes Inne.

To all Constables, head-boroughs, and all other officers whatsoever of the said Citties & Counties or whome els it concernes.

[illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] found

[illegible] her [illegible] had [illegible] certain-

[illegible] pleas- [illegible] Lowell." [illegible] research, may [illegible] Mr Dove & Mr

[illegible]ERS.

[illegible] instances of [illegible] a later date

han those already given. We subjoin some examples, and shall presently have occasion to say more on the subject, when treating of the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire:

1608. *Sepr.* 21*st.*

"At this Courte vppon the humble sute of John Bettrydg vsing the trade of a glasier, and now being a fforrener from the libtyes of the Cyttye of London, it is ffreelye and lovinglye graunted by this Courte that the said John Bettrydg shal be received and admitted into the ffreedome and libtyes of this Companye if it shall please the right ho: the lord maior of this Cyttye and Courte of Aldermen to receive the said John Bettrydg, and admitt him into the ffreedome and libtyes of this Cyttye; the said John Bettrydg payeng vnto this Coialtye xl^{s} in monney, and geving gloves to the m^{r}, wardens, assistants, and Clarck, as in like cases is accustomed, and also a Dynner at his making free."

1637.

Laid out in expences in goeing to apprehend ffrenchmen forreyne Carpenters workeing in little Moore feilds . . . . . iiij^{s} vj^{d}

1641.

Laid out in costs of suite against M^{r} Freeman, for setting forr̃ Carpent^{rs} in St Sepulch Church . . . . . iij^{s} vij^{d}

1644.

Recd of the Churchwardens of Mary Bow for imploying one Hodgson a fforreynor in workeing at the bells there: it was by the [illegible] f Aldren referred vnto Aldran Towse, Dulham, & Aldran Samuell Warner, [illegible]ade report vnto the Co^{rt} of Aldren, [illegible]in award the Comp . . v^{li}

28 *No:*

Laid out at the beare in Cornehill after wee had benn at the Co^{rt} of Aldmen concerning one Hodgson a fforreynor in workeing at the Bells of Mary Bow Church . . . viij^{s} xj^{d}

Given to the bell hangers and to the Ringers for theire paines in comeing vnto Guildhall xviij^{d}

3 *ffebr:*

Laid out in goeing to the Churchwardens of Mary Bow church to demand the 5^{li} that was awarded to this Company by the Aldren by their report . . . . . iij^{s} ij^{d}

23.

Laid out at the bull head Taverne in Cheape side when we receved the five pounds of the Churchwardens of mary bow with some of our old m^{rs} . . . . . ij^{s} vj^{d}

A few years later, we find the Company, for once, taking the part of foreigners, though avowedly with an interested motive.

1651. *December 4th.*

"Whereas the ffree Sawiers have indited a fforreine sawier at the sessions at the Old Bayly London, for working within the freedome of this Cittie of London, And whereas the said Cittie cannot be sufficiently supplyed by the ffree Sawiers thereof, without the fforreine Sawiers, without great preiudice both vnto this cittie, & some pticuler members of this company, It is this day ordered, that m^{r} Warden Blunden, m^{r} Warden Taylor, m^{r} Birkett & m^{r} Wildgoose th elder, or any two of them, shall lookeafter the said buisnesse, & what monies shalbe disbursed by them or any or either of them, shalbe paid them againe by this Company."

ADMISSION OF FEMALE MEMBERS.

ALTHOUGH the first Charter of the Carpenters' Company recognised the eligibility of "Sisters of freemen of the Mystery," to become members of the Company, we do not find that privilege to have been often claimed by individuals of the fair sex. The Order-book, however, contains the following notice of a claim of this kind having been preferred, on the ground of servitude to an actual freewoman, but the applicant does not appear to have taken up her freedom:

1679. *5th August.*

"Searched then the entring booke of M^r^ John Butler, Scrivener, decd, inhabiting in ffanchurch streete and now remaining in the hands of M^r^ Richard Butler Innholder, liveing att the Black bull with out Algate and find that certaine Indentures of Apprentiship were made whereby Rebecca Gyles, daughter of James Gyles of Staines in the county of Middx was bound Apprentice to Rebecca Cooper of the parish of St Buttolph without Aldgate widdow, for seaven yeares from the 24^th^ day of June then last dated the 7^th^ day of September 1668."

"This day att a Court of Assistants then holden for this Company came Rebecca Gyles Spinster sometime servant to Rebecca Cooper a free servant of this Company, and complained that haveing served her said Mistres faithfully a Terme of Seaven years w^ch^ expired the twenty fourth day of June 1675, and often desired of her said Mistris Testimony of her service to the end shea might bee made free, her said Mistres had hitherto denyed the same; & then presented credible persons within this Citty to testifie the truth of her said service, desireing to bee admitted to the

freedome of this Company, which this Table thought reasonable, vnlesse the said Rebecca Cooper, her said Mistres, on notice hereof to bee given, shall shew reasonable cause to the contrary att a Court of Assistants of this Company to bee holden at their Comon Hall on Tuesday the day of September att 10 of the Clock in the forenoone of the same day."

INTERFERENCE OF PERSONS OF RANK IN THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

A PRACTICE early obtained among the City Companies of conferring the freedom on individuals not brought up to their respective trades, but who were fortunate enough to secure on their behalf the good offices of persons of rank or influence, whose interference, though couched in the form of a request, doubtless operated as a mandate. Such a custom was clearly at variance with the Constitution of the Companies; and, as Stow informs us, was productive of much inconvenience, the City being already overpeopled. The Lords of the Council were in consequence memorialized in 1583 on this matter among others in the following terms: "That your lordships forbear to make requests for men to be made free by redemption by whome and their issue and servants the citie is much filled." Notwithstanding this memorial, we find in our Books numerous instances of a later date of freedoms granted in compliance with such requests.

1613. *December* 1*st*.

"This Daye Clement Cvndall is admitted into the ffreedome of this comp by redempcoñ, by an order made in the Court Aldreñ the Eleaventh day of November last 1613,

before S^r^ Tho. middleton maior; being Commended to the Court of aldreſs by the right hõ: Thomas Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancelor of England as by a coppye thereof vnder the hand of m^r^ Weld Towne clarck here shewed appeared; and he paid onelye for goodwill for his admittance in respect of my L. chancelors favor to him but . iij^s^ iiij^d^

1614. *October 7th.*

"This Daye Mathew Bancks according to an order made in the Court of Aldreſs on Tuesdaye the xxvij^th^ Daye of September last past, being commended vnto the same Courte by the right hõ: the Countesse Dowager of Dorset, and at her request admitted to be a ffreeman of this Cyttye and into this Companye of Carpenters, which sayd order was here this Daye shewed in this Courte, And forasmuch the said Mathew Bancks was also commended vnto this court by the worshipfull m^r^ W^m^ Portinton Esquier Carpenter to the Kings maiestye, w^th^ whome the said Mathew Bancks was appſtice and w^th^ whome he served out his terme of appſtishipp, Therefore the said mathew Bancks is this Daye verye lovinglye admitted and received into this Companye of Carpenters, and received onely ordinary ffees viz^t^ R^d^ . . . . . iij^s^ iiij^d^

Other instances are recorded of similar admissions, but to avoid tedium, we have abridged the notices of them found in the Order-book:

1616. *January 22nd.*

John Garnett was admitted at the request of { Sir Henry Mountagu Knight Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench.

1620. *October 31st.*

Richard Ellis at the request of { The Right Hon^ble^ Sir Henry Carty Knight Comptroller of His Ma^ts^ Household, & also at the request of Mr. Portington, the Kings Carpenter.

1623. *June* 11*th.*

Michael Bate at the request of { The R^t Hon^ble the Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlen of His Ma^ty^s Household.

1630. *March* 10*th.*

George Sneade at the request of . . . . { The R^t Hon^ble Earle of Essex

1632. *March* 26*th.*

Henry Styles a fforrener } at the request of . . { The R^t Hon^ble Thomas Lord Coventrye, Keep of the Great Seale of England.

Feby. 21*st.*

John Symons at the request of { The R^t Hon^ble the Earle of Holland.

John Barnard at the request of { The R^t Hon^ble Lord Lindsey, High Chamberlen of England.

1666. *January* 8.

Mathias Maston at the request of . . . { The right honorable the Lord Chanceller (*Clarendon.*)

We shall now give two Orders of somewhat earlier date, shewing that the station and personal merits of applicants afforded grounds for admission into the Company, and advancement in it:

1611. *August* 12*th.*

"It is this daye ordered that yf ffrancys Carter, nowe Surveyor to the Prince* shall be admitted into the ffreedome of this Cyttye and of this Com̃p: accordinge as he hath written his l̃re that he purposeth to be; That then he shal be p̃sentlye after such his admittance be in the Clothing of this Com̃p, and haue his place before all them of the newe lyverye taken in this yeare."

---

* Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I.

October 30th.

"It is this daye ordered that William Burnham one of the Clothing of this Comp̃: shalbe taken into the Assistants of this coïaltye, both in respect of his antiquitye and that he should haue bene taken into the lyverye of this Comp̃: when m^r^ Isack and others weare taken in, but that he went into the Cuntrye abovt spetiall bussynes where he continewed dyverse yeares before he came to London againe, and after his comming to London was also ymployed into Russia by spetiall Commaundement when S^r^ Thomas Smyth went thether ambassador for her matye; and he is to be warned when order is geven for this purpose from the m^r^ & wardens; he being also a man well experienced and hable to doe good for this Comp̃: in severall necessarye services when occasion shal be offered. And therefore he is taken in accordinglye."

OFFICE OF KING'S CARPENTER.

IN many of the extracts given in this work from our Company's Records, mention is made of a functionary called the King's Carpenter. The office was held by Patent, and was evidently one of importance. We cannot state with precision when it was first established, but as early as the 1st of Richard III. (1484), Edward Graveley, by Letters Patent, dated 20th June in that year, was appointed Chief Carpenter of the Works in the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, and elsewhere in England, for life, at wages of 1*s.* a day.

The next party we are able to trace as having held the office, is Thomas Mauncy, who was Warden of the Carpenters' Company in 1491 and 1492. That

he was King's Carpenter is shewn by the following entries in a MS. in the British Museum,* containing numerous interesting extracts from the Household Book of Henry VII. from the 9th to the 21st year of his reign:

12th Henry 7th (1496) *Septr. 28th.*

Paid to Mauncy the Carpent^{r} for the new Chamb^{rs} at Westm^{r} & m̃e for Tymbr for the same Castell 20 mcs . . . xxvj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Jany. 20.

Itm to Mauncy the Kings Carpent^{r} . xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

13th Hy. 7th (1497) *Jany. 26th.*

Itm to Mauncy the Kings Carpent^{r} in full paym^{t} of his Bills . . . . xv^{li} xv^{s} vj^{d}

In the reign of Henry VII., or in that of his successor, two distinct offices were created: those of Carpenter of the King's Works in England, and of Chief Carpenter in the Tower. Humphrey Coke received the former appointment, (which was specially distinguished by the title of King's Carpenter,) by Letters Patent dated 24th Sept., 11th Henry VIII. (1519), at a salary of 1*s.* a day. We have already mentioned Coke at p. 44, as Warden of the Carpenters' Company and as employed in the erection of the Savoy Hospital. Stow moreover informs us, that in 1520 the King's master-carpenter, with many working carpenters and other artificers, were sent over to Guînes to erect a palace of timber for Henry VIII., on occasion of the celebrated meeting between that monarch and Francis

* Add^{l}. MSS. No. 7099.

I. at the field of the Cloth of Gold. The following minute respecting the pressing of these workmen is to be met with in a Book of Payments of King Henry VIII. preserved at the Public Record Office:*

Ester a° xi° 1520.

Paid to Robert ffowler by thands of henry Smyth for ꝑstyng of ccc Carpenters c breklayers c Joyno'rs to be sent to guynes at iij^{s} iiij^{d} a man . . . . iiij^{xx}iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Humphrey Coke was succeeded in his office by James Nedam (or Nedeham), whose Patent bears date 14th April, 22nd Henry VIII. (1531), and who was Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1536. We find entries relating to Nedam in a MS. containing the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the VIII., from November 1529 to December 1532, which has been edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. From these it seems that Nedam was employed by the King shortly before the date of his Patent:

1530. *January.*

Itm̃ the xxviij daye paied to Nedesm̃ by the Kings com̃aunde' for the finisshing of the bridge at yorke place . . . . xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Octobre.

Itm̃ the xxj daye paied to Nedam the kings Carpenter towards the making of a pryvat bridge at yorke place . . . . x^{li}

1531. *February.*

Itm̃ the vij daye paied to James Nedam the

* The King's Book of Payments from 1st April 9th Henry VIII. to December 12th Henry VIII.

Carpenter of and above XL mks that he had for making of a bridge at yorke place, in Rewarde . . . . . vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Nedam held the appointment of King's Carpenter for a very short period, being soon found to be qualified for a still higher post, that of Surveyor of the King's Works, to which we shall presently refer. In his place, John Russell, Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1550, and William Clement,* also a Member of the Company, were jointly named to the office by Letters Patent dated 1st October, 24th Henry VIII. (1532), the usual salary of 1*s.* a day being shared between them.† A MS.‡ at the Public Record Office supplies us with the following entries relative to Russell:

6th July 7th Edwd. 6th to Easter 1st Mary (1553-4.)
To Nicholas Ellis and John Russell for Reparacons by them done abowt the quenes Ma^{ts} treasory in the mynster of Westm . cxxx^{li}

---

* The extensive additions, including the great hall, made by Henry VIII. at Hampton Court, after he had obtained it of Wolsey, were commenced about 1530. Nedam was employed there as King's Carpenter, and was succeeded by Clement. See the Original Accounts of Works executed at Hampton Court Palace, temp. Henry VIII. preserved in the Public Record Office.

† It may be interesting to our readers to know the salaries received in the time of Henry VIII. by persons employed by that monarch in connection with buildings:

To David Marten, Comptroller of the Works, yearly salary . . . . . xxvij^{li} vij^{s} vj^{d}
Thomas Hermiden & John Multon, Masons to the King . . . . . xviij^{li} v^{s}

To John Russell the quenes maiesties m^r^ Carpēter for certen workes by him don in the new tresorye w^t^hin the Mynster . xxij^li^ xvj^s^ j^d^

Michs. 3 *&* 4 *Philip & Mary to Easter following* (1556-7.)

To John Russell M^r^ Carpenter to be by him employed abowt the repairinge & amendment of the howse where the tombe of copp standeth at Westm̄ that the same may be more saflie and suerlie kept there x^li^

The next Patent was to Russell, jointly with William Colbrand, dated 8th February, 7th Elizabeth (1564-5), which continued in force till the 31st of the same reign (1589), when, on the 20th August, another Patent was granted to Colbrand, jointly with William Portington. The name of the latter frequently occurs in our Books, and an instance of his

---

John Russell & W^m^ Clement, Carpenters to the King . . . . . xviij^li^ v^s^

Richard Ambros, Master Carpenter in the Tower xij^li^ iij^s^ iiij^d^

John Ripley, Chief Joiner to the King . . xviij^li^ v^s^

William Cunne, Plumber to the King . . xviij^li^ v^s^

John Barlowe, Purveyor of the Works of the King within the palace & manor of Westminster . . . . . xij^li^ iij^s^ iiij^d^

William Deane, Purveyor of the Works of the King . . . . . ix^li^ ii^s^ vj

Cornelius Johnson, Master Builder in the Tower xij^li^ iij^s^ iiij^d^

Treasurer's accounts, Michael^s^ 31st to 32nd Hy VIII.

There is little doubt, however, that these salaries were not the only payment received by these officers. The remarks made a little further on, respecting Nedam, when Surveyor of the King's Works, will bear on this subject.

‡ Auditors Declarations of Issues. Michaelmas 36th Henry VIII. to Easter 2nd Elizabeth.

public employment is thus given by Walpole.* "In the reign of James I., I find a payment by a warrant from the council to Inigo Jones, Thomas Baldwin, William Portington, and George Neale, officers of his Majesty's works, for certain scaffolds and other works by them made, by the command of the Lord Chamberlain, against the arraignment of the Earl of Somerset and the Countess his Lady. The expence was 20 pounds."

On reference to the Bye-laws of the Carpenters' Company, it will be seen that on every occasion when the Company exercised their powers of search beyond the City, notice was to be given to the King's Carpenter, in order that he might attend the search if he thought proper. We have evidence, from many entries in our Books, that Mr. Portington frequently exercised this privilege; the following occurs among others:

1615-16.

Paid the xix^th^ of February, being a serch and
m^r^ Esquire Carpenter w^th^ vs for Dynß at
the Swanne at Charinge Crosse . . ix^s^ ij^d^

The Company possess a fine portrait of Mr. Portington, which hangs in their Court-room. It was painted when he was in his 82nd year.

* Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. ii. p. 263.

Mr Portington Esqr. ffor Carpenter in ye office of his Mas buildings, who serued in ye place 40 yeeres & departed this life ye 28 of ffMarch 1628, being aged 84 yeeres. who was a well wisher in this Societe, this being ye gift of ffMathew Bankes who serued him 14 yeeres, & is at this present ffor of the said Cõpany Aug. 19. 1637.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

The picture of Portington affords a good specimen of the official dress of the King's Carpenter. That worn by the King's Surveyor, of which appointment we are about to speak under a distinct head, was probably much of the same description. Inigo Jones, with whom Portington was contemporary, was appointed Surveyor of the King's Works by Letters Patent dated 28th April 1614, and King James, by his order to the Master of the Wardrobe, dated 16th

March 1616, directed him to provide Inigo with a Livery, "yearly, at the feast of All Saints, during his natural life; five yards of broad cloth for a gown, at 26*s.* 8*d.* the yard; one fur of budge, for the same gown, price £4: four yards and a half of baize to line the same, at 5*s.* the yard: for furring the same gown, 10*s.*; and for making the same 10*s.**

We have been unable to discover any appointment to the office of Carpenter of the King's Works in England subsequent to the grant to Portington and his colleague. We proceed to give the few particulars we have been able to collect respecting the office called that of Chief Carpenter in the Tower.

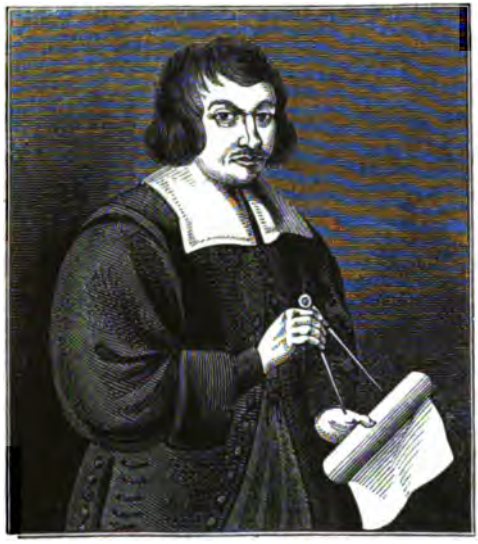
Robert Bates held this place by Patent dated 29th July, 7th Henry VIII. (1515) at a salary of 8*d.* a day. We cannot undertake to say positively who succeeded him, but in 1540, and for several years after, the post was occupied by Richard Ambros, who was Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1546. After him we can find no Patent to the office of Chief Carpenter in the Tower till 1605, from which time we trace the holders of the appointment in regular succession for about a century:

Edmund Hedlond .	Patent dated	30th May 1605
William Wheatley		3rd May 1610
John Horton		2nd Octr. 1621
Mathew Banks		8th Augst. 1622
Mathew Banks Junior		18th May 1683

* From a MS. in the British Museum, quoted by Allan Cunningham, in the lives of the British Architects, p. 97.—Family Library.

Mathew Banks Junior	Patent dated	10th Oct^{r}. 1685
Mathew Banks Junior	. . . . .	28th May 1701.*

The Mathew Banks who succeeded to this office in 1685 presented the Carpenters' Company with a companion-picture to that of Mr. Portington, and which also hangs in the Court-room:



This Picture of John Scott Esq^{r}. Carpenter and Carrage Maker to the Offic of Ordnance In the Reigne of King Charles the 2d Was Placed Here By his Apprentic Mathew Bancks Esq^{r}. Master Carpenter to his Maj^{e} and Master of This Company this present yeare: 1698.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

* The dates of these Patents, and of those granted to the Carpenters of the King's Works in England have been procured by researches made at the Public Record Office, with the kind assist-

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF THE KING'S WORKS.

WITHOUT presuming to say who was the first holder of this ancient office, we may at least trace it to the time of William of Wykeham, who, in 1356 was made Surveyor of the King's Works at the Castle, and in the Park of Windsor, at wages of 1*s*. a day while at Windsor, and of 2*s*. when employed elsewhere. Three years later he received the appointment of Warden and Surveyor of the King's Castles of Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam, of the manors of Windsor and Wichemere, and of several other Manors, Castles, and houses.*

It would be an arduous undertaking, and foreign to our purpose, to trace the successors of William of Wykeham in this important post. We pass on therefore to the reign of Henry VIII., when the office of Surveyor of the King's Works was successively held by two members of the Carpenters' Company.

James Nedam, of whom mention has already been made as having been promoted from the rank of King's Carpenter to that of King's Surveyor, was

---

ance of Mr. Black at the Rolls House, and other gentlemen. Many of our readers are aware of the immense number of yet unsorted documents lodged at the Rolls. The valuable labours of the gentlemen connected with the Establishment are rapidly diminishing the difficulties now experienced by those who would avail themselves of these copious sources of information.

* Vid. Bishop Louth's Life of William of Wykeham, 1777, pp. 18 and 21.

contemporary with Holbein, to whom Walpole assigns "the beginning of reformation in building." An interesting MS. in the British Museum,* containing several payments to "Hans Holbyn paynter" (whose salary was £30 per annum) furnishes us with many items of payments to Nedam. The money which passed monthly through the hands of the latter, amounting to £1200 per annum, an immense sum in those days, affords evidence of the importance of the trust confided to him, and that numerous officers and workmen must have received their wages through him. Nedam's own salary, we may conjecture, was 2*s.* a day, which we shall presently shew to have been the salary of his successor, Lawrence Bradshaw, and which would amount to rather more than the sum received yearly by Holbein as painter. There is evidence, however, that all these officers were remunerated, beyond their stated salaries, for the works they conducted for the King:

29th Henry 8th February (1537-8.)

Paide to James Nedeham by the Kings warr̃ dormant for the p̄t of C^{li} monethly for defrayinge of the kingis repaira℅ns at soundry his graces mañs & places w^{t}in this his Realme l^{li} in ful p^{t} of C^{li} fully ronne vltio Decembr last oū & besids l^{li} paide to him mense Januarii vltimo . . . . l^{li}

30th Henry 8th, June (1538.)

Item payd to Jamys Nedeh^{a}m by the kingis Warr^{a}unt dated xxviij^{o} Maij Anno xxx^{o}

* Book of Payments by the Treasurer of the Household from Candlemas 29 Henry 8 to Mich^{s}. 33 Henr. 8.—Arundel MSS. No. 97.

con't the p^t of iiij^c xxv^li for to be by him employed towards the kings repairacõns of the kings mañs of Otford knolle in kent petworth in Sussex & ij newe chambres and a watching chambre at the mano^r of More in pte of payment of the saide warrante . . . . . ccxxv^li

30*th Henry* 8*th Novr.* (1538.)

Item payd to ꝑ^r xp̄ofe^r Morrice knight M^r of the kingis ordenᵃnce by the kingis warrant dated xj^o die Octobris Anno xxx^o con't the ꝑt of CC^li to be by him by thadvice of James nedeham Henry Johnson and Anthony Anthony employed vppon the bulydinge of a newe house to ley in ordenᵃnce w'in the to^r of london and vpon suche other buyldinge and repayracõns as we have coñitted to the charge of the said ꝑ^r xp̄ofer to be imedeatly don in full p^t of the saide warraunt C^li oꝝ and beside C^li pd to him mense Octobr vltimo . . c^li

30*th Henry* 8*th Decembr.* (1538.)

Item payde to Jamys Nedeham by the Kingis coñaundeñet certefyed by my lorde pryvy Seall for the costs and chargs of the Scaffold made in the Kings Halle at Westm̃ at the codempnaccõn of the late malefactors & traytours * there the soñe of xxviij^li xix^d ob for the makynge & stuf of the saide

* Sir Harris Nicolas, who quotes this payment in his Introduction to the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the VIII., states that these were the persons implicated in Anne Boleyn's fate. As their execution had taken place more than two years previously to this date, it appears that the payment of Needham's charge for the scaffold must have been from some cause delayed.

Scaffolde as apperith by rekenyng therof made more at large doth appere . . xxviij^{li} xix^{d}ob

33*rd Henry* 8*th June* (1541).

Item payd to James Nedeham Surveyo^{r} of the kingis werkis by the kingis warraunte dormant conteynynge the paym̄et of C^{li} monethly for soundrie repairac̃ons and buyldings of his gracis Castells Manours & placs w^{t}in this his gracs Realme for twoo monethes fully ron vltimo Maij last past and the last dey of this present moneth of June the somme of . . . . . cc^{li}

In several other entries in the same MS., Nedam is called "Surveyor of the King's Works." The reader will not fail to observe that the duties he discharged in the superintendence of the King's Castles and Manors were very similar to those committed to William of Wykeham. The Company's Books shew that Nedam was living in 1545. He probably resigned the office of Surveyor before his death, for about this period we find it filled by Laurence Bradshaw. A short time previously, Henry VIII. had taken into his service the celebrated Italian architect John de Padua, who, like Holbein, united to his architectural talents another valuable accomplishment; he was not, however, a painter, but a musician. He was termed "Devizor of his Majesty's Buildings," and in 1544 a grant of 2*s.* a day was made to him "in consideratione boni et fidelis servitii quod dilectus serviens noster Johannes de Padua nobis in architecturâ, ac. aliis in re musicâ inventis impendit ac impendere intendit." Walpole, who quotes this grant

from Rymer's Fœdera,* says that he found in an office-book, payments of the same daily allowance to "Laurence Bradshaw Surveyor. To the clerk of the latter, £9 2*s.*; for riding expences, £53 6*s.*; and for boat hire, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*" He also found two payments to John de Padua and Bradshaw of £36 10*s.* each. Their services seem thus to have been placed on an equal footing, and it is not too much to assume that the local knowledge and experience of the practical Englishman must have been of valuable assistance to the foreign artist.

The same MS.,† in the Rolls House, which we quoted respecting Russell and Clement, the King's Carpenters, contains, among many others, the following notices of Bradshaw:

From Easter 4th Edward 6th to Michaelmas following (1550.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveyer of the Kyngs Ma^tie Works to be employed as well vppon the newe buyldyng of the rownd Tower ney to the ward gate as also for the repacions of diſſce other placs . . cccc^li

To the said Laurance Bradshawe towerds the repacions and Buyldinge of the Kyngs ma^tie Stables . . . . . cc^li

Easter 6th Edward 6th to Michaelmas following (1552.)

To Laurance Bradshawe S^rueyor of o^r Works

---

* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. pp. 196, 197. A renewed grant to John de Padua of the same allowance has been inspected at the Rolls House. It is dated 25th June 1549.

† Auditors' Declarations of Issues. Michaelmas 36th Henry VIII. to Easter 2nd Elizabeth.

to be by hym Imployde and payd aswell for the newe makinge of certen new ꝑ{{{es of waynscote w^th^in o^r^ warderobe of Robes at the Tower of london as also Repayring of the same offyce . . . . . c^li^

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveyer of the Kings Maiesties works in p^r^st Towards the ffurnature of his Maiesties buyldings for the new stable now in makinge at the mewes . . . . . M^l li^

To Laurance Bradshawe Su^r^eyor of the kings Ma^ties^ workes to be by hyme and the Sriunte plomm̃ imployd ffor his ma^ties^ Conduyt to be made at Windsor . . . cc^li^

To Laurance Bradshawe Su^r^eyor of the kings ma^ties^ worcks in ꝑst for the chargs in filling of the mote betwene his hyghnes pal-lace at westm^r^ and the gallery there Elongs by the themyse syde cccli

Michaelmas 2 *&* 3 *Philip & Mary to Easter following,* (1555-6.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveiar of the Kinges and Quenes Ma^tes^ works to be by him payd over for the works and repara-c̃ons done at the mannor of Saint Jamis . CXLiij^li^

To the said Laurance Bradshawe for certen works done in the fryers of Grenew^ch^ cc^li^ and also for works donne in the mewes c^li^ ccc^li^

Michaelmas 3 *&* 4 *Philip & Mary to Easter following,* (1556-7.)

To Laurance Bradshawe by way of prest to be by him paid over to diuers artificers and workemen for the reparac̃on of o^r^ howse at Eltham . . . . . c^li^

Michaelmas 4th & 5th Philip & Mary to Easter following, (1557-8.)

To Laurance Bradshawe S^rveyo^r of the quenes ma^tes workes in prest to be by him imployde about the reparacions presently to be done at her highnes honor of hampton court . . . . . cc^li

Michaelmas 1st Elizabeth to Easter following, (1558-9.)

To Laurance Bradshawe S^rueyor of the Quenes ma^tes works to be by him imploide in and abowte works and reparacions to be don in and uppon hir highnes Manours Castells and honors w^thin this realme of England in parte of payement of a warrant of M^lcc^li by the yere to be p^d monethly c^li duringe the Quenes Ma^ties pleas^r for vij monethes and half ended at the midd of Aprill a^o scdo reg^ie Elizab by vertue of a p^riuy seal Dated the vij^th of Decemb^r anno p^mo regine Elizāb . . . . vijlv^li xj^s viij^d

Bradshaw was Warden of the Carpenters' Company in 1547, and was three times Master, viz. in 1562, 1567 and 1571. His autograph, as well as Nedam's, frequently occurs in the Books. They contain, however, no information as to the time of his death, nor can we say with certainty who was his immediate successor. With Simon Basil, who afterwards held the office, and with his illustrious successor Inigo Jones, whose patent is dated 1614, as we have stated at p. 171, we claim no connection. Inigo, according to general report, was a member of the Joiners' Company.

We have made mention, at p. 164, of Francis Car-

ter, Surveyor to Prince Henry, an office previously held by Inigo Jones. Carter was made Chief Clerk of the King's Works shortly before the appointment of Inigo as Surveyor, and from the language of the Patent, we should infer, although we know Clerks of the Works to have been employed on former occasions, that the office was then for the first time held by Patent. We give an extract from the Patent in the note.* Inigo Jones died in 1651, and Walpole states† that Carter was afterwards made State Surveyor under the Commonwealth, and that he died

---

* 22*nd February* 1613.

From the Patent Rolls of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer. Roll D. 80:

James &c. To all men &c. We &c. haue created made constituted & appointed that there shalbe from henceforth one office to be vsed and exercised in and about o^r^ buildings w^ch^ office shalbe called the office of the cheife Clarke of y^e^ kings works And the officer of the said office shall from time to time haue power & auctoritie by vertue of the said office to take Accounts of all the Clarks of all o^r^ houses of accesse of their daybooke or weekely booke as often as y^e^ said officer shall thinke requisite both for the Receipt of Materiall & how & when y^e^ are vsed We reposing assured trust & confidence in the skill experience & honeste and sufficient dealing of o^r^ welbeloved subiect ffrauncis Carter of o^r^ espial grace &c doe create make constitute and appointe the s^d^ ffrauncis Carter y^e^ cheife clarke of y^e^ kings works of vs o^r^ heires and Successors Willinge and grauntinge that he the said ffrauncis Carter shall and may vse and exercise the said Office of cheife clarke in and about o^r^ buildings w^th^in our tower of London and in all and singular o^r^ Honors Castles Lordshippes & Manors w^ch^ we vsually rest in for o^r^ repaire and aboade. To hold &c to the s^d^ ffrauncis Carter by himselfe or by his sufficiente Deputie or Deputies from the making of these o^r^ lres Patents during his naturall life at the wages and fee of one hundred markes by the yeare.

† Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ij. p. 285.

shortly after the Restoration. He must, however, previously have resigned his appointment, as our Books shew that Mr. Emery "the State Surveyor" was invited to dine with the Carpenters' Company in 1657. The entry which records this is quoted hereafter, under the head "Social Meetings."

Two eminent architects, we have seen, were taken by Henry VIII. into his service, of whom the one is better known as a painter, and the other was an accomplished musician. Charles II., less happy in his choice than Henry, selected for his Surveyor, a man *only* distinguished as a Poet. Sir John Denham, the author of "Cooper's Hill," was made Surveyor-General at the Restoration,* but the King soon shewed his discrimination by securing, as his coadjutor, Sir Christopher Wren. In 1668-9, Wren became sole Surveyor-General, and held the office until he was cruelly displaced from it by George I. The names of Denham, and of his more celebrated colleague and successor, are more than once mentioned in our Books, and entries referring to them will be found under the

---

* Elmes, in his Life of Sir C. Wren (p. 86) is in error when he states that Sir John Denham "was appointed by *Charles 1st* to this situation in reversion, during the life of Inigo Jones, & succeeded to it on his death." Elmes doubtless makes the statement on the authority of Wood's Athenæ, but Denham was on the continent at the time of Inigo's death, and being a zealous Royalist, remained there. We have three distinct testimonies in disproof of Elmes' statement; first the account we have quoted from Walpole of Carter's appointment; secondly, that Denham himself, in the dedication of his poems, mentions that *Charles 2nd* gave it him freely without his asking; thirdly, the mention in our Books of Mr. Emery as State Surveyor in 1657.

heads "Impressment for the King's Works" and "Social Meetings."

IMPRESSMENT FOR THE KING'S WORKS.

THE Books of the Carpenters' Company contain entries connected with a branch of the Royal Prerogative frequently exercised in times gone by—that of the impressment of workmen for the service of the Crown. On the commencement of any royal or national building, or on the undertaking of any public work requiring despatch, it was usual to issue a writ to the Sheriffs of the several counties, and to other public officers, enjoining them to assist the architect, or some other person, holding a commission from the Crown to press and provide workmen and materials.

In 1349, Edward III. issued a Mandate "to all and singular sheriffs mayors bailiffs and ministers and all his faithful subjects" stating that he had "appointed John de Brampton to provide procure and buy as well in the city of London as in the Cōys of Salop and Stafford as much glass as should be necessary for the Chapel* in his Palace at Westminster, and to procure workmen for the said Chapel and carriages to convey the glass."

In 1356, on William of Wykeham's receiving the Royal commands to rebuild Windsor Castle, he was

* St. Stephen's Chapel. Vide Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 82.

invested with authority to press all sorts of artificers, and to provide stone, timber, and all other materials and carriages.*

In 1484, a Commission was issued by Richard III. to Thomas Daniel, Surveyor of the King's Works, to take and seize as many masons, bricklayers, and other workmen, as should be thought necessary for the hasty expedition of the King's Works within the Tower of London and Palace of Westminster; and in the same year, the crafty monarch, among other precautionary measures for the defence of his insecure throne, issued a curious Commission to Roger Bykeley, then one of the yeomen of the crown, and shortly afterwards made Constable of Llannandewre Castle in Carmarthenshire. A translation of this Commission may perhaps be read with interest.†

---

* Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 18.

† The original is in Latin and runs thus:

D. arestand' } R. dilco sibi Rog'o Bykeley salt'm Scias qd ut
'7 capiend'. } accepim' di'vsi rebelles '7 inimici nr̃i ext̃i di'vsas partes regni nr̃i Angl' costeris maris viciniores cum armata potencia admala que nob' '7 ligeis nr̃is inferri po'unt ingredi intendunt Nos malicie eo'dem rebelliū '7 inimico's obviare '7 p̄ defensione regni nr̃i p̄dc̃i 'vsus partes p̄dc̃as p̄spic̃e volentes ac de fidelitate '7 circumspecc̃oe tuis pleni' confidentes Assignavim' te tam adcarpentarios vocatos Whelers '7 Cartwrightes q'm alios Carpentarios Lathamos Fabros Plumbatores '7 alios artifices '7 oparios quoscumq3 p̄ opac̃oib3 ordinacionū nr̃a's ubicumq3 inveniri po'unt tam infra lib'tates q'm ext' feodo eccl'ie dumtaxat excepto p̄ denariis nr̃is in hac parte r̃onabili' solvend' arestandi '7 capiendi necnon ad Bumbardos Canones Culverynes Fowelers

"The king, to his well beloved Roger Bykeley, greeting: Know that, as we understand, divers rebels and foreign enemies of ours intend to invade, with an armed force, divers parts of our kingdom of England near the sea coasts, to bring upon us and our lieges all the evils they possibly can. We willing to hinder the malice of the same rebels and enemies, and to look to the defence of our said kingdom towards the parts aforesaid, and fully relying on your fidelity and circumspection, have assigned you as well to arrest and take Carpenters called Wheelers, and Cartwrights, as ꝑther carpenters, workers in stone, smiths, plumbers, and other artificers and workmen whatsoever, for our ordnance-works, wheresoever they can be found, as well within Liberties as without, (the Fee of the church only excepted) for our monies in this behalf to be reasonably paid. Also to arrest, take, and provide Bombards,* Cannon, Culver-

---

serpentynes ⁊ alios canones quoscumqȝ ac pulꝟes sulphur saltpeter petras ferrum plumbum ⁊ oīmod alias stuffuras ꝑ eisdem canonibȝ necessarias ⁊ oportunas necnon arbalistas ⁊ tractum ꝑ eisdē arcus sagittas bowestringes langedebeves lanceas gleyves ⁊ mallias ac oīmia alia ꝑ ordinacōibȝ nr̄is ꝓdc̄is necessaria ⁊ oportuna necnon cariagiū sufficiens ꝑ eisdem tam ꝑ ꝟram q*m ꝑ aquas ac equos vocatos Hakeneys ubicumqȝ inveniri poꝟunt tam infra liƀtates q*m ext* feodo ecclie dumtaxat similiꝟ excepto ꝑ denariis nr̄is in hac parte ut ꝓmittit' r̄onabiliꝟ solvend arestand capiend ⁊ ꝓvidend Aceciam assignavim* te ad oīmes illos quos tibi in execuc̄oe ꝓmissoȝ rebelles invefflis Prisonis nr̄is coīmittend ibidem moratuř quousqȝ alias ꝑ eis duꝟim* ordinand Et ideo ⁊c. Dam* ⁊c. In cujus ⁊c. T. R. apud Westm. quinto die Marcij.—E Rotulis patentium 1 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 121.

* The reader is referred to the notes in the Index for an explanation of several terms employed in this document.

ins, Fowlers, Serpentines, and other Cannon whatsoever, and Powder, Sulphur, Saltpeter, Stones, Iron, Lead, and all other stuffs for the same cannon necessary and fit, also arbalists and draught (*or carriage*) for the same, bows, arrows, bow-strings, langedebeves, lances, glaives & malls, and all other things for our ordnance aforesaid necessary & fit; also sufficient carriage for the same, as well by land as water, and horses called Hakeneys wheresoever they can be found, as well within Liberties as without (the Fee of the church only being in like manner excepted), for our monies in this behalf, as is premised, to be reasonably paid. And also we have assigned you to commit, all those whom you may have found rebellious to you in the execution of the premises, to our prisons, to remain there until we shall be led to ordain otherwise for them. And therefore, &c. we give &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness the king, at Westminster the fifth day of March."

This Commission proves that the labours of Carpenters were not always confined to works associated with the arts of peace. We have before shewn the connection between our Company and the Chief Carpenter in the Tower, where the Ordnance Works were established, and on reference to the inscription on the Picture of John Scott, at p. 173, it will be seen that he was, at a much later date, Carpenter and Carriage-maker to the Office of Ordnance.

Many other examples of Writs and Commissions for Impressment might be cited, but we content ourselves with the foregoing, as sufficiently illustrative of their general tenor. The exception in favour of "the Fee of the Church" was in most instances carefully provided for. We now proceed to give a few entries

from our Books, bearing on the subject under consideration:*

1503. 19*th Henry 7th.*

Payd to a ꝑieant of the mayers for bryngyng of Robt Shortte to warde, for he wold not goo to the kyngs works . . . . xij^{d}

1604. *October* 30.

"Whereas notwithstandinge a ꝑcept to this howse to lend his maiestye LXXV^{li} yett vppon our suite in respect of our ꝑvice both in workemanship and Stuffe which we ꝑforme to his ma$^{ty^{e}}$ more then other companyes to o^{r} exceedinge chardge, Therefore we weare rated to XL^{li} which we paid to S^{r} Tho Lowe Threꝑ for that purpose."

1625-6.

Paid for Dynner the 17 Januarii and drincking that daye in goeing to presse more Carpent^{rs} about the Kings Coronation . xiiij^{s} vj^{d}

1635. *Septemb.* 15.

Laid out in going to press vj men into the Kings service . . . . . ij^{s}

1668. 22^{o} *July.*

Spent with S^{r} John Denham the Kings Surveyo^{r} & others about the 12 carpenters charged to be impressed for the Kinge's worke at Whitehall . . . . xxxv^{s} vj^{d}

OFFICE OF CITY VIEWERS.

WE have already made a passing allusion to the office of City Viewer as having been exer-

* In the Books of the Grocer's Company, there is, in 1423, a payment of £16 to "a tasker of the King's to suffer our Carpenters still in our work."

cised by Carpenters and Masons at least as early as the year 1271.*

The City Records contain many notices relative to this office; the first two, one of which refers to Masons, and the other to Carpenters, occur in 1300, although the title of Viewer does not appear till many years after:

1300. 29*th Edward* 1*st.*

"On the Monday next before the conversion of St. Paul in the 29th year of the Reign of k. Edw. before Elias Russell then Mayor of London & the Aldermen: Richard de Wycham, Mason, was sworn to make just consideration to all the men of the city & suburbs of London, concerning ruinous stone walls divisible and indivisible between neighbours, & other matters touching his office &c. whensoever he shall be required."—City Records. Letter Book C. 53.

"On the Monday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 29th year of the reign of k. Edward before Elias Russell the Mayor of London, and the Aldermen, Robert Osekyn and John de Wrytele, Carpenters, were sworn to make just consideration concerning the boundaries of Lands, ruined & divisible walls & gutters, and other matters touching their office in the city & suburbs of London, whensoever they shall be required."—Ibid. C. 53.

We may gather from these entries that the office of Viewer was one of importance and responsibility, requiring for the due performance of its duties in such early times, men of discrimination and impartiality, who should exercise judgment and forbearance in deciding controversies doubtless of frequent

* See page 8.

occurrence between the occupiers of adjoining lands or houses, as to the exact boundaries of their respective properties, the repair of dilapidated walls, &c. We find by the next passage we shall quote from the Records, that to the Viewers was also committed the inquisitorial duty of presenting obstructions and other nuisances:

42nd Edward 3rd. 1368.

"M^r John de Tottenham, Richard de Shropshire } Carpenters { Were sworn on Monday
Richard atte Cherche, Thomas atte Barnet } Masons { next after the Feast of St. Perpetua and St. Felicitas, in full Husting in the 42nd year, well and faithfully to perform their office for dividing the Lands, rents & tenements in the city afs^d & the suburbs thereof, between whatsoever Persons &c. And further to do what appertains to the office of assize of nuisances, and to inform the Mayor and Aldermen of all matters which appertain to the assize of Nuisances, &c. Afterwards on Thursday in the Vigil of S^t Bartholomew the Apostle, the s^d John de Tottenham comes here before Simon de Morden, Mayor, William Halden, Recorder, and the Aldermen, and says. That he is so advanced in old age and his sight is so much impaired, That he is unable further to attend to the office afs^d and prays to be discharged from his office afs^d. And for that reason he is discharged from the s^d office by the same Mayor and Aldermen. And in his place, Thomas Fant, Carpenter, was elected to the office afs^d and sworn &c well and faithfully to execute the same in form afs^d, together with the other Carpenters and Masons afs^d."—City Records, Letter book G. 203.

Our next quotation discloses a privilege enjoyed by the persons holding this office:

45th Edward 3rd. 1371.

"On the Monday next after the Feast of S^t^ Valentine in the 45^th^ year of the reign of king Edw. 3 after the Conquest, comes here Richard Shropshire and Tho: Fant, Carpenters & Tho: atte Barnet and Richard atte cherche masons, the four masters elected & sworn to make divisions in the City and suburbs of London &c & delivered to the Mayor & Aldermen a certain Bill in these words. To the honorable and right worthy the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen of London, The Masters Masons and Carpenters of the same City show That whereas their Ancestors of the s^d^ office for 100 years past & upwards have been by authority & colour of the said office discharged of all Taxes of Tenths, Fifteenths, and other subsidies to our Sovereign Lord the King raised and levied in the city. Because the s^d^ Masters are now put to such Taxes otherwise than their Ancestors ever were, and they conceive, if you please, against right & against such usages which the law made, May it please your good Lordship, in the way of Charity, to have respect to their labour and to their said office, who are often ill paid for their labour, and cause them to be discharged of the s^d^ taxes as their ancestors have been time out of memory. After advice having been had thereupon by the Mayor & Aldermen, It is accorded & agreed by the same, That the afs^d^ Master Carpenters & Masons be discharged of such Taxes, as their Predecessors have been of old time discharged, while they continue in their said office afs^d^."*— City Records, Letter-book G. 267.

---

* This entry although many years later than the first two we have quoted, carries the existence of the office of Viewer as far back as the period we have stated, i. e. 1271, as it speaks of the ancestors of the parties named having held the said office for a hundred years past.

Walpole gives the following extract from the Public Records, shewing that as early as 1254 the King's Mason enjoyed the pri-

We now pass on to 1454, at which date we find two Carpenters sworn to perform duties evidently of the nature of those above defined, and receiving for the first time the title of Viewers:

33*rd Henry 6th.* 1454.

"Edward Stone } Carpenters admitted by the Court to the
John Wise } office of Viewers in the room of Richard Brid and Peter Bright were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen well and faithfully to superintend certain nocuments of the City between neighbours; and thereof truly to report before the Mayor for the time being, and to do and execute well and faithfully all that appertains to the Office in this respect."—City Records. Journals 5. 231.

There are entries to the same effect in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. In that of Henry VIII. it appears for the first time that the Carpenters' Company presented two persons to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in order that they might select one to fill a vacancy for the office, on which occasion William Walker was elected by scrutiny. Other instances of such presentment and choice are to be found in the same and subsequent reigns, and in 1655, the following entry occurs in the Company's Order-book:

1655. *September* 17*th.*

"Whereas the matter proposed the last Court touching the surrender of Edward Jerman & Thomas Jorden two of the Citty viewers, & treated vpon the last assembly, is now fully agreed vpon betweene the Master & Wardens & M^r^

---

vilege of exemption from all taxes: "Rot. Claus. 39 Hen. iii. Rex concessit magistro Johanni de Gloucestre cementario suo, quod toto tempore vitæ suæ quietus sit de omnimodo Tallagio et Thelonio ubique per totam potestatem regis.

Wildegos & the said Mr Jerman & Mr Jorden: It is ordered by this Court wth consent of all pties that to morrow or as soone as conveniently may be, the said busines be fully effected, vizt that Mr Jerman & Mr Jorden surrender their said places to the Court of Aldermen & Mr Warden ffrith & Mr Wildegos be recomended to the same. And it is further ordered to thextent the same may aswell at pñte as for the future appeare to be the right of this Company, That the said Mr ffrith & Mr Wildegos be pñted in the name of this Company to the said places" &c.

The Order-book goes on to state that Mr. Frith and Mr. Wildegos engaged not to surrender their places without the consent of the Company, under the penalty of £40 each, and that on the 25th September, they were admitted by the Court of Aldermen to the office of Viewers.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Carpenters' Company to preserve their right of presentation, we find that in the year 1675, Thomas Seagood, a Tiler and bricklayer was chosen by the Court of Aldermen, and this is the first instance of a departure from the custom of selecting Viewers from the Carpenters' and Masons' Companies. Three years later, a Tiler and bricklayer was again chosen. We may conjecture that as the Fire of London had occasioned the erection of wooden houses to be prohibited, the Court of Aldermen considered that a Bricklayer would be a better judge of the new buildings than a Carpenter, and as good a judge as a Mason; but it may well excite surprise to find that a Glazier, a Weaver, and a Glover were successively chosen Viewers in the years 1679, 1685, and 1695. In 1697, the Al-

dermen, however, came to the more reasonable decision of appointing a Bricklayer, and to make amends for all past neglect, the last person named to the office was a Carpenter, one John Norris, who entered upon his duties in 1737. It does not appear by whom the functions previously discharged by the Viewers were performed during the interval which may have elapsed between the death of the last surviving Viewer and the passing of the Building Act in the year 1774, but it is evident that much that had been previously confided to the Viewers, was by that Act, and still continues to be, entrusted to the District Surveyors.

We here insert the form of Oath taken by the Viewers on their appointment, which is preserved in the City Records, and was framed, as we are informed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

"The Othe of the Viewers
Maister Wardens of Masons
and Carpenters.

Ye shall sweare that ye shall truly present from tyme to tyme to the Maior and Aldermen of this Citty for the tyme being, or to the Chamberleyne All such buildinge and Purprestures as ye shall fynd sett or made vpon any parte of the comon grounde of the said Citty. And from henceforth ye shall not make nor suffer to your knowledge to be made any newe building in any place within the liberty of this Citty, But ye shall the same shewe vnto the said Maior and Aldermen or Chamberleyne for the tyme being to th' entent that reformation thereof may be had. And also ye shall truly and indifferently search all manner of noysaunces, buildinge and edifyinge betweene party and party, when ye shalbe charged by the Maior of the Cittie of London soe to doe, without any favor shewing to any party,

And true reporte make to the said Maior for the tyme being vpon the premisses. And thus ye shall doe As God helpe you."—City Records.

Although not in strictness coming under the head of "Viewers," we must allude to another matter in which Carpenters and Masons were concerned. Here again we cite the City Records:

19*th Edward* 3*rd*. 1345.

"From the New Statutes made at London 19th Edw. 3. (Inter alia.)

Also That all Masters Carpenters and Masons of the City shall be sworn That they make no Purprestures upon the Walls or lanes within the City or Suburbs, or prejudice the neighbours, when they make their Buildings, agt the Statutes of old time ordained."—City Records. Letter book F. 105-6.

To enforce the due observance of this order by Members of the Carpenters' Company, we find by an Entry in the Book of Orders, that the City, at a much later date, secured the services of the Master and Wardens:

1571. *September* 4*th*.

"fforasmuche as the Mr and Wardens of this mysterie are & doe stand bound to the mayor of this citie by waie of Recognizaunce in the some of ffortie pounds for & concerning the makinge, erectinge and setting vpp of compting howses, studies, jutties, ꝑprestures and penthowses as by the same at larg appearethe, wherevppon the ꝑmisses considered and the great daunger of wch said Recognizaunce, the Mr and Wardens abovesaid wth thassent, consent, and agrement of the hole assistaunce of this misterie, Doe ordene that what soever psone or psones of this misterie

heareafter Doe make, erecte, or sett vp, anie mafi of compting howses, studiē, jutties, p̄prestures or Penthowses w^th^in the citie of London or the subvrbs thereof w^th^oute specieall lycence firste to be had and obtayned of the M^r^ and Wardens for the tyme being in office for the making, erecting, or setting vpp of anie manner of compting howses, studies, jutties, p̄prestures, or penthowses contrarie to theffecte & true meaninge of the said Recognizaunce, shall at everie tyme so offendinge, forfeit & paie to the vse of this misterie six shillings eight pence more or lesse at the discrecon of the M^r^ and Wardens for the tyme being."

MEMBERS WHO ATTAINED CIVIC HONOURS.

IT does not appear that our Company can boast of ranking among its members many individuals who attained to the chief civic honours. Sir John Cass, Kt. and Alderman, a Liveryman of the Company, was chosen Sheriff in 1711, and in consequence was on the 14th August in that year, elected Master of the Company. He was subsequently translated to the Skinners' Company.

Sir William Ogborne, kt., was made Sheriff in September 1726, having two years previously served the office of Master of the Carpenters' Company; and on account of the death of Mr. Thomas Arlidge who had been elected Master in August 1726, Sir William was again appointed Master in the first month of his shrievalty.

The only member of the Company who attained the dignity of chief magistrate of the City was Sir

William Staines, kt.* He was Sheriff in 1796, and Lord Mayor in 1801, and like Sir William Ogborne, was twice Master of the Company, the first time in 1793, being then an Alderman, and the second time in 1799. In this latter year he filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Richard Jupp during his Mastership.

Two other instances of the attainment of civic rank by a Member of our Company have recently occurred. Robert William Kennard, Esquire, filled the office of Sheriff for the year commencing Michaelmas 1846, and was in the month of September, 1847, elected from the Livery to be Master of the Company. William Lawrence, Esq., a member of the Livery, has, in the present year, been elected Alderman of the Ward of Bread Street.

---

* The Company have a fine portrait of Sir William Staines, painted for them by Sir William Beechey. A copy was afterwards taken for the City, and is hung in the Common Council Chamber. In Hone's Year Book, p. 1338, there is an extract from a Newspaper, which appeared during the year of Staines' Mayoralty, containing some amusing particulars of his rise from the humble station of a labouring bricklayer to be Lord Mayor of London.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.

"The curteous citizen bad me to his feast,
* * * * *
I went: then saw, and found the great expence
The fare and fashions of our citizens.
Oh, Cleopatricall! what wonteth there
For curious cost, and wondrous choise of cheere."

BP. HALL.

"A *Coke* they hadden with hem for the nones,
To boile the chickenes and the marie bones."

CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

THE private history of a Civic Company cannot be considered complete without some notice of its Social Meetings, and our Books furnish evidence that the Carpenters' Company, without being addicted to extravagance in their Entertainments, were entitled to share in the character for hospitality for which the citizens have ever been renowned.

Mention is made of "the feste-day" as early as 1455, but the first detailed account of any entertainments is in 1490, at which time the Company not unfrequently met for the enjoyment of social festivity, though the provisions were sometimes on a very limited scale, and the guests evidently few in number:

1490. *6th Henry 7th.*

Theys benne the Costys folovyng of the ffyrst quarter day.

ffyrst payd for ij dossen & dī of bredde .	ij^{s}	vj^{d}
Itm payd for a barrell of Halle . . .	iiij^{s}	
Itm payd for fleysche the same day . .	vij^{s}	ij^{d}
Itm payd for venegur, vergis, savlt & hoynyons		v^{d}

Itm payd for Collys & whodde . . . viij^{d}
Itm payd to the watter berar & the torne broche . . . . . iij^{d}

Sm̃ xv^{s}

Then follow the charges for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter-days, which are very similar to the first. On the 2nd quarter-day we find

Payd for a play . . . . . iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
"The Costys of the dynnar of that day the meyu^{r} whent to Whesmynster" Amounted to . . . . . xiij^{s} v^{d} ob
"Theys benne the Costis on seynt Lavrenc Day" Amounting to . . . . . viij^{s} xj^{d}

6th Henry 7th.

Theys benne the Costys folowyng aheynst the fest day (*i. e. the Election day*)

Payd for rysches * for the Halle ageynst the fest day . . . . . vj^{d}
Payd for iiij dossen & dī bredde . . iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Itm payd for ij barellys of halle . . . viij^{s}
ij Swanys . . . . . vj^{s}
xvj Geyse . . . . . ix^{s} iiij^{d}
ij dossen checvnys . . . iij^{s}
vj dossen pegyons . . . v^{s}
ijc & di hegis . . . xx^{d}
x dossen sparowys . . xvij^{d} ob
a gavln buttu^{r} . . . xij^{d}
a hole schepe save the scholderys . . . . . ii^{s}
xij fyllettys of velle & motton . ij^{s}
vj whytts . . . . . vj^{d}

* See word *Rushes* in Index.

Itm payd for xviij mary bonys . . .		xviij^{d}
.a hynder quarter of velle .		x^{d}
a pece of beyffe . . .		ij^{d}
xj peykes	xij^{s}	x^{d}
a fresche samone . . .	vj^{s}	
Rochis		xiiij^{d}
iiij gavlȳys creme . . .		xvj^{d}
iiij gavlunys whette . .		viij^{d}
vj gavlunys mylke . .		vj^{d}
viij gavlunys crvddys . .		xvj^{d}
ij boyschellys melle . .		xxij^{d}
to the groȣ for spyce . .	xj^{s}	vj^{d}
to the taverner for wyne .	xv^{s}	vj^{d}
to the chavndelar for savse honey & savlt	ij^{s}	j^{d}
to the vater berar & the torne broche		viij^{d}
for a quarterne of fagett . .		x^{d}

The Costys on the morow avtu^{r} the fest day

Itm payd for a savlt ffysche . . .		viij^{d}
. iiij craves & a crabe & halfe a savlt samond . . .		xxj^{d}
rochis		vij^{d}
ij pykes	ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
helys for the Schew . .		iij^{d}
hoysterys		ij^{d}
Sm̃ v^{li} viij^{s} xj^{d} ob		
"The Costis on the rekenyng day" amount to	viij^{s}	v^{d} ob

Among the items for the feast days in subsequent years, we find

7th Henry 7th.

Itm payd to the Preste & clerke for derige & masse aft̃ the fest day*		xvj^{d}

* With reference to this and similar entries of religious observances, see observations under the head of Election Ceremonies.

Itm paid to the pewterer for vj garnesthe wesell & losyng of a platt . . . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm paid for trenchers, tappis, iiij bordon Rusthis & beryng home . . . . . x^{d}

8th Henry 7th.

Paid for x pikis & ij turbutts . . . . xiiij^{s}

11th Henry 7th.

Itm paid for veneson . . . . . viij^{s} viij^{d}

14th Henry 7th.

Paid for xvj lampreys at iiij^{d} ob . . . v^{s} x^{d}

15th Henry 7th.

Itm paid to the prests & clerks for dyrge & masse & ryggyng . . . . . ii^{s}

16th Henry 7th.

Itm for xvij galons of redde wyne & clarret . xj^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm for iij potells of muskadell . . . . ij^{s}
Itm pd to the buttelare for the hyre of þe plate and their ſuyse . . . . . vj^{s} viij^{d}
Itm pd to the wayts . . . . . xij^{d}
Itm pd to the syng^{rs} . . . . . xij^{d}
Itm pd to the menstrellys . . . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm spent when whe went to bydde gests & geven to the pyke mō^{g} for to have good pyks xvj^{d}

17th Henry 7th.

Itm for roches, elys, playse, & solys . . vij^{d}
Itm payd to a taborer̄ & a luter̄ . . . vj^{d}

22nd Henry 7th.

Itm payd to barnard pleyer̄ . . . . iiij^{d}
Itm payd to y^{e} morys daunsers . . . . viij^{d}

23rd Henry 7th.

Itm payd fo^{r} a galon of malmyszey . . xij^{d}

24th Henry 7th.

Itm pd to the kerver fo^{r} his ſuys . . . xx^{d}
Itm pd to the Syngers fo^{r} owre lady masse . ii^{s} viij^{d}

3rd Henry 8th.

Pd to the pson of Hallhalowys yn the Wall for hysse bedrolle and for masse of requyem . xij^{d}

Pd to the Prystys and Clarkks for dyrge & masse of requyem . . . . . ij^{s} ij^{d}

Pd to the synggers of houre lady masse . ij^{s}

In this latter year the Company made an important addition to their stock of plate by the purchase of expensive Salt-sellers.*

3rd Henry 8th.

Pd for ij salfts wyth a Covyr pselt gylt weyng xlix howynses p^{r} the howynsse iiij^{s} . . . . . Sm̃ ix^{li} xvj^{s}

In the early part of Elizabeth's reign, mention is made for the first time of table-napkins:

1560-1.

Itm payd for a tabyll-clothe for the hy tabyll of dyaper & a towell & for iij dossen of napkyns of dyaper . . . . . iiij^{li} iij^{s} vj^{d}

We insert the charges for the feast-day in the same year:

1560-1.

The charge of the dynner daye

Itm payd for xvj dossen ij^{d} ob of brade . xvj^{s} ij^{d} ob

ij stonds of dobyll ale . . vj^{s} viij^{d}

iij kyldkns of syngyll ale . vj^{s} viij^{d}

xij leggs of motton . . ix^{s}

a surloyne of Beffe . . iiij^{s} viij^{d}

xvj loung mary bones . . v^{s} viij^{d}

* See word *Salt-sellers* in Index.

Itm payd for Liij^{li} pounds of Sueytt	xij^{s}	ob
ij brests & iiij necks motton	iiij^{s}	
to a portẽ to bryng y^{e} mette		ij^{d}
xx gesse	xxxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
xvj rosting capons	xxxvij^{s}	iiij^{d}
xxxij coneys	xij^{s}	
iiij dossen of checons	xxij^{s}	
vj dossen of pygeons	x^{s}	
ij c di of eggs	vij^{s}	vj^{d}
xvj^{li} di of fyne sug^{r}	xxij^{s}	
xviij^{li} of corsse sug^{r}	xviij^{s}	
ij^{li} of peper	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
v ozes of cloves & mace	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
j oze of large mace		xiij^{d}
vij^{li} of corrance	ij^{s}	xj^{d}
xxxvij^{li} of prvynes	iiij^{s}	xj^{d}
iiij^{li} of datts	ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
vj^{li} of greate rayssons		xij^{d}
j oze of saffron	iij^{s}	
di^{li} of synamond	iiij^{s}	viij^{d}
a q$_{\text{b}}$tron^{li} of gyngẽ		xij^{d}
iiij bussh^{e}lls of flowre	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
xxiv^{li} of but^{r}	vj^{s}	
Itm payde a reward for a bucke bryngyng	ij^{s}	
Itm payde for iiij marche panes	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
vj gallons of creme	viij^{s}	
iiij gallons of mylke		xvj^{d}
ij gallons of whete		viij^{d}
xij pykes	xix^{s}	
xiiij gallons & a quarte of claret wyne	xix^{s}	
viij gallons of whyt wyne	x^{s}	viij^{d}
iiij gallons of sacke	vj^{s}	iiij^{d}
iij quarts of muskadell	ii^{s}	
iij c of peares	ij^{s}	
Itm payde to the precher for y^{e} smon	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}

Itm payde to the curate of the churche . xvj^{d}
y^{e} clarke of the pryche . . xij^{d}
y^{e} clarke of powlls . . . ii^{s} vj^{d}
y^{e} carvẽ for his tendance . . vj^{s} viij^{d}
the mynstrels . . . . viij^{s} iiij^{d}
y^{e} butler for his tendance . . x^{s}
the pewterer . . . . v^{s}
y^{e} portẽ for kepyng y^{e} gate . viij^{d}
Itm payde for prsly & otmele . . . iiij^{d}
oynyons & for bere . . . vj^{d}
barberys . . . . iiij^{d}
water . . . . . xvj^{d}
a pecke of salte . . . vj^{d}
vergis . . . . . iij^{d}
venegere . . . . j^{d}
a pound of candill . . . iij^{d}
mvsterd . . . . . j^{d}
packethred . . . . j^{d}
Itm payde to a dyshe wassher . . . x^{d}
iiij laborars for the cooke to torne the spytts . . . . ij^{s}
y^{e} cookes man in a reward . xij^{d}

In 1569-70, we meet with the following luxury:

Paied for a quarte of Rose water* . . xij^{d}

We shall now give an extract from the Order-book to shew that the use of napkins was considered a mark of dignity to which the Livery but not the yeomanry of the Company were entitled:

1571. *May 6th.*

"ffor asmuche as y^{t} hathe ben thoughte good by certayne of th assystaunce of this howse at the Requeste at some of the Lyverie that for the worshipp of this mysterie those

* See word *Rose-water* in Index.

that nowe are and those that heareafter shalbe called into the clothinge of this companie to be knowen from the reste of the yomanrie everie Quarterdaie when the companie dothe met ther at theyr Quarter supper By reason whereof and the ꝑmisses well considered, the mr and Wardens that now are, called before them the clothing of this companie and appoyneted them to paye Two shillings everie man wch was towards the buynge and making of ffower dozen of Napkins for the hole clothynge."

At a later period the Order-book affords evidence that the bill of fare for the entertainments formed a subject of special deliberation with the Court:

1657. *July 25th.*

"This meeting was to consider of the ordering and ꝑvision of & for the Geſſall Quarter day next And it is thought fitt and so agreed vpon that the Assistants wives be not invited to dinner on the quarter day But for the dinner the next day following.

The ꝑvision for the qrterday agreed vpon is
10 legs of mutton—3 seven ribbs & 3 surloynes of beefe.
10 cupple of rabbetts & 2 for breakfast. 15 lambes.

ffor the next day.
4 leggs mutton—4 ioynts of veale whereof one loyne
1 brest & 2 Shoulders—4 cupple of Caponetts—4 Geese—
4 pigeon pies."

July 31st.

"It is ordered by this Court that the liverymens wives vnder the Assistants shall not be invited to dinner on the next eleccoñ day of new master & wardens save only the Assistants wives & the widdowes of the late Assistants dec̄d & other guests formerly accustomed.

The pvision appointed for the Eleccon day are viz[t]

Pullets and white broth
Roast beefe
Pastty
Tongue & vdder roast
Roast Capons
Custard
Tart
} 10 messe of each."

The importance attached to the Election dinner is shewn by the fact of leases having been granted by the Company not only reserving rent in money, but also providing for the supply of a buck or swans for that occasion; which provision was, however, sometimes compounded for, as appears by these two entries:

1616-17.

Rc. of M[r] Godskall by the hands of M[r] Hubland in lieu of a Bucke against the elleccon day by M[r] Will[m] Chester's deed . . xx[s]

Rc. of M[r] James Cole in lieu of two Swauns or Cygnetts against the Elleccon day according to his lease . . . . . xx[s]

We find that it was customary for the Company to invite certain official personages to the entertainment on the Election-day. The King's Carpenter was a constant guest on that occasion and on others. The King's Surveyor also frequently honoured the Company with his presence, and in this capacity our Books shew that Sir Christopher Wren received an invitation to dinner, together with his wife; the Company in the good old time having acted on the con-

viction that the pleasures of the table derived a double charm from the presence of the fair sex:

1615-16.

Paid for boate-hyer to and fro M^r^ Portington Esquire Carpenter to his Ma^tie^ about his invitinge to dynner on my Lord maiors day . xij^d^

Layd out the vij^th^ of August in Boatehyer and otherwyse about invytinge m^r^ Esquire Carpenter and his wyffe to the ellecion Dynn . xiij^d^

1657. 28^o^ *Aug.*

It. pd for the charge of the venson dinner at the hall for the Assistants & their wives vpon the invitacon of m^r^ Emery the State Surveyo^r^, M^r^ Damport the State Carpenter, & m^r^ Palmer . . . . . viij^li^ j^s^ ix^d^

1663. 6*th August.*

"It is ordered that the Eleccon day be solempnely kept as last yeare, & that therefore the Liverymen be therevnto Sumoned according to custome, together w^th^ the invitacon of their wives as extraordinary, paying v^s^ a cupple, & also that the widdowes of the old Masters & Wardens, The Kings Surveyor, The master Carpenter, The Comtroller, & M^r^ May the paymaster, be invited to the said dinner. And it is further ordered therefore that the pvision be as followeth; viz^t^ pullett & white broth, Roaste Beefe, Pasty of Beefe, Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, & codling tart, & 14 mess of each; & that 6 quart bottles of wine be allowed to every messe, ½ thereof of sack & th other halfe of ffrench wine."

1671. 12*th Sepr.*

"This Court takeing into consideracon the Auditt day next as to the Dinner &c It was ordered that the Master & wardens and the whole Assistants, together with all their wives, & the widdows of the deceased Masters (except those that take pencons) be invited to the Dinner then, and

also the Doctor Lewis, the Minister of this Parish, Doctor Wren the Kings Surveyor with his Wife, Mr Mayo, Mr Woodruste, & Captaine Rider, the Kings Carpenter & his wife, be invited to the said Dinner; The provision whereof, Besides rawe oysters, is to be three messe of these pticulers following, viz^{t} boyld Pulletts with Sawsages & Stewd oysters, venson pastie, rost goose, Turkie larded, Rost Capon, & minst poyes & custerds."

We find that a Carver and a Cook were formerly standing functionaries of the Carpenters' Company, and that a formal election to these offices took place, sometimes attended by a severe contest.

1657. *Feby. 9th.*

"Whereas m^{r} Percivall the Carver & officer to this Company hath lately left his imploym^{t} & service to the Citty as one of the Lord maiors officers, & hath surrendred that place & office to the Court of Alderman, & so consequently leaves the Companies service & imploym^{t} It is ordered by this Court that George Knight, one of the serieants at mace to the sherriffes of London, be admitted carver & officer to this Company in the roome & place of m^{r} Percivall; & he is to enioy the same place with the fees & pfits thereof, w^{ch} M^{r} Percivall had, during his good behaviour & the pleasure of the Company, & no longer."

1659. *June 23rd.*

"The place of Cooke to this Company being a long time void, by the death of Abell Gurney late Cooke, This Court ꝓceeding now to the eleccoñ of another Cooke to supply that place, vpon these 8 names, that is to say, William Levet, John Johnson, Ralfe Trunckett, William Hughes, John Jackson, Symon Mawe, Thomas Palmer, & Katherine Gurney wid: (who were all peticoñers for the same place) The Choyce by most voices fell vpon William Levet a cooke dwelling in Bartholomew Lane, neere the Royall

Exchange, to be Cooke vnto this company in the place aforesaid, who was p'sently admitted therevnto accordingly. And he is to enioy the same place together with such fees & pfitts therevnto belonging as m^r^ Gurney lawfully enioyed, during the companies pleasure & no longer."

This William Levet appears to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Company, if we may judge by a mark of distinction conferred on him:

1668. 1° *Sept.*

Item paid w^ch^ was given & allowed to Will Levett Cooke of this Company, for a laissed Capp with the Companies armes, to be worne & vsed by him vpon all publique dinners of the said Companie . . . . . XL^s^

Notwithstanding the partiality attributed to the Citizens for the pleasures of the table, we find the following among other instances of the regard shewn by our Company to the poor, by the sacrifice of these very pleasures.

1738. 1*st August.*

"M^r^ Samuell Boughton being now become ffather of this Worshipfull Company in the room of M^r^ Thomas Bowcher deced, Itt has been customary in this Company to give a Treate to the Court of Assistants on such Occasion. Thereupon the Question was putt whether what M^r^ Boughton should give on this Occasion should be spent or putt into the Poors Box for their benefitt, which was carried for the benefitt of the Poore, And said M^r^ Boughton putt ffive Guineas into the Poors Box accordingly."

ELECTION CEREMONIES.

"The cheerful Master, 'midst his jovial friends,
His glass to their best wishes recommends,
Then 'midst their gravest furs shall mirth arise,
And all the Guild pursue with joyful cries."

KING.

THE proceedings at the annual Elections of the Masters and Wardens of the Companies, form a conspicuous and somewhat curious feature in their history. The business of the day, during the reign of Popery in England, began with a high mass, attended by all the fraternity, in the church of the Patron Saint, after which the Election took place at the Hall. Then followed the feast, at the conclusion of which the result of the Election was publicly announced, and the ceremony of crowning the new Master and Wardens gone through; before the departure of the guests, they were entertained by minstrels, and the festivities were not unfrequently wound up by the performance of a play.

Our books do not give a description of the ceremony of crowning the Master and Wardens at a very early period, but the particulars afforded by the Order-book for 1657 are stated to be according to ancient custom:

1657. *August* 11*th.*

"This day* according to the Charters & graunts made

* By the Bye-laws, 5th James I. before cited, it was directed

vnto this Company, & according to custome, The elecc̃on of new Master & wardens to governe this Society for the yeare ensuing was made. And for that purpose there were putt in nominac̃on by this Court of Assistants these persons following, viz^{t}. John Brewer, John Copland, Peter Pettley, Hugh Standish, William Blunden, & Richard ffrith for Master; Thomas Edmonds and John Wildegos for vpper warden; Henry White & William Pilling for second warden; John Hawkins, John Pitts, & John ffreemen for youngest warden, vpon w^{ch} names there were this day elected & chosen by the Assistants & Livery, viz^{t}

Richard ffrith for Master
Thomas Edmonds for vpp warden
Henry White for second warden
John Hawkins for youngest warden

After dinner the said elecc̃on was openly published in the hall and their Elecc̃on cupps & garlands pticulerly p^{r}sented to them that were p̃fit according to ancient custome. But forasmuch as M^{r} Hawkins the youngest warden elect was now absent, his garland was presented at the vpper end of the table where his vsuall place hath beene, & he was drunck to & openly published."

In 1738 the directions for the proceedings on a similar occasion are preserved in detail:

1738. *6th June.*

" Directions for the Election of Master & Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

---

that the election should be held on the 2nd Monday in August, or on such other day as should be agreed on by the Court. By an order made 27th July, 1621, the next Election-day was ordered to be kept on the 2nd Tuesday in August, and likewise every future Election-day, unless some order should be made to the contrary.

1st The old Master & Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick & Cupbearers.

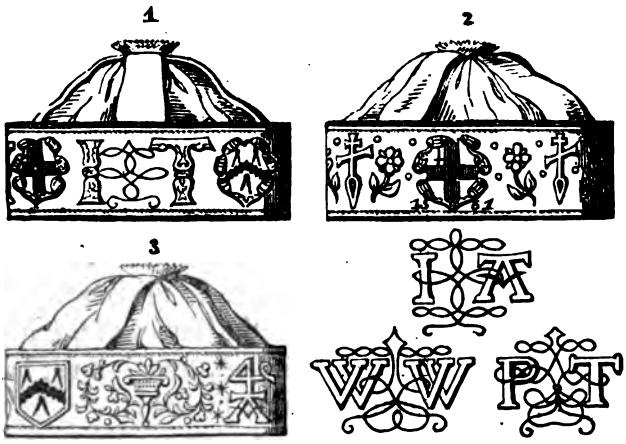
Then the Old Master & Wardens to Crown the New Master & Wardens & to drink to each other.

Then the New Master & Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick & Cupbearers as before.

NB. To call the 4 Junr Livery Men to be Cupbearers."

It will be seen by an extract from the Order-book under date 1644, August 2nd, given at page 100, that it was likewise formerly customary for "the assistants & livery to accompany the Mr and Wardens elected home to their howses."

The custom of crowning the new Master and Wardens still exists in the Company, and the crowns or garlands used for the purpose are the same which were in their possession nearly three centuries ago. The Master's crown is a species of cap of crimson silk and velvet, embroidered with gold and silver



Nos. 1 and 2, Front and back view of the Master's Cap. No. 3, One of the Warden's Caps. The Group of Initials represents those on the Wardens' Caps.

lace. It bears date 1561; the initials are those of John Tryll, then Master. The crowns of the three Wardens bear the same date, and are very similar. We infer from the initials worked on them that they were respectively the gifts of John Abbott, Wolstone Wynd, and Thomas Pecoke, then three Members of the Court.

Master's Cup.

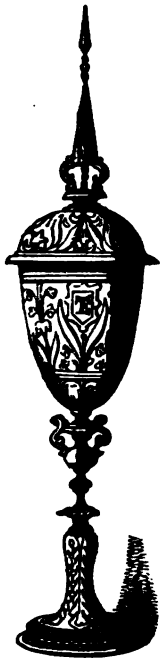
The Cups now in use are less ancient. They are of silver gilt, of a handsome design and elaborate workmanship.

The Master's Cup is the largest, and bears the following inscription:

"John Reeve being M^r^ y^e^ second tyme made me For y^e^ use of y^e^ M^r^ Wardens & Coi-altye of y^e^ Mistery of Freemen of y^e^ Carpentry of y^e^ Cittye of London for ever w^th^out charging y^e^ Coi-altye then being."

On the foot is inscribed "Wardens Tho Fawcon, Edward More and William Bonner." Although there is no date to this inscription, we find from the names of the Master and Wardens, that it must have been presented in 1611.

The three Wardens' Cups are severally inscribed as follows:



Warden's Cup presented by Thomas Edmones.

1. "John Ansell having bene twice M^r^ of y^e^ Comp of Carpenters gave this to y^e^ M^r^ Wardens & Comflty of y^e^ Mistery of Fremen of y^e^ Carpentry of y^e^ Cittye of London Anno Do. 1611.

2. "This Cup is y^e^ Gift of Thomas Edmones yongest Warden of y^e^ Companye of Carpenters & M^r^ Carpenter to y^e^ Chamber of London & one of y^e^ four vewers of y^e^ same Cyttie. Anno Dom. 1612.

3. "The Guift of Anthony Jarman yonger Warden of the Carpenters and M^r^ Carpenter to the Chamber of London and one of the foure vewers of the same Cyttye Aug^t^ 12^th^ 1628."

We have said that the festivities consequent on the election, were frequently wound up by a play. Our earlier Books contain many charges for these performances, the first being as follows:

1454. 33*rd Henry 6th.*

Payd for y^e^ pley on y^e^ morowe after y^e^ feste day iii^s^ iiij^d^

We cannot inform our readers what was the nature of these plays, but they were most probably the monkish mysteries and moralities common at that time. There is an allusion in the Order-book under the date 1567 to "the playe w^ch^ is called the storye of Sampson."*

* Hone, in his "Every Day Book" has an elaborate article under the head of "Mysteries" which is well worthy of perusal.

From the researches made by Herbert, in his History of the Twelve Companies, he gathers that the election ceremonies were not completed till the Sunday after the feast day, when the Company again attended church in procession to hear a mass of requiem for deceased members. On these occasions offerings were made, the bead-roll (or list of persons to be prayed for) was called over, and on the solemn injunction to pray for the souls of the departed, those present repeated their orisons. A prayer was then read by the priest for the surviving members, each one being mentioned by name. We have inserted various items relating to these ceremonies at pp. 21, 199, 200, and 201.

While on the subject of Election Ceremonies we may shew the form observed on the admission of Liverymen, which is amply described in the subjoined minute:

1673. 12*th August.*

"This day Robert Day & 30 other persons of the new Livery having all paid or secured their admittance monies & fees, were seᵛall called, clothed, rancked, & placed according to auncient custome & according to their seᵛall degrees & antiquities. Their hoods being putt on by the clerke & then eᵛy one of them taken by the hand and welcomed by oʳ Master."

The Livery dress of the Companies, like other costume, varied at different periods. At the date just given it consisted of "a Livery gowne of black Cloth, lined or faced with Budge, & a whod of black & red cloth according to the mode & custome."

The Company are in possession of a massive State

Chair, constructed of solid mahogany and richly carved.

It was probably the gift of some opulent member of the Company, as the Books contain no charge for it. They also possess an octagonal table of carved oak, of greater antiquity, having the date 1606 upon it, and the letters R W, G I, I R, and W W, being the initials of Richard Wyatt, George Isack, John Reeve and William Willson, then Master and Wardens.

The head of the Staff carried by the Beadle on public occasions is said to be the handsomest possessed

by any of the City Companies. It is of silver, and consists of a square pillar and four shields, with the Company's Arms and Motto, surmounted by four scrolls and a gilt pine apple. It is dated 1725, and has engraved upon it the name of William Ogborne, Master, and of the three contemporary Wardens.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

" Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle on the deis."
CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

THE site of Carpenters' Hall was formerly part of the possessions of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, commonly called St. Mary Spital. In 1428, Roger Jordan, the Prior of the Hospital and the Convent, granted a lease of five cottages and a waste piece of ground in the parish of All Hallows by London Wall, to Richard Aas, Peter Sextein and Richard Puncheon, citizens and carpenters of London, for a term of 98 years at the rent of 20s. The fee-simple was subsequently acquired.

Within a twelvemonth after the date of the lease, we find that the five cottages were pulled down, a " Great Hall," together with three houses on the East side and one house on the West side built, and the lease assigned to 29 members of the Company. As the Account-book does not commence till 1438 there are no particulars of the expenses of these buildings; but we subjoin a few curious entries relating to repairs, and some which afford a description of certain buildings and rooms attached to the Hall:

1441. *20th Henry 6th.*

Payed for the Wall pyning dowbing tylyng & rofe naylle . . . . . xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
Itm: payed for a lode rofe tylle . . . v^{s}
Itm: payed for xj lode lome and j lode sonde iiij^{s} v^{d}
Itm: payed for starn . . . . . ij^{d} ob
Itm: payed for ewys lathe . . . . ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm: payed for iij lode ston . . . xij^{d}
Itm: payed for teryng and dawbing of the plowe flowre . . . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm: payed for a laborer iij dayes . . xv^{d} ob
Itm: payed for iC & di of besche lathe . ix^{d}
Itm: payed for spryd nayeſt . . . xij^{d}
Itm: payed for hengys to the botre . . v^{d}

1442. *21st Henry 6th.*

Itm: payed for a loke & a key . . . vj^{d}
— ——— — j tone to the weſt . . xx^{d}
— ——— — howpyng of the same tone and j pype . . . . . viij^{d}
Itm: payed for clensyng of þ^{e} well ande setyng yſt of the toſt . . . . . xij^{d}
Itm: payed for makyng of the owyſt . . xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}
——— ——— ——— of the bay Wyndow iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
——— ——— one pastre bowrde ande q̃^{a}ts iij^{s} j^{d} ob

1443. *22nd Henry 6th.*

Itm: for tymb̃ for þ^{e} byn for brede ande þ^{e} latt̃s . . . . . xiij^{s}
Itm: for breke . . . . . iiij^{s}
——— mendyng of þ^{e} glasyſt wyndow . xij^{d}

1446. *25th Henry 6th.*

Itm: for howpys of towbys . . . xiij^{d}
——— bryngyng hm̃ . . . . j^{d}

1456. *35th Henry 6th.*

Itm: paid for the makinge more of the berthe in the halle . . . . . xiiij^{d}

Itm: paid for a Roope to the Belle . . viij^{d}
——— to Chambre for iij loodis Tymbir ande xviij foote . . . . . xviij^{s} vj^{d}
Itm: paid for the Cariage of the same Tymbr̃ fro Davy Thomas keie . . . . . xv^{d}
Itm: paid for Traunson naiell and Rooff nayle . . . . . xiij^{s} iij^{d}
Itm: paid for the vndir pynnynge of the hous and pavinge of the Kecheñ . . x^{s}
Itm: paid for hertlatthe and sape latthe fette atte dyuers placis . . . . . viij^{s} viij^{d}
Itm: paid for ij coorbis to the belle and for tymbir and for quar't boorde . . . x^{s} ij^{d}
Itm: paid for the Steppes to the Staire in the hous of almesse . . . . . ii^{s}
Itm: paid to a Dawber for the latthyng and dawbyng of the Almesse hous* . . xvij^{s}
Itm: paid for a loode strawȝe and the cariage iiij^{s}
Itm: paid for the makinge of the Belle and the Cheveney . . . . . xiij^{s}
Itm: paid for leede to the gutter betwene þ^{e} hous and þ^{e} Cheveney . . . . ii^{s}
Itm: paid for a loke to the newe Dorr and to þ^{e} Gardyn gate & for haspis & staplis ij^{s}

1457. 36*th Henry 6th.*

Itm: payde to Richarde Hardy for iij peny nayle and iiij peny nayle & v peny nayle xij^{s} vj^{d}
Itm: payde for xij pikys of eryn of the gate xviij^{d}
Payde for Reed leed and peyntynge of þ^{e} gate . . . . . v^{d}

* It was customary in early times for the Companies to provide buildings adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity of their Halls, for the accommodation of their poor.

1458. 37*th Henry* 6*th.*

Itm: payde to John Wyse for makynge of the dore at the hie deys . . . . . xv^{s}

Itm: payde to Symonde Jacombe for x peny nayle & other nayle . . . . . ii^{s}

1459. 38*th Henry* 6*th.*

Itm payd for the hopyng of the ffattys in the kechȳn . . . . . ix^{d}

1460. 39*th Henry* 6*th.*

Itm: payde for werkmanship of the Celyng ât the Highdeys of the Halle, and for the Sawyng and setting vp þ^{r}of . . . vj^{s}

1470. 10*th Edward* 4*th.*

Itm: paid for the bordyng of the high Dese xvj^{d}

1478. 18*th Edward* 4*th.*

Itm: paid for the makynge of Wilcokks pale and Windowes to the Treser hous . . xvij^{s}

1489. 5*th Henry* 7*th.*

Itm: paid to the Glasyard for glazyng of the halle . . . . . xiij^{s} iij^{d}

In the 16th year of Henry VII. an addition was made to the Hall, the whole of the charges for which are given in the Account-book. We insert them at length, as presenting a curious picture of a building account at that early period:

Here folowyth þ^{e} costs of the makyng of þ^{e} new ꝑlar:

1500. 16*th Henry* 7*th.*

ffyrst p^{d} for iiij lode of ston for y^{e} fowndacion iiij^{s}

Itm p^{d} for vC iij lode & vj Sakks lyme pr̃ y^{e} C v^{s} . . . . . xxvij^{s} xj^{d} ob

Itm p^{d} for xvj lode of Sande pr̃ y^{e} lode v^{d} . vj^{s} viij^{d}

Itm p^{d} for xvij M^{li} breke pr̃ y^{e} M^{li} iiij^{s} iiij^{d} . iij^{lb} xiij^{s} viij^{d}

Itm: p^{d} for iiij lode & viij fote tymbr̃ pr̃ y^{e} lode vij^{s} . . . . . xxviij^{s} x^{d}

Itm: p^d for a Welbarow . . . . . xij^d
Itm: p^d to Rychard Symson mason for a pareſt of a Chyñey of fre ston for y^e plour & y^e cariage . . . . . viij^s ij^d
Itm: p^d for a quayr of pap^r . . . . . ij^d
Itm: p^d for ij M^li Roffe nayle . . . . xvj^d
Itm: p^d for iiij M^l iiij C tylys . . . . xxij^s
Itm: p^d for a qrtn of Roffe tyle . . . xij^d
Itm: p^d for ij pentys hokys . . . . iij^d
Itm: p^d for vj trestyſts for y^e new plor & for y^e haſt . . . . . iij^s ij^d
Itm: p^d to Thms Downe for vj barrys of Iron, weying Liiij lib. & for lokks keys & hengys xvii^s
Itm: p^d to John buſt for breke leying & for tylyng . . . . . iiij^li iij^s vj^d
Itm: p^d to Dyſse laborars as by a byſt it Apperyth . . . . . xlij^s vij^d ob
Itm: for sawyng of tyber and Waynyscote . xij^s ix^d
—— p^d for caryage of tyber and other thyngs xxj^d
Itm: p^d for xv C hart lath . . . . vj^s iij^d
Itm: p^d to dyuse Warkemē for makyng of y^e plar & þ^e baye Wydowe . . . . xxiiij^s j^d
Itm: p^d to dabars & her me for warkemāschyp viij^s ijd
——— for vij bocheſts & dī playsꝛ . . vj^s
——— to a Joyner for selyng of þ^e plar & makyng a chest iiij formys & a tabyſt . xvj^s viij^d
Itm: p^d for naylys of dyſse sorts . . iij^s vj^d ob
———— xxiiij q^rt^s leyd in þ^e wallys for selyng . . . . . iij^s ix^d
Itm: p^d for xiiij yerds evse bord . . . xij^d
——— for iiij leggs be hynd þ^e dore . . iiij^d
—— p^d for iiij plancks & a transom for the baye Wydowe . . . . . vij^s
Itm: p^d for a Wydowe on þ^e wall & for a plank for þ^e gutꝛ behynd chynēy . . xiv^d
Itm: for a C & xx fote q^rt^s borde for þ^e pētyse and for lyntayſts for þ^e formys . . iij^s ij^d

Itm: for a plancke to make vj fete for y^e formes . . . . . xij^d

Itm: for xxv fote elme bord for the back syde of þ^e chest . . . . . vij^d

Itm: p^d for a C lede . . . . . v^s viij^d

Itm p^d for xxiiij waynyscots for selyng of p^e plar . . . . . xvj^s

Itm: p^d for iij delys for the tabylls & þ^e formys vij^s

———— iiij lode lome . . . . . xvj^d

Itm: spent in þ^e plar on Wyttesondonsday for brede ale & chese . . . . . xj^d

Itm: p^d Harry owre clarke for ov̊seyng þ^e warkmẽ be þ^e spase of iiij Weks . . v^s iiij^d

Itm: for makyng of the garden and the knotts & settyḡ þ^e erbys . . . . viij^s ij^d

Sm̃ xxiij^li ij^s xj^d ob.

It has been already stated that the Carpenters' Company possess no Records from the 7th to the 24th year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1515 to 1532.) This is to be regretted on many accounts, and leaves us in uncertainty whether the original Hall is still standing, or whether a new Hall may not have been erected during that interval—though there is nothing in subsequent entries to favour the latter conjecture.

In the year 1561 the Hall was extensively repaired and decorated, and various sums were subscribed for this purpose. We give some of the particulars, which describe the nature of the improvements, and we shall hereafter have occasion to refer to them when treating of another subject.

John Tryll M^r Wyll^m Ruddock Wyll^m but̊mor Robard qvoyney Wardens

Rsd of y^e m^r to y^e cellyng of yo^r hawll xvj^li xviij^s j^d.

Thys same yere m^r sirveyer* dyd gyve to yo^r hawll all y^e giests of y^e vpp bay over y^e hygh table & also y^e white playsꝑ to y^e celynge of the same.

Itm. m^r tryll dyd gyv y^e payntyng of y^e sayd bay & also he gav a garland† & a table cloth for y^e plor.

Itm: Wyll^m Ruddock wyll^m butꝑmor & Robard qvoyney dyd gyve y^e paynty^g of y^e other ij bays & over y^e skrenes a storye & paynty^g of y^e skrenes.

Itm: Ry^ꝑ bradshaw dyd gyve y^e playsꝑ of pris to y^e sayd ij bays and a dyap table cloth for y^e table in y^e plor or hawll.

Itm: y^e names of them y^t gav y^e glasyng of y^e iiij wyndows in y^e sydes of the hall to y^e vallew of ix^s a pec.

Thomas Jackson, John Hyll, Xpofer mortym lawrenc podle John allyn Roy^ꝑ sheres wyllm Snayllyng John Hays.

Itm: John Allyn dyd gyv iiij giests to y^e celyng of yo^r hawll to the vallew of x^s of mony.

In 1572 we find mention of further alterations. The sum of £30 was had "out of the blake chest" which was to be thus applied, "the seling of bothe the sids of the hall to be wainscoted w^th wainscott in maꝑ and forme as the vpper end of the hall is wainscoted. A carroll window to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallorie—a clere storie to be made and the chymney to be taken awaye & the gallorie to be new borded."

The sum of £30 being inadequate to these extensive improvements, £10 15*s.* 10*d.* were subscribed by the Livery, "of their own good will," and £9 18*s.* 6*d.*

---

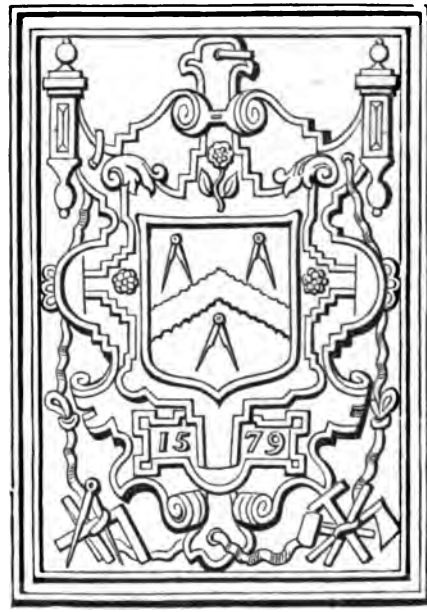
* This was Laurence Bradshaw, Surveyor of the King's Works. See pp. 177—179.

† The Master's Cap or Crown. See p. 211.

by the Yeomanry. The total expense amounted to upwards of £80. Very few years elapsed ere another addition was deemed necessary; for in 1579 a considerable sum was expended on "a new parlor;" a great part of which sum was raised by voluntary contributions. The particulars are given at great length in the Account-book, but to avoid tediousness, we omit them, with the exception of the following:

Paide for a planke to carve the armes of the Companie	iij^{s}
Paide to the Carver for carvinge the Armes of the companie	xxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

The Carver did justice to his employers, and his work is still preserved. The carving contains the Company's arms in the centre, with the addition of



various instruments belonging to the art of Carpentry. The date 1579 is conspicuous.

There are two other Carvings, which were executed at the same time, one containing the name of the master, Thomas Harper, with the rebus of his name, a harp, and a figure 4; probably his mark as a merchant. The other only exhibits the name of his contemporary Wardens.*

Malcolm states that he was informed by the tenants of Carpenters' Hall, that these carvings were found

* It is singular to find by the entries at pp. 140 and 141, that Harper and two of the Wardens, whose names are thus preserved, were all at different times fined by the Court for certain irregularities and misdemeanours. Anthony Bear's offence was of a serious character.

in an old building behind the hall, which was in all probability the "new parlor" erected at so great an expense at this period."

In 1588 a further addition was made, by the erection of a gallery on the south side of the Hall "over the entrye leadyng in the Kitchen and bak yard." Among the items of expenditure we find the following:

Paied to the painter for painting the antike work in the hall, and blaking the postes in the gallerie . . . . . xviij^{s}

In 1595 the Hall was enlarged at the East end, at a charge of £121 10*s*.

We insert a glazier's bill for 1608, which may be interesting as giving the names of some of the apartments included at that time within the precincts of the Hall:

The glasiers bill for worke done in Carpenters' Hall Anno 1608.

Imprimus for 95 quarrells of new glasse .	vij^{s}	xj^{d}
It———In the said Hall 115 foote of old glasse repayred at j^{d} a foote .	ix^{s}	vij^{d}
It — In the little parlour 18 foote of old glasse repayred at j^{d} a foote .		xviij^{d}
It — In the same plor 12 quarrells of new glasse at j^{d} a quarrell . .		xij^{d}
It — In the great plor 2 quarrells . .		ij^{d}
It — In the same plor 12 foote repayred .		xij^{d}
It — In the stayres 8 foote repayred .		viij^{d}
It — In the same stayres 15 quarrells .		xv^{d}
It — In the enterye three quarrells . .		iij^{d}
It — In the pasterye 4 foote repayred . .		iiij^{d}

It — In the same pasterye 5 quarrells .		v[d]
It — In the galleries 50 quarrells . .	iiij[s]	ij[d]
It — In the same galleries 80 foote repaired	vj[s]	viij[d]
It — In the butterie 7 quarrells . .		vij[d]
It — In the Clarkes house 7 quarrells .		vij[d]
It — For a wyer for the pasterye window .	vj[s]	vj[d]
It — For mendinge 8 yron barres & one yron casement		xij[d]
It — For nailes		xviij[d]
Som̃	xlv[s]	iiij[d]
Item — More for mending the windowes before		xij[d]

Nothing further of interest relating to the Hall, is to be met with till the year 1644, when there occurs this notice of a singular privilege, which is at the present day unclaimed by the Court of Assistants:

1644. *June* 18*th*.

"It was this day ordered that the garden belonging to this Company shalbe made into grasse platts, and that the Clarke of this Company shall have the keeping of the keyes of the said garden dores, and shall pmitt and suffer at all tymes when & as often as any of the assistants or theire servants for them shall have occasion to vse the said garden by dryeinge of Cloathes or otherwise, to lett Them have free ingresse and regresse into the said garden without any interuption or molestacon."

We pass on to 1656:

1656. *Oct*. 31*st*.

"This day M[r] Richard Sanderson, the last M[r], gave an accompt vnto this Court of the money w[ch] he received of the thirty persons made free the last year of this Company in the time of his Mastershipp amounting to xiij[li], that he hath laid out the same in paveing of the vpper part of the

hall with purbeck & Dunkirke Stone, Together with xj^{li} xviij^{s} more of his owne money which he freely gives vnto the Company, Desiring their acceptance thereof, ffor the w^{ch} this Court doth give him thanks, & doth lovingly & kindly accept & approve of the same."

In the year 1664 the Company made a grand addition to their Hall, by building a noble room or gallery on the west side of their garden, extending to the wall of Drapers gardens. This is now divided into the suite constituting the present Court-room, with the rooms on either side of it, and is still frequently the subject of admiration.

1664. *September 29th.*

"It is ordered by this Court that there shallbe a new building erected on the west side of the Garden, of about twenty foote in breadth from the wall there, and in length, and from the Pastry to the Drapers Garden wall; the same to be for a Gallary or roome for the M^{r} wardens assistants and Livery to meete on the Elleccon day of new M^{r} and wardens, and other occācons when the Company pleases, the old dining roome over the parlo^{r} being two little for the assembly of the whole livery. And it is ordered that the contrivance and managem^{t} of the said building be referred to a comittee of this Company which accordingly were p^{r}sently named and chozen, viz^{t} the M^{r} & Wardens for the time being, M^{r} Petly, M^{r} Dorebar, M^{r} Taylor, M^{r} Wildgos (&c &c) which Comittee or any five of them meeting (whereof the M^{r} & one of his wardens to be two) have power to order, contrive, and manage the said building with the forme & manner thereof, and to approve and follow which of the three draughts (now here produced) they please, and can agree vppon; also to consider of the charge of the worke, and how to raise money to carry on the same, and to take subscripcons of any^{p}sons that will subsc ribe

towards the charge thereof. And further to sett or lett out the worke as they shall see cause, or else to imploy what workemen they please about the same."

1664. *7th Octr.*

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Comittee that of the 3 draughts for the intended new building referred to this comittee vizt. Mr Wildgos draught, Mr Pillings draught, & Mr Popes draught; Mr Wildegos his draught be followed, as best approved of by ye Comittee."

"Item ordered that the brick wall towards the west side of our Garden next to the Bridgehouse lands be pulled downe, & a new wall built againe for support of the new building, to be of three bricks in thickness vp to the floure of the first story, & a bricke & an halfe thick afterwards vp to the roofe."

1664-5. *7th March.*

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Court, that the contrivance & making of a handsome staire-case & passage into the new great roome & also of a new passage by the Kitchen into the Garden, according to Mr Taylors draught & designe therein here shewed vnto the Court, be left vnto the said Mr Taylor."

The total expense of these additions to the Hall amounted to upwards of £1500, in order to raise which sum, the Company were compelled to borrow to a considerable amount. Mr. John Wildgos, from whose design the building was erected, advanced £600 to enable them to complete the undertaking. Among other entries under this head occur the following:

1664. 29° *Sept.*

Item paid vnto & spent with the Citty viewers vpon their comeing to view the Brick-

wall betweene the Drapers Garden & our Garden before the building was laid to see whome the wall belonged vnto . . xvj^{s} vj^{d}

Item pd to Ambrose Andrewes Carver for carveing worke about the new great roome in the Garden . . . . . xxv^{li} v^{s}

1664. 29° *Sept.*

Item paid to John Smith & Edmond Perwich plaisterers for worke done in seeleing the great roome & other plaisterers worke in & about the same & other addic̃onall buildings & also in & about the hall & officers dwellings & roomes adiacent in part of their bills of 108^{li} 5^{s} 7^{d}. . . lxxx^{li}

Item paid by warden Blanford to Thomas Heake * for breakfasts p̃vided by him for the workemen since y^{e} first beginning of the worke & other expences by the said Heake . . . . . xv^{li} xix^{s} viij^{d}

Item paid to Herbert Higgins Joyner for wainscotteing the halfe of the greate roome & for the Chimney peece & halfe the Cornishes there & for making of wainscott doores & other ioyners worke . . . xx^{li}

A similar sum was paid to Christopher Webb, another joiner, who did the other half of the work. He probably died of the Plague, as we find his widow, in the following year, receiving the amount of a second bill:

1665. 19° *October.*

Item paid Mrs. Webb administratrix to her late husband xpofer webb Joyner decd in

---

* The Beadle.

full for wainscotting the new great roome & other Joyners worke about the new building & roomes adiacent . . . xxviij^{li} v^{s}

It paid to Thomas Thornton carver in full for carvers worke about the new great Roome &c . . . . . viij^{li}

Notwithstanding the great expense thus incurred by the Company, we find them four years later "repairing and beautifying" the large apartment known as "the great Hall." The alterations made, were, however, unfortunately, in a perfectly different style from the original building. Malcolm informs us that the roof was originally of oak, something like that of Westminster Hall. It is uncertain when this was removed, but in its place the present rich and beautiful ceiling was put up, under the direction of Mr. Pope, then Warden.* The windows on the north side of the Hall, which, or at least the upper parts of them, still remain, were designed by Mr. Deputy Wildegos, who, on this occasion, certainly did not add to the reputation he had justly merited by his design for the great Room or Gallery. An instance by no means rare, of a man successful in forming and carrying out a plan of his own, though incapable of apprehending and following up the idea of another:

* A series of elaborate and beautiful drawings of the ceiling has lately been made by William Wright, Esq^{re}. of Lambeth, a member of the Institute of British Architects. These drawings were presented to the Institute by William Fuller Pocock, Esq^{re}., M. I. B. A., one of the Court of Assistants of the Carpenters' Company.

1671. *2nd Maij.*

"Post Prandium att the Comittee for repaireing the Hall; p^r^sent M^r^ Seagood master, Warden King, Warden Pope, M^r^ Wildgos & others."

"Ordered upon voate that the window worke in the Hall be altered & be otherwise done according to Deputy Wildgos his designe & proposall."

1671. *8th Maij.*

"Att a Comittee here held the 8th May 1671 about the building att the Hall.

This day there was read a note from Deputy Wildgos sent to the Court by Solomon Ffeild touching his direc̃c̃oñ & designe about the windowes in the hall with severall nests & round or ovall frames at the topp and noe Transum."

16*th Junij.*

"It is agreed that the wainscott in the Hall be handsomely painted, & the walls above the wainscott on the south side be hung with painted cloath of some neate painteing worke suitable to the fronte side, as Warden Pope shall thinke fitt.

Item that the sealing of the Hall be handsomely done & the same is left to the discrecoñ of Warden Pope."

In the following year it was agreed that the Hall should be paved with stone.

An inscription on one of the windows on the Eastern side of the great Hall shews that it was again repaired and beautified, in 1718; and in 1722 a range of garrets above it, probably added at the time of the removal of the oak roof, was taken down, and the present suite of rooms built.

The entrance-hall and principal stair-case leading to the Court rooms were erected about the year 1780

from the design of Mr. William Jupp, father of the present clerk, Mr. Richard Webb Jupp. The entrance-hall is richly decorated in basso-relievo with emblematic figures and implements used in Carpentry, curiously and prettily grouped, and with heads of Vitruvius, Palladio, Inigo Jones, and Wren, designed by Bacon. The archway forming the entrance from the street was also built by Mr. William Jupp, and is surmounted by a fine bust of Inigo Jones, likewise the work of Bacon.

Our account of Carpenters' Hall must not be concluded without some more particular notice of the internal decorations of the great Hall.

Of these decorations there are still interesting remains, of which an excellent account, written by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., has been published in the Journal of the Archæological Association for January 1846. It would be an act of temerity to attempt to improve upon this account, and we shall confer a benefit on our readers by availing ourselves of the kind permission of the Association to insert a few extracts from the article in question, while we relieve ourselves from the odium of plagiarism by this avowal.

Our last entry from the Order-book related to the putting up of the present ceiling of the great Hall. The date of 1671 is still preserved in the inscription upon it, and it is divided into four compartments, containing respectively the Royal Arms; the Arms of the City; those of the Company; and the names of the Master and Wardens in whose time it was erected. The original oaken arched roof was supported by ten

corbels of the same material, which are still in a good state of preservation; "the four at each angle are plain; the two next the window on each side are of the ordinary design, an angel bearing a shield; the remaining two on the southern wall have respectively the head of a lion & a man. The most interesting of the series are the two on the northern wall. The one nearest the east wall represents a female with dishevelled hair, her left arm over the neck of a lion whose mouth reposes on her breast. The other is a male head, dressed in the Italian cap, with its *becca* or streamer, which was so very fashionable in the fifteenth century, and which is still the hood of the knights of the garter, used in their investiture, as well as in the investiture of a civic order of not equal importance—the barber-surgeons—who always place such a hood on the shoulders of their newly-elected members; the pendant scarf being placed across the breast, with the same formalities. These corbels are exceedingly good in point of workmanship; the countenance of the man in the cap is particularly vigorous & characteristic."

These two corbels form the only vestige on the northern side of the Hall, of the original structure; the windows, as we have before seen, (pages 231 and 232) having been constructed in 1671. The only window remaining in the Hall which possesses any claim to antiquity is at the Eastern end. "The mullions are of carved oak, of massive proportion, with central pillars whose bases are in the style of the *renaissance;* and these divide it into nine lights: the side lights are perfect, & shew the arch of the original roof corresponding to that at the west end."

There is a quantity of stained glass in this window, containing the Royal Arms, which were then the Lion

and Dragon, the City Arms, and the names of the different Masters and Wardens for many years. The City Arms have the date 1586, and the Royal Arms were evidently put up at the same time; between the two Coats of Arms there remains a small portion of stained glass of the same pattern as the ornament surmounting them; this is doubtless a remnant of the Company's Arms, which we find by the following entry in the Account-book, to have been put up in the same year:

1586.

Paid for the Armes of the companie in Glasse xvj^{d}

Of the names of Masters and Wardens preserved in the window, the earliest bear date 1627, and the latest 1684.

"On the southern wall the compartments between the corbels which supported the original timber roof are filled with what is generally termed 'Elizabethan scroll-work,' composed of monsters, cupids, cornucopiæ, & ornamental panels & foliations; these are in a very decayed & imperfect condition."*

The Western side of the Hall claims our chief at-

---

* Perhaps we shall not be wrong in supposing this to be the "antike work" painted in the Hall in 1588 (See entry from Account-book, p. 226.)

In the Hampton Court Expences, temp. Henry viij, under the head "Painters' & Gilders' Work," is the following entry:

"Also, for laying of townges (*tongues*) of the Kinges best (*beast*) and the Quenys, of antyk worke, standing in the spanderell, & the beamys with yellow, concernyng to the same, in oyle, price 2*s*."

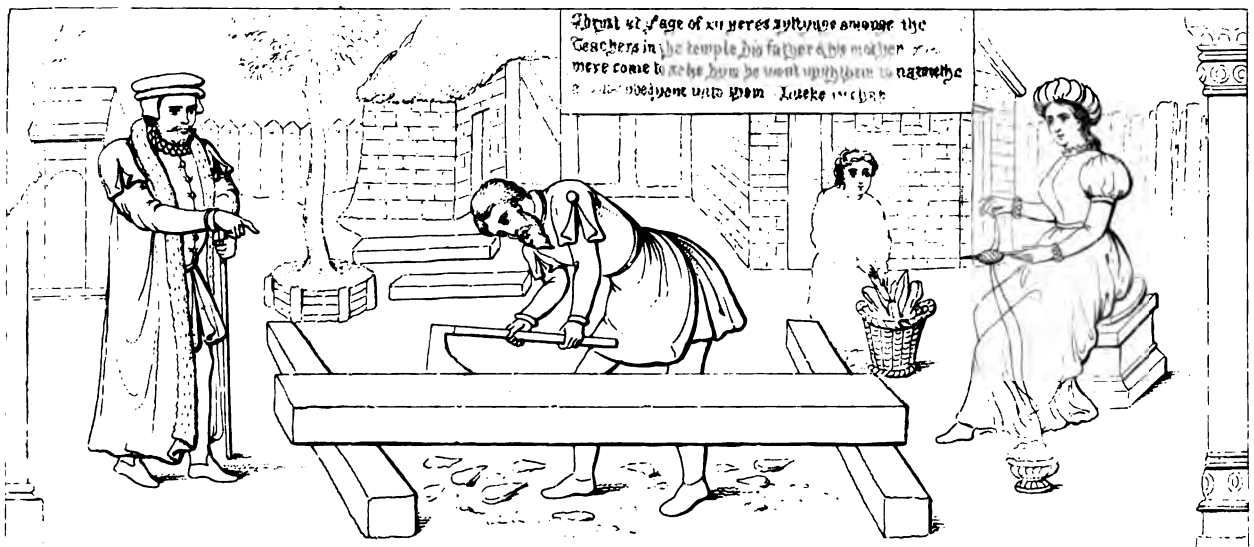
tention, from the paintings by which it was adorned. These were for a long series of years concealed from view by canvass, but were accidentally discovered in December 1845, by a workman who was employed in repairing the Hall. Finding an insecure hold for a nail he was driving in the upper part of the wall, he tore away the old canvass which covered it, and thus brought the paintings to light. "They occupy the entire length of the Hall, their base being level with the corbels at about the height of nine feet from the ground. They are surmounted by an embattled oak beam, and measure three feet in height and twenty three in length; being broken and destroyed at some distance from the north side.

The paintings—which all bear some reference to carpentry—are divided into four compartments by ornamental columns, painted in distemper. The laths which form the ground-work are placed at right angles with each other, and some few inches apart; upon this is a thick layer of brown earth and clay, strengthened or held together with straw. Upon this body of clay, which is of considerable thickness, is spread a layer of lime, about one-sixth of an inch in depth, and upon this the paintings are executed. The first represents the construction of the ark, (see plate 1). Noah is represented kneeling on one knee, with his hat in his left hand, and his adz before him, receiving the order for its construction from the Almighty who is in the clouds above. A tree separates this from the other portion of the picture, where his three sons are busily employed in its formation: one drives a nail into the prow of the vessel, another is engaged behind; the third, in the foreground, rests his hands upon a saw. Of the inscription above, which is much decayed, a portion only of the second line is legible with the words

earthe is full of lyve and I shall destroy them,

which is addressed to Noah by the Almighty.

PAINTING IN ARUNDEL HALL


Thus at the age of xii yeres sytting amonge the
Teachers in the temple his father & his mother
were come to seke him he went vp thens to nazareth

The subject of the next compartment (plate 2), is obtained from ii Kings, chap. 22, and represents King Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple. The King is seated on his throne, attended by two noblemen, and is giving directions to an officer, who stands before him with a staff in one hand and a purse in the other. Behind him is a grave elderly man in a tall cap, who may be intended for the high-priest, who is delivering to the workmen the money for the necessary repairs. The choice of this subject may have been originally decided from the complimentary manner in which '*the carpenters* and builders' are mentioned in the sacred narrative; for we are told that 'there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hands, because they dealt faithfully;' a circumstance not forgot to be recorded in the inscription above, which runs thus:—

Kinge Josyas comandyd ye hye prest yt ye money wch was ....
house of ye lord should be delyvered to ye carpynters wt out any ....

The next subject, (plate 3), which is perhaps the most curious of the series, represents an incident in the early life of the Saviour. Joseph is represented at his work as a carpenter, while the Saviour is engaged in gathering the chips, and placing them in a large basket beside him. Mary is seated on one side busily engaged in spinning with the distaff, and the scene takes place in the court-yard of a house which is built with red brick, the central portion of lath and clay, having a plain thatch; the yard is enclosed with wooden palings, and is entered by a porch of the same humble materials. A single tree grows in the area, its roots supported by a circular framework of timber. Several logs lie about, upon one of which Joseph is busily employed, apparently in obedience to the orders of a grave figure in a furred gown, ruff, and cap of the sixteenth cen-

tury. The inscription above is the only perfect one of the series.

Chryst, at ye age of xii yeres, syttynge amonge the teachers in the temple, his father and his mother were come to seke hym, he went wyth them to Nazarethe and was obedyent unto them. Lucke ii chapter.

This incident was a favourite subject with the ancient artists: Albert Durer has devoted one of the large woodcuts of his series illustrative of the life of the Virgin, to it. This was executed in 1511, and the figure of Joseph is very similar to that in the present picture.

The fourth and last compartment, (plate 4), represents the Saviour in his youth teaching in the synagogue. It is the best composition in the series, but has been entirely destroyed on one side; the inscription is still more fragmentary:—

Chryst teachynge in ye synag . . . . . .
wysdom is thys, is not thys that carpynters . . . .

Enough is here left to assure us of the reason which dictated the choice of this subject,—the question 'is not this that *carpenter's* son?'

These paintings are executed in a remarkably free and masterly manner, and the drawing of the figures is always good: I may particularly allude to the officer who stands before the king's throne, and the foremost of the doctors in the last painting, who carries the book; both are exceedingly good, and could not be surpassed by any work of the same age. The thickset limbs, and strongly-marked features, as well as the general *pose* of the figures, remind us forcibly of Holbein, and certainly refer to that school and period, as the school in which the artist of these works had studied, and the era in which they were executed. They are painted in a vigorous black outline, the tints of the dresses are flat with little attempt at shadows, and there

PAINTINGS IN CARPENTERS' HALL, E.C.

are occasionally traces of gilding observable. Thus the figure of the Almighty in the first compartment has been entirely gilt, as have the various portions of jewelry worn by the principal figures; the buttons of the dresses, the cuffs of Joseph's sleeves &c. The costume is interesting, as it may lead us to fix the date of the painting with some degree of certainty. It is not a *pure* costume belonging to any particular period, but is a mixture of antiquated dress, and the ordinary dress of the artist's own day. The attendants on King Josiah, and the officers in front of his throne, are in the costume of the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII; but many of the other figures, of the men in the synagogue for instance, are in a strangely heterogeneous sort of dress, but which was much used by scriptural designers at the same period.

Above this series of pictures, in the spandril of the arch, is painted the arms of the company, supported by nude figures of boys, the ground being filled with an enriched scroll, beneath which was painted an inscription in two lines, which is nearly obliterated."

It would be interesting to fix the exact date of the execution of these pictures, but although the Company's books have been carefully searched no absolutely certain reference to them can be found. We were at first inclined to refer them to some period between the 7th and 24th years of Henry VIII., for which space of time the Records of the Company are wholly wanting. It would appear, however, that the repairs and embellishments of the Hall in 1561, mentioned at pages 222 and 223, are inconsistent with the preservation of any paintings previously there. These entries are obscure to readers of the present day, but it will be observed that painting of the "skrenes" is

zeal condemned as superstitious, and waged exterminating war against all paintings or other representations of either person of the Trinity, or of the Virgin. It will be borne in mind that all the subjects of the paintings are Scriptural, and that three of the series contain figures which would have received the condemnation of the ruling party.*

The Carpenters' Company must be numbered among the earliest civic fraternities who possessed a Hall of any size,† and their Hall was consequently much sought after for the meetings of less fortunate Companies, and of public bodies of other descriptions. This is shewn by the following extracts from the Account-books selected from among many of a similar kind:

1458. 37*th Henry* 6*th*.

Resseyuyd of the bretherede of Alhalwyn for the Halle		xvj^{d}
Resseuyd of the Duchemen for the Halle .	ij^{s}	

1459. 38*th Henry* 6*th*.

Reſſeuid of the Bredered of Seynt Antonyes for the Hall	iij^{s}	iij^{d}

* In 1645, the Parliament came to the following resolutions respecting the pictures in the King's Collection at York House:

"Ordered that all such pictures there, as have the representation of the second person in trinity upon them, shall be forthwith burnt."

"Ordered that all such pictures there, as have the representation of the Virgin Mary upon them, shall be forthwith burnt." Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ij. p. 106.

Herbert gives an instance of similar folly being practised in 1643, in the case of some paintings in Merchant Tailors' Hall, representing the history of their Patron, St. John the Baptist.

† In the Harleian MS. 541, there is a very curious list thus

Reſſeivd of the Bredered of the Upholdars for the Hall . . . . . iij^{s} iij^{d}

1467. *7th Edward 4th.*

Resceyued of the Bretherhode of Seint Sythe for the halle . . . . . xij^{d}

1470. *10th Edward 4th.*

Itm receiued of the Whittawyers for the hall xij^{d}

1472. *12th Edward 4th.*

Itm Resceyuid of the poyntemakers for the halle . . . . . ij^{s}

1474. *14th Edward 4th.*

Itm Resseyuid of the Bochers for the Halle ij^{s}

1475. *15th Edward 4th.*

Itm Resseyuid of the Patynmakers for the Halle . . . . . xvj^{d}

1478. *18th Edward 4th.*

Itm Resseyuid of the brethyhede of Sent Jame for ye halle . . . . . ij^{s} iiij^{d}

1488. *4th Henry 7th.*

Reſſ of the flecherys* for hyer of the Halle xvj^{d}

Our next quotation is from Stow's "Survey" under

---

headed: "These bene ye hallis y^{t} longe to y^{e} Cytee of London." It contains, in addition to the Companies' Halls, the Inns of Court and every other description of Hall. There is a date upon the same sheet referring to another matter of the 1st year Richard III., and from the spelling, the list was doubtless made at that time or very shortly after. It shews that these 26 Companies then had Halls, (the Fishmongers' possessing three), viz.: Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Tailors', Haberdashers', Vintners', Salters', Skinners', Chandlers', Cutlers', Fullers', Carpenters', Brewers', Bakers', Barbers', Butchers', Saddlers', Dyers', Schermen (Clothworkers'), Cordwainers', Girdlers', Tilers', Curriers', and Armourers'. The Carpenters' Hall is thus described, "Carpenters Hall w^{t}in ye pyssh of all halowyn in London wall."

* The Fletchers' Company.

the head "Parish Clerks' Company." "Some certain Days in the year they had their publick Feasts, which they celebrated with Singing & Musick. And then received into their Society, such Persons as delighted in Singing, or were studious of it. Thus the 27th of September 1560, on the Eve thereof, they had Even Song, and on the Morrow there was a Communion. And after, they retired to Carpenters' Hall to Dinner."

1656. *May 12th.*

Recd of Percivall Serieant Lorrimer for qtridge vj^{s}

"Ordered that the Cumberland men may have the vse of the hall & roomes on the 3^{d} of July next for their feast, vpon the request of the said Serieant, they doing no damage, but leaving the hall & roomes cleane."

. . . . . .

The following entry, taken from the Order-book, shews that the Hall was sometimes used for other purposes besides the meetings of corporate bodies:

1658. *October 20th.*

"This day in the matter in difference betweene the Clerke & Beadle touching fees at funeralls & other publique occasions wherein others shall have need to make vse of our hall: It is agreed by the Master & Wardens, that what person or persons (saving the Company) shall desire to make vse of our hall for any funerall wedding or feast or other publique occasion, shall allow & pay twenty shillings to the Clerke or Beadle for the time being."*

---

* In Heath's account of the Grocers' Company, it is stated that their Hall was frequently used for the purposes described in the text, and among other instances the author gives one of "a supper to divers gentlemen of Grays Inn for the greater amitie betweene them and the Middle Temple gents." He also speaks of country feasts, to an occasion of which kind our entry relating to the "Cumberland men" doubtless refers.

The Great Fire of London, which, among its other ravages, deprived nearly all the City Companies of their Halls, and many of them of their ancient records, did not reach Carpenters' Hall. Its neighbour, Drapers' Hall, was destroyed, but between the two buildings there was then, as now, much open ground, to which circumstance, our Hall doubtless owed its preservation; it was nevertheless deemed necessary to take active measures for its safety. It would be beyond our province to enter into the details of this awful conflagration, for which we refer the reader to the accounts of Evelyn and others. We may imagine that not a few of the poor creatures suddenly deprived of their homes would take advantage of the shelter afforded by so capacious a building as Carpenters' Hall, or crowd into the open space about it. However this may have been, our records shew that the spot was visited by another class of persons, and that in the midst of scenes of suffering which might have appalled the most daring, and touched the most debased, in full view of the volume of rolling flames, and within reach of their scorching heat, the burglar pursued his iniquitous trade, undismayed by the scene around him.

1666. 2° 3° 4° 5° *Sept.*

Item paid which was laid out by Warden Seagood & the Clarke & Beadle, to p^r^serve & secure from the fire all the Companies Evidences, Plate, bookes, acc^ts^, writings, Gownes, Carpetts, & other things (w^th^ the Beadles owne goods) by Cartage, portage, & removeing thereof to se[illegible]all places re-

mote from y^e^ fire; and the carriage thereof home again . . . . . iiij^li^ xvj^s^

It. paid w^ch^ was expended at a meeting of divers of the Company vpon sum̃ons given them to appear, advise, & assist for the p^r^servacon of the hall from the danger of the fire . . . . . x^s^

It. paid to severall men hired to watch & guard the hall aswell within as without; & to goe the rounds, & to assist to quench & keepe of the ffire, as also for p^r^vention of robberies & burglaries; from wednesday 5 Sept. to the Sunday following, & in drink & candles &c . . . . . L^s^

11 *Sept.*

"Whereas, this day being the vsuall day for the principall and especiall auditting of the accounts of the new master & wardens; and whereas, by reason of the late dredfull fire in London, the accounts of the master & wardens for the yeare now last past could not be prepaired, calculated, and examined by the master & wardens or auditors, neither yesterday nor as yett att any other time hetherto, nor indeed could the clerke of the said company by reason of the said fire & removeall of the companies bookes papers & goods out of the hall, prepare, write, & ingrosce the said accompts fitt for the auditors hetherto,— It is now therefore ordered, that the said accompts be gott ready against Munday next in the afternoone. And it is thought fitt, in regard of the venison sent by S^r^ John Shawe, that a moderate & frugall dinner be provided that day, att the discrecion of the new master and wardens, onely 4 leggs of mutton boyled & 4 venison pasties &c."

The Hall of the Carpenters' Company being thus saved from destruction, many less favoured Com-

panies made application for its use, and accordingly at

"A Court of assistants here held the 18th of September, anno Dm. 1666, present master and wardens & others. It is ordered & resolved by this court, that this company shall & will accomodate with their hall, before any others, the severall companies of this citty makeing addresse for the same, that have lost their owne halls by the late dredfull fire, and that att such reasonable rates as this company shall thinke fitt, for the accomodacõns of such other companies to keepe their courts & assemblies in, vntill their one halls shall be rebuilt; & that our said hall, roomes, garden, & appurtenances, be not lett out or disposed of to any other use or purpose whatsoever."

Agreeably to this order, we find, from the entries which succeed it, that the use of the Hall on certain days of the week for the term of one year, was granted to the Drapers', Goldsmiths', Felt-makers', and Weavers' Companies, and that power was given to a committee of the Court, to treat with the Haberdashers' or any other Company who might apply for a similar accommodation.

A short time only elapsed before the Hall was let for a more important purpose. At a court held on Friday, 12th October, A. D. 1666:

"It is ordered by this Court that the Right Honourable Sir William Bolton, Knight, Lord Maior elect for the citty of London (being by occasion of the late lamentable fire, destitute of a fitt & convenient house to keepe his maioralty in, and desiring our hall & roomes for that purpose), shall & may be accomodated with our hall & garden, wth all the roomes thereof now in our use & disposall (except the

musick-roome, with the little roome or closett within the same, now lockt vpp, which the companie doe reserve themselves, & free liberty of egresse & regresse to the same. And his lordship is to have, hold, & enioy the same for one yeare onely from the xxixth of this instant October, to keepe his maioralty in, he paying therefore to the master & wardens of this company for the time being, to the use of this company, but one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, according to his lordship's owne offer, and also excuseing & saving harmless this companie against the severall companies of Drapers, Goldsmiths, Weavers, & Ffeltmakers, touching their severall contracts or agreements, already lately made with this comp^{ie} to keepe their courts here (w^{h} his lordship hath pmised to doe), or els (if it may stand with his lordships conveniency) permitt & suffer the s^{d} foure se^{v}all comp^{ies} to meete and keepe their courtes here, according to such their contracts or agreements as afores^{d}.

Whether the four Companies above-mentioned enjoyed the use of the Hall after this contract with the Lord Mayor does not appear; but Herbert, in his account of the Goldsmiths' Company, gives an entry of the proceedings of a court of assistants, held at Carpenters' Hall on Friday the 5th of October 1666.

Three successive Lord Mayors, Sir William Peake, Sir Wm. Turner, and Sir Samuel Starling, rented the Hall during the years of their mayoralty, at the increased rent of £150. As their Lordships, it would seem from the Account-books, paid their rent punctually, it is difficult to understand the necessity for a portion of the following order:

1670. *7th Octo.*

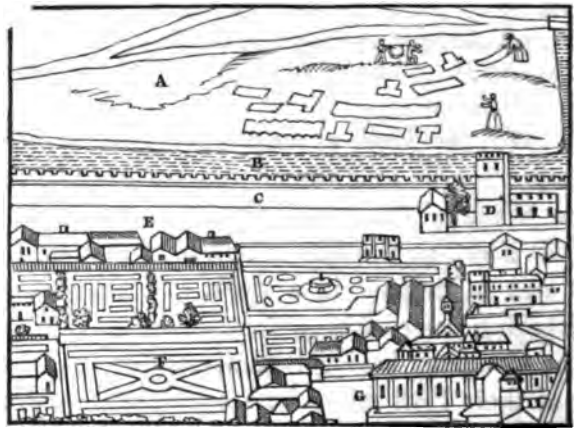
"Itt was this day resolved and soe accordingly ordered by this Court that this company will nott lett their hall

with thappurtenances from henceforth to the Lord Maiors or to any other person or persons vnder the Sume of CL[li] *and that to be paid downe before entry,* and also with the same covenants, condicons and reservacons as are or were contained in the former agreements or Articles with Sir William Peake or Sir William Turner, and what other condicons, articles, and agreements, the Company may insist vpon besides."

In 1671, the Hall, as we have shewn, underwent extensive repairs and alterations, and in 1672 it was let to William Pritchard, Esquire, Alderman and Sheriff Elect, at the former rent of £100, of which £50 was to be paid in a week, and the remainder upon taking possession.

The Company having thus discovered that the letting of their Hall might be a source of considerable increase to their revenue, speedily came to the resolution of securing a less transitory tenant, and accordingly, in 1673, entered into an agreement with one Mr. Gabriel Roberts, a Turkey merchant, (afterwards Sir Gabriel Roberts), to let him the Hall for seven years, at the rent of £100. He continued to occupy it till his death in 1715, though latterly at a reduced rent, and his executors held it for two years after. In 1717 it was let to Mr. James Fordham, Citizen and Skinner, for a term of forty-one years, at the rent of £52; and by an entry in the Order-book, in 1748, we find that Mr. Fordham was then in partnership with Mr. Luck, the founder of the well-known firm whose names have been, until a very recent period, associated with Carpenters' Hall.

CARPENTERS' HALL AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, from an old wood-cut map of London, dated, *in ink*, 1533, now in the Library of the Corporation of London, at Guildhall.



A. Morefield. B. Ditch round the City walls. C. Walls of London. D. Church of All Hallows on the Wall. E. Carpenters' Hall and Garden. F. Garden of the Drapers' Company. G. St. Augustine's Priory.

ALMSHOUSES.

" 'Tis all we beg thee, to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves requite.
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake.
And live there men, who slight immortal fame?
Who then with incense shall adore her name?
But, mortals! know, 'tis still our greatest pride,
To blaze those virtues which the good would hide."

POPE.

WE have already said that one of the earliest objects recognized by the Trade-Guilds was the relief of their poorer brethren. For this laudable purpose, sums were appropriated from time to time out of their Revenues, and property bequeathed by charitable individuals. An ample account of the different Charity Estates held by the Companies is supplied in the Report of the Charity Commissioners. We shall, however, here attempt to give some account of our Company's Almshouses, conceiving that the following details will not be found devoid of interest.

Among the number of citizens whose wealth enabled them to give substantial and lasting proof of a benevolent disposition, the name of Richard Wyatt, a member of the Carpenters' Company, deserves to be recorded. He was the owner of considerable landed property in Surrey and other parts of England, and carried on business in the parish of St. Peter, Paul's

Wharf. The Company shewed their respect and esteem for Mr. Wyatt, by electing him three times to the office of Master within the short period of twelve years, viz. in 1604, 1605, and 1616.

Mr. Wyatt did not defer till his death the fulfilment of the duty incumbent on the rich to provide for the wants of their indigent brethren, but for a long period previously, devoted an annual sum to the relief of poor Widows of the Company, while he scrupulously observed the Divine injunction of bestowing his Alms in secret. Of this the following singular entries, with others in succeeding years, give proof.

1610-11.

Paid for a Table making and ij Tressells xj^{s} and for Stuff for the Table vij^{s} x^{d} and for ij fformes to the Table v^{s} and is for the xij poore to sitt at apointed by a gent unknowen & is in all . . . . . xxiij^{s} x^{d}

Geven to xij poore weomen of the said gents guift at theire Supper to everye one x^{s} is in all . . . . . vj^{li}

More iij Joints of meat Bread and Drinck for theire Suppers Reckoned in the q^{r}ter Supper

More to John Adams for sayeing grace before & after meate before them . . xvj^{d}

Not till after Mr. Wyatt's death, does his name appear in these annual notices of his benefactions:

1619-20.

Pd vnto xiij poore weomen wh is of the guyft of M^{r} Richard Wyatt deceased w^{ch} is the gent unknowen at theire Dynner in the Hall on the quarter daye to evereye one of them x^{s} is in all . . . . . vj^{li} x^{s}

Mr. Wyatt, by his Will, made in 1618, shortly before his death, bequeathed to the Company some property at Henley-on-Thames, out of the rents of which was to be paid the accustomed allowance to the thirteen poor women. He also left £500 to build ten Almshouses near Godalming for the reception of ten poor men, five belonging to Godalming parish, two to Puttenham, and one to each of the neighbouring parishes of Hambledon, Compton, and Dunsfold.

The Almshouses, with the Chapel in the centre, were built in 1622, and the following inscription is still visible in front of the building. "THIS OYSPITALL WAS GIVEN BY M^r RICHARD WYATT OF LONDON ESQ FOR TENN POORE MEN W^th SUFFICIENT LANDS TO IT FOR Y^eir MAYNTENANCE FOR EVE^r 1622."

On the wall of the Chapel is fixed a Brass containing a representation of Wyatt and his wife and children at their devotions. Above the centre figures, appears a shield with the armorial bearings of the family.

These kneeling figures of Wyatt and his wife are very similar to those which may be seen on his monument in Isleworth church, but the children are not introduced in the sculpture. The monument is of marble, and the epitaph runs thus:

" HEERE SLEEPETH IN Y^e LORD RICHARD WIATT ESQ: SOME TIME CITIZEN OF LONDON AND FREE OF Y^e WOR^ll COMPANIE OF Y^e CARPENTERS WHO WAS BORNE AT SLINDEN IN Y^e COVN^y OF SVSSEX HE MARRIED MARGARET Y^e DAVGHT^r OF ROGER SHEERS BY WHŌ HE HAD X CHILDREN WHEREOF VI ARE YET LIVING III SONNES VID^t HENRY ROGER AND FRANCIS AND III DAVGHTERS MARGAR^t JANE AND ELIZAB^h VNMARRIED AFTER HE HAD LIVED RELIGIOVSLY IN Y^e FEARE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF ALL GOOD MEN FOR TEMPERANCE VPRIGHTNES AND DEEDS OF PIETIE AS Y^e HOSPITALL W^ch HE FOVNDED AT GODLYMĀ IN SVRREY FOR X POORE MEN AND HIS GVIFT OF VII POVNDS YEARELY TO BE GIVEN TO xiii POORE WIDOWES MAY GIVE SVFFICIENT TESTIMONY HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN Y^e 65 YEARE OF HIS AGE IN Y^e YEARE OF OVR REDEMPTIŌ 1619

WIATVS
VT VIVAS."

Mr. Wyatt's Will directed that his executors should appoint the first ten alms-men to the "hospital" at Godalming, but they were afterwards to be chosen by the court of the Carpenters' Company, who were to see that the establishment was well governed. The liberal Testator bequeathed a farm at Shackleford in the parish of Godalming for the endowment of the Almshouses, and some land at Bramshot, to defray the expenses of an annual visit from the Governors.*

Our books shew that their first visit was made in 1623:

1623. *August 20th.*

"It is this Daye ordered that o^{r} m^{r} m^{r} Messenger, m^{r} Warden Baker, m^{r} Allen, m^{r} Isaack & m^{r} Rushall m^{r} ellect, shall on Tuesday next ride to Goddallmyne to se m^{r} Wyatts will pformed concerninge his Allmeshowses built on prish-ffish, if m^{rs} Wyatt if leysure doe them sve to meete them there, or ells when shee shall be at leysure and thereof gyve notice."

We have then the names of the first almsmen:

"The names of the poore people placed in the Almeshouses at Godalmyne by m^{rs} Wyatt the Executrix accordinge to her husbands will."

Godalminge 5.
Thomas Chandler, aged 78.
Xp̃ofer Crofter aged 72.
Antho: Thornedell aged 76.
Edward Christmas aged 68.
Richard Guildford aged 64.

Putnam 2.
Roger Webb
Rob^{t} fforster

Compton 1.
John Broadbridge.

Downsfould 1.
Will^{m} fforster.

Hambledon 1.
John Keene.

* Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, Mr. Wyatt's widow, gave £40, in her lifetime, to the Company to provide Ten new Coats once in every three years for the Almsmen, with the letters R W on each Coat.

Charges laid out when ou[r] Master M[r] Messenger, M[r] Pallmer the preacher, M[r] Allen, M[r] Isacke, M[r] Rushall, M[r] Baker & Thomas Turner ridd to & from Godalming to visit almeshowses there founded by M[r] Richard Wyatt, deceased, and to heare a Sermon & place poore men in them, according to his Will.		
Imprimis layd out at Cobham the first day of our going for Dynner being the 26[th] day of August 1623	vij[s]	iiij[d]
Paid at Godalminge for supper at night and Dynner the day following there also .	xLviij[s]	vj[d]
Payd at Kingstone for Supper the second day	xiij[s]	vj[d]
Payd for coach-ier	xLij[s]	
Payd for M[r] Isacks Horse-hier . . .	vj[s]	
Payd for M[r] Bakers Horse hier . . .	vj[s]	
Payd for M[r] Rushalls Horsehier & Horsemeate at Godalminge	x[s]	ij[d]
Payd for Thomas Turners Horsehier . .	vj[s]	
Payd for Horsemeate at Kingestone . .	v[s]	

The Company on going to church, have been usually presented by the almspeople with nosegays. The following entry shews that the custom has been almost coeval with the foundation of the Hospital:

1625-6.

Given an Almesmans Wiffe whoe gave vs nosegaies before wee went to Church .		xij[d]

In the next year we find this minute in the Order-book:

1626-7. *August* 31*st*.

"It is this day ordered that certeine orders already agreed vppon for the poore people of the ereccon of M[r] Richard

Wyatt deceased, at the hospitall neare Godalmyne, shalbe fairely writt in parchment and sett in a table for the vse of the poore to reade them fower times every yeare quarterly by him that readeth prayers. It is likewise ordered that the same poores pencoß being at this tyme x^{d} to each weekly, shalbe augmented and increased to xx^{d} a weeke to each one soe long as the Rents for that purpose hold out, which John harward our Tennant at Shackleford payes which is xlviij^{li} halfe-yearely at Michaelmas and our Lady day."

Paid for a frame for orders at Godalmyne . viij^{s}
More for paintinge & guildinge it . . vj^{s}

Some singular correspondence on the subject of the Alms-houses is preserved in the Order-book. We subjoin a few examples:

1653. *February 22nd.*

"This day a lre & certificate from the minister of Hambledon, in Surrey, conc̄ning Godalming hospitall & of M^{r} Launders death were read the Teno^{r} whereof followeth, viz^{t}.

worp^{ll} m^{r} Warden, & you Gentlemen of this worp^{ll} company, all health grace & peace accompany yo^{u}. I have heard of late that yo^{r} charity & good will towards the poore of the hospitall did much abound the last time yo^{u} were in the country; I pray God to reward it seavenfold to yo^{u}, & to increase that grace in yo^{r} hearts w^{ch} in this age is waxen so cold. It is my humble desire vnto yo^{u} all that yo^{u} would be pleased to graunt me two things out of yo^{r} good will & mercifull hearts, first a remembrance of this poore man for a speedy admission, & secondly as yo^{u} yo^{r}selves have received mercy from the father of mercies, to shewe mercie to this poore aged man, & to graunt him those monies w^{ch} are due since the death of Richard Harper the last Incumbent; wherein if you shalbe pleased to remember him,

I shalbe very thankefull to God & yo^{r} worp^{ll} Company, & pray continually for yo^{r} psperity & p^{r}servacoñ & so I rest

yo^{r} humble servant

Ro: Nevinson, minister of Hambledon."

"It have pleased the Lord to take away from vs by death yo^{r} faithfull steward m^{r} Launder, & it is his sonne m^{r} John Launders desire that yo^{u} would be pleased to consid^{r} hereof, & to send downe yo^{r} mindes whether he shall supply the same stewardshipp after his father or noe: he was burried a fortnight since."

ffebr: 7° 1653. Hambledon.

Answer to the foregoing.

S^{r} we recd yo^{r} lres & certificate, together wth the sad new of the death of our faithfull freind M^{r} Launder, for the losse of whome we are very sorry & sensible, & in regard we pceive by yo^{r} writing that his sonne is willing to vndertake the same good office for vs, we are willing to embrace that opportunity, & have therefore written to & desired him to take vpon him that care: S^{r} according to the desire & certificate of yo^{r} pish, wee have ordered that John Thayre, the poore man yo^{u} write for, shalbe admitted an Almesman in the place of Richard Harper decd (if he be a single man & otherwise qualified according to the dono^{rs} intencoñ) but to enioy the same only vntill our next coming downe, & vpon o^{r} further allowance of him, whereof we have likewise written to young m^{r} Launder. And as to yo^{r} second request, we can answer little at p^{r}sent, till we shall have a Court of Assistants, but beleeve we shall not dispose of the money growen due since Harpers death vntil our next coming downe to visitt the hospitall.

S^{r} we retorne yo^{u} many thankes for yo^{r} good wishes & prayers for vs. Beseeching Almighty God to Guid & direct yo^{r} & our endeavo^{rs} in the faithfull pformance of our trusts

to his glory & the benefitt of the comoñwealth, we comend you to the tuicoñ of the Almighty, & rest yo^r loving freinds

John Joice M^r
Tho: Atkinson
Rich: ffrith
George Gilping
} wardens."

Carpenters Hall 23rd ffebr: 1653.

To our loving freind M^r Roger Nevinson
minister of Hambledon in the County
of Surrey.

A Letter and Accompt from m^r Launder the tenor whereof follows, viz^t.

Right worp^ll

I here humbly present vnto your wo͞rps an accompt of the reparac͡ons att the Hospitall ffarme att Shackleford soe far as I have received Bills. Besides the Smiths Bill which I have not as yett received, which I iudge will amount vnto about 5^li. And besides the reparac͡ons which must of necessity be imeadiately done, and cannott amount to lesse then ffive pounds more att present. All which severall Sumes being vnited will amount vnto the intire Su͞me of 62^li 10*s.* 8*d.* ob. Of which I have already received and given a Receipt for the Su͞me of ffifteene pounds which being deducted out of 62^li 10*s.* 8*d.* ob. The remainder wilbe 47^li 10*s.* 8*d.* ob. Which remainder, myselfe not being able by reason of extraordinary occasions to come in person, I humbly desire your wo͞rpps will give order may be paid to the Bearer hereof my kinsman William Jones, whose vncle John Poole was well known vnto many of your worp^ll Company. I humbly crave your wo͞rps pardon for this vnusuall addresse, which is inforced by reason I must of necessity goe into the country tomorrow. And I shall noe sooner be gotten into my homely hive, Butt they will all swarme about mee like Bees, not for honey but for money."

"I have sent a Receipt and shall hereafter give your worps an honest & true accompt, & remaine

Your worps faithfull ffreind & Servant

Jo: Launder."

Mortlake 7° October
A°. 1670.

While the Company took care to attend scrupulously to the duties of the annual visit in connection with their trust at Godalming, it is evident from many entries similar to those we give below, that they did not neglect to make arrangements for their entertainment there, and were careful to provide a well-furnished table:

August 7th, 1753.

"Order'd that the Clerk to send a Letter to M^r^ Todman at Leather-head to provide a Dinner as usuall & a good Dish of ffish for the Gentlemen when they came down & also to Write to M^r^ Snelling at the George at Godalmin to provide as usuall on the Company's going down to Visitt their Almshouses. And to give notice to the Tennants to bring their Rents, And to m^r^ Roaker to send good ffowls."

August 2nd, 1757.

"Ordered that the Clerk write to m^r^ Todman at the Swan at Leatherhead to provide a Fillett of Veal Roasted, and the knuckle boiled with Bacon, and a Bread Pudden Boiled, but no Fish, ag^t^ the Company comes down there to Dinner."

We next record an ingenious scheme for providing the inhabitants of the Alms-houses with an inexpensive but adequate wardrobe:

September 2nd, 1766.

"Ordered that the poor men in M^r^ Wyatts Hospital at Godalming have each of them a New Coat and Breeches

every year for the future, and that they be each of them allowed 2 shillings for converting their Old Coats into Waistcoats, by which method they will have a comfortable Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches every year, instead of a Coat every 3d year.

The Court came to the above Resolution in consequence of their having at different times cut down Timber from off Shackleford ffarm to the amount of 300li and upwards, the produce of which Farm was given by the said late mr Wyatt for the support of the above poor men, the Interest of which sum it was supposed would much about answer the above Addition in their Cloathing."

It will be remarked that the Alms-houses at Godalming are not for the benefit of the poor of the Carpenters' Company. The want of a similar institution for their relief must have been much felt, and we find from our Books, that upwards of a century ago, a noble offer was made by a member of the Company whose name is not disclosed.

1733. *January* 1*st*.

"At this Court a motion was made by Mr Boughton at the request of a member of this compy, that he would give this compy a piece of freehold ground to erect some Almshouses thereon for the poor of this compy, & would give £1000 for and towards erecting the same, in case this compy would endow the said Almshouses. Thereupon & on debate of the matter, the question was put whether this Court would accept of such generous offer, & this Court did now accept of the said offer accordingly with many thanks to the said worthy member."

Notwithstanding the acceptance of the offer here recorded, it does not appear that the Company conformed to the conditions which would have entitled

them to receive the donation, and not many years after, they again lost a similar opportunity of providing for their poor. Sir John Cass, by his Will, gave directions for the building of 20 Alms-houses in Portsoken Ward for the benefit of the poor of the Carpenters' Company. His property, soon after his death, became the subject of proceedings in Chancery, to which the Carpenters' Company were made parties; but in the year 1742 they came to the determination to abandon their interest under the Will, on the ground that it conferred on them "no trust but only the nomination of putting the poor men into the intended Almshouses."

Year after year passed on without any fresh effort to obtain a permanent abode for poor members of the Company. At length, in the year 1830, a sum was invested in the purchase of stock to form an accumulating fund, which, when it should attain a sufficient amount, might be applied in the erection of Almshouses for the reception of poor Liverymen or Freemen of the Company, or their widows. This charitable intention was realised in 1841, when ten Almshouses were erected at Twickenham, from the designs and under the superintendance of William Fuller Pocock, Esq., the Architect, then Master of the Company, the offer of whose gratuitous services was thankfully accepted.

The land purchased for the site consisted of upwards of six acres, formerly part of Pope's Villa Estate. The purchase was made with funds which the Company were empowered to lay out in land, to be applied to any purpose they might select; the

whole expense of the building was defrayed out of the general funds of the Company, with the exception of a munificent donation of £500; and the Court and Livery contributed liberally towards the endowment of the institution.

TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPANIES.

"I can not tell whereon it was along,
But wel I wot gret strif is us among."
CHAUCER—*The Chanones Yemannes Tale.*.

IT may be imagined that differences frequently arose among the various civic fraternities, especially between those Companies whose callings were somewhat similar, and that instances of jealousy and of a desire to intrench on the peculiar province assigned to each, were by no means of rare occurrence. The extracts in another part of this volume shew that the Carpenters were more than once at issue with the Bricklayers, and it will presently be seen that at different times they were also at variance with the Woodmongers, Joiners and Sawyers. The first dispute mentioned in the Order-book is with the Woodmongers:

1605. *Oct.* 30*th.*

"Whereas it is enformed this Courte, that the Companye of Woodmongers goe about to drawe out of this Companye sondrye psons free of this Companye, and allreadye sworne to the ordinance of this house, which without great ꝓiudice of this Companye mayenot be; therefore it is agreed that they shall still remayne in this Companye, and if any sute or trouble growe therevppon the chardge to be borne by this howse."

It will be seen by the next entries that the possibility foreseen by the Court soon occurred, and that the Company adhered to their resolution, and engaged the services of a celebrated lawyer whose name is still familiar in Westminster Hall:

1606.

P[d] for horse hyer for Samuel Talser when he rod for M[r] Wyatt abovte the Woodmongers cawse	v[s]	
Paid the xx[th] daye of September for boate hyer to and from Barne Elmes when the ward. M[r] Allen and our Clarck went thether to reteyne M[r] Yelverton about the Woodmongers cause	iij[s]	iiij[d]
Paid M[r] Yelverton the same tyme for his ffee	xx[s]	
Paid the same daye at Putney for our dynner and drincking by the way . .	iij[s]	vj[d]

The first notice of any difference with the Joiners occurs in 1621, when a committee was appointed to meet a committee of the Joiners "to treat with them about difference of works in the same Companies." A few years later we find the following entry:

1631-2.

Spent when we attended the Comittees at Guihall concerning the differences betweene vs & the joyners	iij[s]	x[d]

It appears that about this time certain of the Joiners were committed to prison for intermeddling in the trade of Carpentry, and that Robert Stone, one of the number, then instituted proceedings in the Court of

King's Bench against two of the City officers, and against the Master of our Company and the keeper of the prison; upon which our Company petitioned the court of Aldermen to interfere, the matter having arisen within the jurisdiction of the City Courts and the party seeking redress being a freeman.

The Court of Aldermen referred this petition to a committee, and Stone and his fellow-prisoners having agreed to be bound by their decision, the committee drew up articles with a view of settling all differences between the two Companies by describing minutely the several branches of trade to be pursued by each,* and the Carpenters' Company were ordered to pay to the Joiners the sum of £6 as damages for their commitment, which was paid accordingly.

1632-3.

Paid vnto the Joyners that were comitted to prison vppon a Comittee from the Courte of Aldren . . . . . vj^{li}

The Carpenters were, however, far from being satisfied with the articles drawn up by the committee, and as it was proposed to obtain an act of Common Council for confirming their Report, the Carpenters' Company presented to the Court of Aldermen a formal remonstrance, pointing out what they conceived to be erroneous, and suggesting considerable alterations.† The result of this remonstrance was, that the Court of Aldermen, in December, 1633, made an Order for

* This curious document is given in the Appendix B.

† See Appendix C.

the committee to review their Report. Whether the committee, in complying with this Order, yielded in any measure to the remonstrance of the Carpenters, does not appear, but the two Companies seem shortly after to have forgotten their differences, and remained at peace for nearly 40 years.

In 1672 the feud was renewed by the Joiners, who presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, alleging that the Carpenters had infringed the Order, and praying that they might be compelled to observe it. To this petition the Carpenters drew up an elaborate reply, and the Court of Aldermen, after hearing members of both Companies, decided that the former Order should be obeyed and continue a bye-law between the two Companies, "and the particular members of each to confine themselves thereto." *

Although so much jealousy existed between the Carpenters and Joiners, we find that they could unite in furtherance of a common object; that of preventing the incorporation of the Sawyers; and our books contain, in 1670, "reasons" agreed upon by these two Companies in conjunction with the Shipwrights, against such incorporation. These reasons were to be offered to the two Surveyors of the City, to whose consideration the matter was referred by Sir Heneage Finch, then Attorney-General, and also "presented if need should require, as well to the Court of Aldermen as to the Counsell table and others." †

The Surveyors came to the conclusion that the incorporation of the Sawyers would be objectionable,

* See Appendix D. and E. † See Appendix F.

and addressed a letter to the Attorney-General to that effect, which received the approval of the Court of Common Council, and accordingly the Sawyers were never incorporated.*

At an earlier period the Carpenters, Joiners, and five other Companies, united in a petition to the Court of Common Council, praying for an act to compel all persons carrying on the several trades of the Companies, to bind their apprentices in their respective Companies.†

The petitioners, however, failed in their object at this time, but we find that after the great fire the Carpenters presented a separate petition on the same subject, and subsequently a still stronger one, accompanied with the "reasons and grounds of their humble desires."‡

This last petition was attended with better success, and in 1693 an act of Common Council was passed, by which all persons carrying on the trade of Carpentry within the City of London, were compelled to bind their apprentices in the Carpenters' Company.

In January 1654, the Court of Aldermen directed the Companies of Carpenters and Bricklayers "to consider of a way and remedy to prevent the danger of firing of buildings wherein the timber is or shall be laid too near the fire in chimneys." Upon this matter the Carpenters drew up proposals containing five different heads; but as the Bricklayers concurred

---

* See Appendix G. † See Appendix H.

‡ See Appendix I.

only partially in them, the Carpenters resolved to proceed by themselves.*

In the next year, upon the request of the Court of Aldermen, the Carpenters gave in their opinions concerning wages. †

---

* See Appendix K. † See Appendix L.

NOTICES RESPECTING BUILDING IN LONDON.

"The present state of things is the consequence of the former, and it is natural to inquire what were the sources of the good that we enjoy, or the evil that we suffer."—JOHNSON'S *Rasselas.*

THE changes which have taken place from time to time in the construction of buildings in London are closely connected with the history of the Carpenters' Company, and materially affected the interests of that body.

As early as the reign of Richard I. the City suffered much from the prevalence of fires; the wooden houses, thatched with straw or reeds, offering every encouragement to the spread of the flames. To check this evil we find, from the City Records, that in the year 1189, in the time of Henry Fitzalwyn, first Mayor of London, "twelve men, aldermen of the City, were to be chosen in full hustinge and there sworn," and that "by these sworn men, orders were to be taken about party walls, and about building them sixteen foot at least in height, and three foot in breadth, and to build them of stone, for security against fire; and concerning gutters, to receive and convey the water from their houses; also concerning making windows upon the neighbours; concerning putting corbels, i. e. girders or beams into the neighbours wall," &c. (Strype, Book V. p. 101.) Notwith-

standing this provision for securing a substantial class of buildings, houses were still constructed of timber. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth, alarmed at the rapid growth of the metropolis, issued a proclamation prohibiting the erection of any new building within three miles from any of the gates of the City, "where no former house had been known to have been within living memory." (Strype, Book IV. p. 34.) In the same year, when the Lord Mayor attended the Court of Exchequer to take the usual oath, the Lord Treasurer delivered to him a paper containing various directions for seeing the proclamation duly enforced. The City in consequence ordered precepts to be issued to the Aldermen of the several wards, directing them to summon the inquests to present all offences against the proclamation, and precepts were also ordered to be sent to the Wardens of the Companies of the Carpenters and Bricklayers, that none of their Companies should work in any such new buildings on pain of imprisonment during the Council's pleasure, or disfranchisement for ever. (Strype, Book V. p. 437.)*

The reasons assigned for the prohibition were, that the inhabitants of the City and the suburbs were already so numerous, that order could scarcely be kept "without device of more new institutions and officers, the necessity of providing of sustentation of food and other necessaries at reasonable prices," and the pre-

* We may here observe that the Viewers, (selected from the Companies of Carpenters and Masons) were bound by their oath to give notice to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the erection of any new buildings within the city. (See page 193.)

servation of health, which was much endangered by "multitudes of people being brought to inhabit in small rooms."* These measures having failed of producing much effect, some proceedings were taken in the Star Chamber, and the Lord Treasurer, and Fleetwood, the Recorder, delivered speeches urging the necessity of obeying the proclamation, the speech of the latter embodying an ingenious but somewhat forced argument to prove that a man had no right to erect a building even upon his own ground, without a license from the Crown. (Strype, Book IV. pp. 34 and 35.)

The citizens, however, continuing to build, King James, in the first year of his reign, and when the Plague was raging, issued a proclamation for pulling down certain newly erected buildings, and in the following year another proclamation, forbidding all increase of building within one mile of the City. All persons were then commanded "to build their fore fronts and windows either of brick or stone, as well for decency as by reason all great and well grown woods were much spent and wasted, so as timber for shipping waxed scarce." Further proclamations appeared in 1607 and in 1614; by the latter, "the commissioners were required to proceed with all strictness against offenders, and from that time began the reformation of building." (Strype, B. I. p. 7.)

That the Carpenters' Company soon discovered the

* The population of the City (i. e. within the walls) in 1580 was, it is conjectured, about 140,000; (see Norton's Commentaries on the City of London, p. 540.)

injury they would sustain from these proclamations is apparent from the following entry in the Account-book:

1607-8.

Paid more the fourth daye of mřch to S^r^ Henry Mountague for Counsell in o^r^ peticon that wee pferred to the Counsell for a tolleracon for buildings . . . . xx^s^

The Order-book shews that this or some subsequent petition was productive of serious consequences:

1618-19. *February 20th.*

"It is this Daye ordered that all such monney and chardges as have bene disbursed by M^r^ Isack, the M^r^ of this Companye (who was latelye committed to prison by the Lords of the Counsell about a peticoñ p̄ferred conc̄ning buyldings), shalbe repayed vnto him by this howse both for his ymprisonment and other chardges about the same bussynes."

These charges were somewhat heavy.

1618-19.

Paid the fifth day of Aprill to o^r^ M^r^ M^r^ Isacke for his chardge layd out about his ymprisonment and other chardges for the peticoñ p̄ferred to the Lords about the Buyldings . . . . . xxj^li^ xx^d^

We subjoin further entries from the Order-book and Account-book on this subject:

1620-1. *January 9th.*

"It is this daye ordered that the M^r^ and Wardens calling vnto them such of Thassistants as they shall thinck fitt, shall take such coarse for Buildings or any other thinge for good of the howse either by Bill in plem^t^ or otherwise as theire learned Counsell shall thinck fitt."

1621. *April 24th.*

"This daye It is ordered that the Mr and Wardens, Mr Allen, Mr Cobb, Mr Isack, Mr Petley, Mr Daye, Mr Kinge, Mr Rushall, and Mr Baker or anye Three of them shall psequut a Sute in the pliament howse alreadye begoun, by waye of peticoñ humblye entreating for somme releife in matter of buyldings and repacons, or otherwyse by a newe peticoñ or bill to the pliamt howse in all humilitye for the same purpose, and the chardges to be borne by this howse."

Charges laid out about the p̄ferring of a bill in the pliamt for tolleracon of Biulding.

1621.

Spent the xxiiijth of Maye when we went vnto Mr Wright Clarck of the pliamt . .		xijd
Paid then more Mr Wright for 2 severall Coppyes of peticons	xs	
Spent the same daye in goeng to the Parliament Howse & Carriage to and fro wth 2 paire of oares	iiijs	ijd
Spent the xxixth of Maye in attending the pliamt Howse & boat hire . . .	ijs	iijd
Spent the xxxth of Maye at a drincking with the Speakers Clarck	ijs	ixd
Paid the xxiiijth of June to mr Chandler for wrighting 24 peticons	xijs	

When Deputie Hills Deputie Smith & Deputie Strandwich had pvsed this booke wth the consent of Deputie bond Deputie harp and Deputie towers went all six wth the same to the temple to mr Solicitors chambs and sent for him who cam and wth his own hand corrected that seemed not good for the subiette and Sealed the booke and sent the same to mr Recorder who Delivered it to mr morse

Itm̄ geven in mr Speakers house to the chamber kep iijs iiijd the porter ijs vjd to the Cooke

xviij^{d} to the Coochman ij^{s} to m^{r} wrights man iij^{s} to m^{r} Serieants man ij^{s} vj^{d}. . . 0 xiiij^{s} x^{d}

Itm for two boot hier vp & Downe for Adreman Hamersley Deputie bond Deputi Hills wth Deputies moore to confer wth my Lord of Arndell about the bill . . 0 ij^{s} vj^{d}

Itm to a Gentleman of my Lord Arndells chamber . . . . . 0 v^{s} 0

Itm to m^{r} speaker the night before o^{r} bill was rede 4 half peaces . . . . . ij^{li} iiij^{s} 0

Itm to his chife clarke to put his M^{r} in remembrance . . . . . 0 xj^{s} 0

Itm for writinge six bookes of greuances at large . . . . . 0 xij^{s} 0

Itm for writinge 8 bookes more of greuances at large . . . . . 0 xvj^{s} 0

1622. *Nov.* 14*th.*

"It is this daye ordered that there shalbe a peticon pferred vnto the Co^{rt} of Aldren (Desiring in regard of the extremitie of the tyme & the povertie of the Comp: in regard of the restraint of buildinge wth tymber), that this Comp maye be dischardged of the weekelie service of the Markette wth corne &c."

London, in spite of royal proclamation, was destined to increase rapidly; and our books afford evidence of the struggles which took place between the two Companies so deeply interested in the question, involving the respective merits of timber and brick buildings:

1631. *August* 3*rd.*

"Whereas by a Testimoniall vnder dis of the Company of Bricklayers hands subscribed, bearing date the vijth of June 1631, is signified vnto this Company, the Company of Bricklayers consent with the Company of Carpenters that neither of the Companyes shall intermeddle with

each others trade or misterie, It is this day ordered that Mr Rushall, Mr Warden Cordywen, Mr Jarman, and Mr Bancks, or any twoe of them, shall ioyne with the said Company of Bricklayers such as they shall appointe for the same, to settle such order or course for the medling with their owne trades, the Carpenters with their trade, and the Bricklayers with their trade, as to the Court of Aldren shalbe thought fitt and most convenient."

1647. 7 *Decembr.*

Given vnto Mr Bradshaw for his advise for looking over the remonstrance of this Company vnto the Cort of Aldren concerning the Bricklayers . . . . . xls

31° *Decembr.*

Paid vnto the Clerks of the pliamt for to search whether the Bricklayers had putt in any petition into the House of Comons about building with Brick . . . vs

Paid vnto Mr Marks Clarke of the Comon Counsell of London for a coppie of an order for building wth Brick . . . iijs vjd

1647-8. 22 *Martii.*

Given vnto Mr Ellinges 2 Clarkes to search if there were an ordinance pparing in the house of Comons for restraint of building wth timber . . . . . vs

1648. *Augusti.*

Paid or Clerke for writeing 12 Copies of or petition to the Cort of Aldran to the bricklayers pposalls & for other matters . . iiijll

1649-50. 26 *ffebruarij.*

Laid out after wee had beene at the hall in chusinge of a Comittee concerninge buildings . . . . . vijs xd

Paid Mr Husband for searching for an ordinance of Parliament concerninge buildings . vjd

Paid our Clarke for writeinge of 2 coppies for the Comittee for buildings wherein this Company gave their reasons that tymber buildings were more comodious for this Citie than Brick buildings were* . . xx^{s}

Laid out after wee had beene at Guildhall before the Comittee for buildinge with the Bricklaiers at the Windmill in the old Jurie . . . . . v^{s}

1650-1. 18 *Februarij.*

Laid out at the 3 Tunns in gratious Street with the Master & Wardens of the Bricklayers Company about the takinge of one & another's work by the great . . ij^{s} ix^{d}

In 1655, our Order-book contains a resolution by which members of the Company were allowed to take an apprentice beyond the usual number, "because divers persons of this Company have at present great employment in building, work being now very plentiful and still increasing;" and, in the next year an Act was passed for preventing the multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs, and within ten miles thereof. The preamble sets forth how these new buildings, out-houses, and cottages, were found to be mischievous and inconvenient and a great annoyance and nuisance to the Commonwealth, and that divers prohibitions theretofore had been made to the contrary, and yet the growing evil was multiplied and increased. It enacted, that for every dwelling

* It is greatly to be regretted that every endeavour to discover this singular document has been ineffectual.

house or other building erected within the suburbs, or any other place within ten miles of the walls of the City, since the 25th March, 1620, and not having four acres of land at least, according to the statute, "de terris mensurandis," there should be paid for the use of the Commonwealth one year's rent at the improved yearly value, and all that should build any house or cottage upon a new foundation within such ten miles, should forfeit a hundred pounds.

We pass on to that event which we may suppose to have convinced even the Carpenters, that "tymber buildings were" not "more comodious for this Citie than Brick buildings." The great fire having left the City nearly in ruins, active measures were taken for its restoration under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, whose great practical knowledge and ingenuity could not be dispensed with, although the prejudice, selfishness, and suspicion of the citizens prevented the accomplishment of his magnificent design for the rebuilding of London. The demand for labour being necessarily great, foreigners as well as freemen soon obtained employment, much to the prejudice of our own and other Companies. To prevent this, the Carpenters' Company presented an address to the Lord Mayor, [1666. *Novr. 5th.*] "by way of proposall for prevencon of many sad consequences & ill conveniences to the said Citty & freemen thereof, especially to the free Carpenters vpon the entertainem^t of forriners for the rebuilding of London. 1st, That provision and care be taken that noe person that hath not served seaven yeares to the art of Carpentry according to the statute of 5° Elizabeth, may worke within this Cittie & liberties thereof, &

that the Master & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters may have libertie and authority to examine and prevent all such Carpenters as doe worke within the said Cittie & libties not haveing soe served seaven yeares as aforesaid."

1666. *Novr. 25th.*

"2. That such fforreyne Carpenters that have served seaven yeares to the said art, if they shalbe tollerated to worke within the Cittie & Liberties dureing this present exigency and necessity, may onely worke as Journeymen or Servants, & not as Master workemen or vndertakers of any principall worke."

REASONS.

"1. If fforryners be not limitted with these restriccons, all apprentices as well of every freeman as fforryne Carpenter will take libertie to depart from their services & worke att their owne hands to the great damage & preiudice of their Master.

2. If good care be not taken what workemen be imployed in buildings, much insufficient & noughty worke may be done by these forreyners who onely come for their present gaine exacting as great Wages as freemen.

3. The freemen Carpenters (who have beene faithfull subjects & have paid all scott & lott & vndergone all charges & services in the Citty, & still are the visible & responsible men on such occasions), As they have beene alreadye greate loosers & have sustained great damadges by the late lamentable fier, soe they are like to be greater sufferers if their trade & employm^t^ be taken away by fforreyners (who pay noe scott nor lott nor beare any office or charge in the Citty)."

Within a few months after the presentation of this address, Parliament passed the "Act for rebuilding the City of London." The objects of the Act are

stated in the preamble to be "the speedy restoration" of the City, "the better regulation, uniformity, and gracefulness" of the buildings, and "that great and outrageous fires, so far forth as human Providence, with submission to the Divine pleasure, could foresee, might be reasonably prevented, both by the matter and form of such building." After setting forth that "building with brick was not only more comely and durable, but also more safe against future perils of fire," it was enacted, "that all the outsides of all buildings in and about the City should be made of brick or stone, except door cases and window frames and other parts of the first story to the front between the piers," for which substantial oaken timber might be used "for conveniency of shops." Surveyors were to be appointed by the City for carrying the Act into execution, and severe penalties were imposed on persons building contrary thereto. All Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other workmen employed in the buildings, who were not freemen of the City, were, for the space of seven years, and until the buildings were finished, to enjoy the same liberty of working as freemen, and all persons who should actually work in rebuilding the City for seven years, were to enjoy the same liberty to work in their trades, for their lives, as freemen.

This statute materially affected the interests, and diminished the influence, of our Company; for, besides a renewal of the prohibition of timber buildings, backed by such a convincing argument as the Great Fire afforded, of its necessity, the City, as we have seen, were to appoint surveyors to inspect the build-

ings; whereas all buildings, at least as far as concerned the timber used in their construction, had previously been under the surveillance of the Carpenters' Company, and of the four City Viewers, two of whom as we have shewn were appointed by the Court of Aldermen, from and on the presentation of our Company.*

The following entries, however, shew that the powers of search possessed by the Carpenters' Company were still recognised.

1668. 30*th July.*

"Vpon the Complainte of M^r^ Oliver one of the Citty Survaiers vnto this Court, on behalfe of one M^rs^ Reeve against M^r^ Stanton Carpenter, touching the insufficiencie of a certaine building in ffetter lane vndertaken by him, It is ordered by this Court that the Master & Wardens doe view the same."

1669. 21*st Sept.*

"This day vpon request to this Court made by M^r^ George Goodday Stacõner it is ordered that a view be taken by this Company of a building of his att or neere London Stone, wherein he complaines of many defects & insufficienty of worke done contrary to the late Act of Parliament for rebuilding the Citty, And that the Master & Wardens, Deputy Wildgos, M^r^ Berry, M^r^ Seagood, and M^r^ King, be the parsons to view the same tomorrow att three of the Clock in the afternoone."

The sanction given by the Act to the employment of foreigners, was severely felt by the Company, and

* We have noticed at page 192, that in 1675, and again in 1678, a tiler and bricklayer was appointed Viewer.

they came to the resolution of taking legal advice as to the extent of the privilege thus afforded to these foreigners. We find the Company shortly afterwards insisting that the Act was not intended to do away with the Statute passed in the 5th year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited any one from exercising any manual occupation, unless he should have been brought up therein seven years at the least as an Apprentice. In consequence of this determination of the Company, several parties on the 1st March 1669-70 appeared before the Court and produced indentures of Apprenticeship to Masters in different parts of the kingdom, and proved their service for the required period. Others who appeared but were not provided with their indentures, were at their own request allowed further time to produce them. Many, however, being not so submissive, several members of the Company applied to the Court, complaining of "their grievances and sufferings by forrayne Carpenters" who had not served an apprenticeship, and were informed that the Court had joined with other handycraft Companies in a petition to the Court of Aldermen for their aid and assistance. The Companies who joined with the Carpenters in this petition, were the Masons, Bricklayers, Joiners, and Plaisterers. The contents of the petition are not given in our books, but the matter was referred by the Court of Aldermen to a Committee of that body, who by their report dated 22nd April 1670, ordered the several Companies to draw up for the perusal of the Committee, "the heads and branches of the usages and customs of the freemen artists as qualifications for the exercise of their trades in con-

formity to statutes in force, charters granted to the Companies, or the customs of the city, and to set down the practices of the foreigners and a list of those using their trades without right thereunto." The directions of the Committee were complied with, but there is no evidence that the associated Companies obtained any effectual redress from the Court of Aldermen.

The alarm, loss, and suffering occasioned by the Great Fire, induced the City to take precautions for the speedy extinction of the flames in the event of the recurrence of a similar calamity, and to further this object, the services of the Companies, and especially those of the Carpenters and seven others were put in requisition. The Common Council passed an Act dated 15th November 1667, which commences thus:

"Whereas the late fierce and outrageous fire which happened in this Citty, continuing violently to the great astonishment of all beholders more than the space of 4 days and 4 nights, burnt, destroyed, & consumed the greatest part of the churches and dwelling houses, rendering very many of the inhabitants calamitous and much impoverished by the great losses they sustained, and is by all justly reserved as a most sad and dismal judgment of Heaven."

It was then ordained and enacted that the City should be divided into four quarters. That each quarter should be furnished with 800 leather buckets, 50 ladders, and so many hand squirts of brass as would furnish two for every Parish, 24 pickaxe sledges, and 40 shod shovels. Each of the twelve Companies was to provide and keep in readiness 30 buckets, 1 engine, 6 pickaxe sledges, 3 ladders, and 2 hand squirts of

brass, and all the other inferior Companies, buckets and engines proportionable to their abilities. Each Ward was to be provided with a bellman, who from Michaelmas to Lady-day was diligently to walk up and down within the ward from 10 at night till 5 in the morning.

Every householder upon any cry of fire was to place a sufficient man at his door, well armed, and hang out a light, and to have water in a vessel ready at his door to quench and suppress all further increase of the fire. And the several Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Painters, Masons, Smiths, Plumbers, and Paviours, were yearly for each Company, to elect 2 master workmen, 4 journeymen, 8 apprentices, and 16 labourers, to be ready on all occasions of fire to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for quenching the same.

An able Citizen and skilful Engineer was to be chosen yearly to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and to give his assistance, and by their direction blow up houses, whereby the increase of the fire might be most probably prevented. Such quantities of powder as should be thought fit by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were to be provided by the several Wards and the Companies, and laid up in convenient places.*

In concluding our remarks on the subject of Building, we cannot forbear alluding to those ingenious and beautiful specimens of ancient Carpentry which

---

* Fourteen years after this, we find the City endeavouring to establish a fire Insurance; the rates for brick houses being £4 p^{r} Cent. and for timber houses £8 p^{r} Cent.

still adorn some of our Palaces and Halls,—the open timber roofs.* May we not reasonably presume that the Master Carpenters† of the middle ages were the designers as well as the constructors of those tasteful productions? The talented author whom we have so frequently cited in the course of this volume, sets out various contracts‡ with different artificers for works

---

* The most ancient of these roofs in London and the neighbourhood are in Westminster Hall, Crosby Hall, the Middle Temple Hall, Eltham Palace, Hampton Court Palace, the Archiepiscopal Palace Croydon, and Beddington Hall. In a modern architectural work, we meet with the following remarks on the subject we are now considering. "It is to the reign of Edward III. and his successor, when the increasing security and polish of the times rendered fortresses almost unnecessary, that we may date the introduction of those master-pieces of Carpentry—the timber-framed roofs, which soon became general both in Halls and Churches. It is highly interesting to contemplate in the present structure (*Eltham Palace*) this portion of a regal residence in so perfect a state; we are at a loss which most to admire—the ingenuity displayed in the design of the roof, or the extraordinary skill in its construction. The Workmen could then boast that their art was perfect, and that they did not require the aid of iron or metal to connect and bind together their timbers." See an interesting and elaborate work on the Great Hall at Eltham, by H. Dunnage and C. Laver, Architects.

† The names of many Carpenters in the 13th and 14th centuries, and details of works done by them, may be found in Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, and in Brayley and Britton's later Work on the same subject.

‡ Among others, an Indenture between Robert Hacomblein, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Thomas Larke, Archdeacon of Norwich, on one part, "and Galyon Hoone of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, glazier, Richard Bownde of St. Clement's Danes, glazier, Thomas Reve of St. Sepulchre's, glazier, and James Nicholson of Southwark, glazier, on the other part, the latter agreeing to set up eighteen windows of the upper story of King's

requiring the greatest taste in design and ingenuity in execution. The same author mentions that both himself and the pains-taking antiquary the results of whose labours he gives to the public, had searched almost in vain for the names of ancient architects. Freemasons* we are told, journeyed from city to city in quest of occupation, and halting wheresoever their services were required, reared with admirable skill the lofty Cathedral or the massive Fortress. Are we not

---

College Chapel, like those of the King's New Chapel at Westminster, as Barnard Flower, glazier, (late deceased) by indenture stood to do, six of the said windows to be set up within twelve months." The rate of payment was about sixteen pence per foot for the glass. "It would not be easy" continues Walpole, commenting upon this and other contracts, "for a Master of a College now to go into St. Margaret's parish or Southwark, and bespeak the roof of such a Chapel as that of King's College, and a dozen or two of windows, so admirably drawn, and order them to be sent home by such a day, as if he was bespeaking a chequered pavement or a church bible!" Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. pp. 171, 172.

* On the connection between *Masons* and *Freemasons*, Dr. Anderson has the following observations. "The history of operative Masonry is merely introductory to that of Free-Masonry; but claims the greater regard, as the first elements of the latter are borrowed from it. So long then as the two professions remain united in the same persons, and until the Records of the latter become distinguished, stone and mortar appear the most conspicuous objects in the foreground of the picture. See Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Freemasons, by James Anderson, D.D.

Stow in his account of the Trade Companies of London, states that the Company of Masons were likewise termed Freemasons, on the authority of a Record in the reign of Edward IV. also quoted by Dr. Anderson; and in the Bye-Laws of the Carpenters' Company, two of the City Viewers are spoken of as Freemasons. See p. 147.

then warranted in concluding that the Master-Workmen, whether Masons, Carpenters, or other artificers, designed the works which it was their province to execute?

We deem it almost unnecessary to remind the reader of the importance which attached to the art of Carpentry in former days. In all great works, the Mason and the Carpenter were the principal artizans, and we have evidence that their pay was the same; in humbler structures, timber houses being almost universal, the Carpenter was obviously of the chief importance, and a knowledge of the principles of construction must have been indispensable to every Master Carpenter. To the Great Fire of London, and the consequent demand for the services of the Bricklayer, must be attributed, as we have shewn, the decline of Carpentry to a level infinitely below its original importance; and while we acknowledge the greater security and convenience of our modern houses, we may be allowed to indulge a passing regret for the decay of an art which has numbered among its followers, men who have produced works which still attract the admiration of our own countrymen, and the praise of foreign nations.

APPENDIX.

A.

THE City Records contain several Lists of the Companies made out at different times and for various objects. We give four at length, and also a list from Stow. The object of each will be shewn by the heading. In the first List, the Carpenters' Company stands the 20th, in the second, the 21st, in the third, the 25th, in the fourth, the 42nd, and in the fifth, the 26th. The third List, however, is the only one which had for its precise object, the settling of the precedency of the Companies, and it will be observed that the Carpenters hold the same rank in that List, made in Henry VIII.'s reign, as in the fifth, which was made in James I.'s reign. In the third List, the Fullers are included, and placed before the Carpenters, and the Saddlers after the Carpenters. In the fifth List the Fullers are excluded, and the Saddlers placed before the Carpenters. In the List of Companies to be found in the Harleian MS., which we have referred to at p. 11, the Carpenters rank the 26th, the arrangement of the Companies having precedence of them, with the addition of the Barber-Surgeons, being the same as in the List made in James I.'s reign. Strype, in his List containing 84 Companies, also places the Carpenters the 26th, adopting the arrangement in the Harleian MS. The City Records also contain a List of the Companies which occupied standings on the 16th November 1697, at the enthusiastic reception given to William III. by the Londoners on his return to London after the Peace of Ryswick; by this List we find that the Carpenters still ranked the 26th Company.

LIST No. 1. *City Records.*

Names of the Companies of the City which have Livery, with the number in each Company in the time of John Shaa, Mayor, 1501-2.

1. Mercers	66	25. Barbers	38
2. Grocers	84	26. Painter Stainers	18
3. Drapers	80	27. Curriers	16
4. Fishmongers	76	28. Girdlers	21
5. Goldsmiths	51	29. Wax Chandlers	17
6. Merchant Tailors	84	30. Tylers	22
7. Skinners	54	31. Plumbers	12
8. Ironmongers	25	32. Armourers	20
9. Haberdashers	41	33. Founders	22
10. Salters	30	34. Innholders	16
11. Vintners	26	35. Coopers	17
12. Dyers	19	36. Blacksmiths	16
13. Brewers	45	37. Joiners	14
14. Bakers	16	38. Bladesmiths	12
15. Shermen	51	39. Wiresellers	12
16. Fullers	34	40. Weavers	30
17. Leather Sellers	33	41. Masons	11
18. Butchers	26	42. Bowyers	10
19. Saddlers	33	43. Fletchers	11
20. Carpenters	30	44. Poulters	10
21. Tallow Chandlers	36	45. Woolmen	8
22. Cutlers	24	46. Spurriers	6
23. Pewterers	25	47. Feltmongers	2
24. Cordwainers	26		

The Companies that had no Liveries are as follow:—

47. Stockfishmongers.	58. Turners.
48. Scriveners.	59. Pastelers.
49. Surgeons.	60. Greytanners.
50. Braziers.	61. Loriners.
51. Glovers.	62. Linendrapers.
52. Upholders.	63. Fuysters.
53. Stationers.	64. Fruiterers.
54. Coppersmiths.	65. Cheesemongers.
55. Embroiderers.	66. Netters.
56. Pouchmakers.	67. Glaziers.
57. Woodmongers.	68. Tapicers.

69. Wheelwrights.
70. Shipwrights.
71. Paviours.
72. Corsours.
73. Marblers.
74. Farriers.

LIST No. 2. *City Records.*

Hereafter appeareth the order of the Crafts, how they shall stand when the King and the Queen shall pass by towards their Coronation; the Chief Craft to begin on the South Side in the Cheap a little from the Old Change end, and so forth towards the Tower. And every of them to make rails at their proper cost for their standing after the number following:—

Coronation of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon.

	Yards		Yards
1. Merchant Tailors	26	24. Pewterers	12
2. Mercers	26	25. Cordwainers	12
3. Grocers	26	26. Barbers	14
4. Drapers	26	27. Painter Stainers	8
5. Fishmongers	26	28. Curriers	7
6. Goldsmiths	24	29. Girdlers	7
7. Skinners	20	30. Wax Chandlers	7
8. Ironmongers	15	31. Tylers	8
9. Merchant Haberdashers	22	32. Plumbers	6
10. Salters	15	33. Armourers	8
11. Vintners	15	34. Founders	9
12. Stockfishmongers	15	35. Innholders	6
13. Dyers	10	36. Coopers	6
14. Brewers	20	37. Blacksmiths	8
15. Bakers	14	38. Joiners	7
16. Shermen	20	39. Bladesmiths	8
17. Fullers	16	40. Wiresellers	5
18. Leathersellers	15	41. Weavers	10
19. Butchers	12	42. Masons	5
20. Saddlers	14	43. Bowyers	4
21. Carpenters	14	44. Fletchers	4
22. Tallow Chandlers	16	45. Poulters	5
23. Cutlers	12	46. Woolmen	4
		47. Spurriers	3

LIST No. 3. *City Records.*

8th Henry 8th, January.

Hereafter ensueth the order and direction taken at this Court by the Mayor and Aldermen above said of and for all the Crafts and Misteries ensuing for their goings as well in all processions as all other goings standings and ridings for the businesses of this City. The said order and direction to be from henceforth firmly observed and kept (any other rule order or direction heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding). Provided always that the fellowship whereof the Mayor is for the year according to the old custom shall have the pre-eminence in going afore all other Fellowships in all places during the time of Mayoralty, &c.

1. Mercers.
2. Grocers.
3. Drapers.
4. Fishmongers.
5. Goldsmiths.
6. Skinners.
7. Merchant Tailors.
8. Merchant Haberdashers
9. Salters.
10. Ironmongers.
11. Vintners.
12. Shermen.
13. Dyers.
14. Brewers.
15. Pewterers.
16. Leathersellers.
17. Cutlers.
18. Fullers.
19. Bakers.
20. Wax Chandlers.
21. Tallow Chandlers.
22. Armorers.
23. Girdlers.
24. Butchers.
25. Carpenters.
26. Saddlers.
27. Cordwainers.
28. Barbers.
29. Painter Stainers.
30. Curriers.
31. Masons.
32. Plumbers.
33. Innholders.
34. Founders.
35. Poulters.
36. Pastelers.
37. Coopers.
38. Tylers.
39. Bowyers.
40. Fletchers.
41. Blacksmiths.
42. Joiners.
43. Wiresellers.
44. Weavers.
45. Woolmen.
46. Spurriers.
47. Feltmongers.
48. Fruiterers.

LIST No. 4. *Stow's Survey.*

The 23rd of Henry VIII., these Companies had place at the Mayor's Feast in the Guildhall, in order as followeth. I speak by Precedent; for I was never Feast-Follower.

Companies.	Number of each Company feasted in addition to the Wardens.	Messes allotted them.	Companies.	Number of each Company feasted in addition to the Wardens.	Messes allotted them.
1. Mercers . .	17	5	35. Bowyers .	2	1
2. Grocers . .	16	4	36. Fletchers .	2	1
3. Drapers .	12	4	37. No Clothing Turners .	2	1
4. Fishmongers	12	4			
5. Goldsmiths .	10	3	38. Cordwainers	4	2
6. Skinners .	8	3	39. Painter Stainers	5	2
7. Merchant Tailors	9	3	40. Masons . .	1	1
			41. Plumbers .	2	1
8. Vintners .	6	2	42. Carpenters .	4	2
9. Ironmongers.	4	4½	43. Pouchmakers	2	1
10. Merchant Haberdashers .	14	4½	44. Joiners . .	2	1
			45. Coopers .	1	1
11. Salters . .	8	2½	46. No Clothing Glaziers .	2	1
12. Dyers . .	6	2			
13. Leathersellers	8	3	47. No Clothing Linen Drapers . .	2	1
14. Pewterers .	5	2			
15. Cutlers . .	5	2			
16. Armourers .	3	1	48. No Clothing Woodmongers . .	2	1
17. Waxchandlers	6	2			
18. Tallowchandlers .	3	2	49. Curriers .	2	1
19. Sheremen .	5	2	50. No Clothing Foistors .	2	1
20. Fullers . .	9	2			
21. Saddlers .	4	2	51. No Clothing Grey Tanners . .	2	1
22. Brewers .	12	4			
23. Scriveners .	6	2			
24. Butchers .	7	3	52. Tilers . . .	1	1
25. Bakers . .	4	2	53. Weavers .	1	1
26. Poultars .	1	1	54. Blacksmiths	0	1
27. Stationers .	2	1	55. No Clothing Lorimers	2	1
28. Innholders .	4	2			
29. Girdlers .	4	2	56. Spurriers .	2	1
30. Chirurgeons	2	1	57. Wiresellers .	1	1
31. Founders .	1	1	58. No Clothing Fruiterers	2	1
32. Barbers .	4	2			
33. Clothing Upholders .	2	1	59. No Clothing Ferrers .	2	1
34. Broiderers .	2	1	60. Bladesmiths	2	1

LIST No. 5. *City Records.*

Names of Companies.	Assessments of their quotas for providing 10,000 quarters of Corn 25th February 1602-3.	Assessments on the several Companies for raising £400 for the full performance and finishing of the Pageants, Shows &c. from the Tower to Temple bar against the passage of the King and Queen's most excellent Majesties through the City per order Common Council 14th February 1603-4.					
	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Haberdashers .	724	28	19	2			
2. Merchant Tailors	936	37	8	9			
3. Mercers . . .	820	32	16	0			
4. Grocers . . .	874	34	19	2			
5. Drapers . . .	768	30	14	4			
6. Fishmongers .	565	22	12	0			
7. Goldsmiths . .	809	32	7	2			
8. Skinners . .	553	22	2	4			
9. Salters . . .	514	20	11	2			
10. Ironmongers .	440	17	12	0	— 280	2	1
11. Vintners . .	520	20	16	0			
12. Clothworkers .	565	22	12	0			
13. Dyers . . .	100	4	0	0			
14. Brewers . . .	200	8	0	0			
15. Leathersellers .	200	8	0	0			
16. Pewterers . .	60	2	8	0			
17. Cutlers . . .	45	1	16	0			
18. Whitebakers .	120	4	16	0			
19. Waxchandlers .	20	0	16	0			
20. Tallowchandlers	80	3	4	0	— 76	8	0
21. Armourers . .	10	0	8	0			
22. Girdlers . .	70	2	16	8			
23. Butchers . .	30	1	4	0			
24. Saddlers . .	90	3	12	0			
25. Carpenters . .	50	2	0	0			
26. Cordwainers .	70	2	16	0			
27. Barber Surgeons	50	2	0	0			
28. Painter Stainers	11	0	8	9			
29. Curriers . . .	11	0	8	9			
30. Masons . . .	25	1	0	0	— 16	14	2
31. Plumbers . .	20	0	16	0			
32. Innholders . .	50	2	0	0			
33. Founders . .	15	0	12	0			
34. Poulters . . .	20	0	16	0			

35. Cooks . . .	50	2	0	0			
36. Coopers . . .	70	2	16	0			
37. Tylers & Bricklayers . .	20	0	16	0			
38. Bowyers . .	5	0	4	0			
39. Fletchers . .	5	0	4	0			
40. Blacksmiths .	16	0	12	9	—10	16	9
41. Joiners . . .	41	1	12	9			
42. Weavers . . .	25	1	0	0			
43. Woolmen . .	5	0	4	0			
44. Woodmongers .	20	0	16	0			
45. Scriveners . .	70	2	16	0			
46. Fruiterers . .	16	0	12	9			
47. Plasterers . .	10	0	8	0			
48. Brownbakers .	30	1	4	0			
49. Stationers . .	100	4	0	0			
50. Embroiderers .	33	1	6	0	— 14	0	0
51. Upholders . .	11	0	8	9			
52. Minstrels . .	5	0	4	0			
53. Turners . . .	17	0	15	7			
54. Basketmakers .	8	0	5	4			
55. Glaziers . . .	8	0	5	4	1	19	0
					£400	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Martis xxv^to^ die Septembris 1632
Annoq; Regis Caroli &c. viij°

Whitmore Maior.

THIS day S^r^ Martin Lumley S^r^ Hugh Hamersly S^r^ James Cambell K^nts^ and Aldr̃ẽn M^r^ Aldr̃ãn Raynton M^r^ Aldr̃ãn Mowlson M^r^ Martin Bond and M^r^ William Hollingshead Committees formerly appointed to heare the differences between the Company of Carpenters and Company of Joyners London did deliver into this Court a Reporte in writeing vnder their hands how they finde the same and their doeings and opinions the tenor whereof is as followeth viz^t^.

To the Right Hono^ble^ S^r^ George Whitmore K^nt^ Lord Maior of the Citty of London and Court of Aldren.

According to an Order of this Hono^{ble} Court of the last day of May now last past wee whose names are subscribed havec alled before vs as well the M^{r} and Wardens and other of the Cheife of the Company of Carpenters as the M^{r} Wardens and others of the Cheife of the Company of Joyners and diverse tymes heard the matters in difference betweene the said Companyes and the reasons and Allegacōns on either side produced And doe Certifye to this Honō^{ble} Court our opinions concerneing the same as herevnder followeth viz^{t}

That these workes next following doe pperly belong to the Joyners.

1. Imprimis all sorts of Bedsteads whatsoever (onlie except Boarded Bedsteads and nayled together.)
2. Item all sorts of Chayres and stooles which are made with mortesses or tennants.
3. Item all tables of Wainscoate Wallnutt or other Stuffe glewed with fframes mortesses or tennants.
4. Item all sorts of formes framed made of boards with the sides pinned or glewed.
5. Item all sorts of Chests being framed duftalled pynned or Glued.
6. Item all sorts of Cabinetts or Boxes duftalled pynned glued or Joyned.
7. Item all Sorte of Cupboards framed duftalled pynned or glued.
8. Item all Sorte of presses for weareing apparell Mercers Silkemen Haberdashers Gouldsmiths Milleno^{rs} or Napkin preses being pannelled duftalled pynned or Glued.
9. Item all Sorts of Wainscott and sealing of Howses and setling made by the vse of Two Iages.
10. Item all Sorts of Shopp Windows that are made for ornament or beautie which cannott bee made without Glew.
11. Item all Sorts of Doores framed pannelled or Glued.
12. Item all hatches iaged framed or Glued.
13. Item all pewes pulpitts and seates with the Deskes belonging to them framed pannelled or Glued.
14. Item all Sorts of frames vpon Stalls being framed or Glued.
15. Item all frames for picturs Latesses for Scriven^{ors} or the Like.
16. Item all lyning of Walls or frering for Wainscott.

17. Item all signe boards of Wainscott or carved.

18. Item all worke whatsoever already invented or that hereafter shall bee invented being made by one or two iages with the vse of all manner of nayles.

19. Item all carved workes either raised or Cutt through or sunck in with the grounde taken out being wrought and cutt with carving Tooles without the vse of Plaines.

20. That all Coffines made of Wainscott but if they bee made of other woode wee conceive fitt that the making thereof be left indifferent either to the Joyners or Carpenters.

And these works following doe properlie belong to the Carpenter.

1. Imprimis all Drapers Tables, all Tables for Tavernes Victuallers Chandlers Compting House tables and all other Tables made of Deale Ealme Oake Beeche or other woode nayled together without Glue except all sorts of Tables either nayled framed or glued being moveable.

2. Item all Sesterne Stooles washing Stooles bucking Stooles and all other Stooles whatsoever that are to be headed with Oake Elme Beeche or Deale and footed with square and round feete Except all framed stooles glued or pinned.

3. Item all sortes of frames made of Elme Oake beeche or deale heads with Square or round feete or with feete of Boards or planks with sides of boards to bee nayled or braded soe as they be not turned feete.

4. Item the Laying of all fflowers of Elme or Oake except such floores of Elme or Oake as are grobed which wee conceive properly to belong to the Joyners and if the floore bee of Deale wee conceive fitt that the workm^{r} be left at Liberty to make choyce whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay the same.

5. Item the dividing of ware-houses and Chambers and other roomes vnwainscotted and vnpannelled with slitt or whole deales or any other materialls Wainscott excepted and except all pticons grooved glued battened or framed.

6. Item the Shelving of all Roomes vnwainscotted and vnpannelled with Seates and bracketts except worke in Studdies which wee conceive fitt to bee left indifferent to both Companies.

7. Item all Signe Boards not made of Wainscott not glued or carved.

8. Item we conceive fitt that the setting up of all Pillars or ballasters for lights in a partic̃on of what wood soever if the partic̃on be made by the Carpenters doe belong to them but if the partic̃on bee of the Joyners making then do belong to them.

9. Item all Galleries in Churches and other places vnlesse of wainscott or pannelled or Carved.

10. Item the shelving in a Kitchin with Racks for Spitts and other Racks for hanging vpp of furniture except all peeles.

11. Item the laying of plates and floores for pewes in Churches if they be Laid with Oake or Elme but if with deale then the worke m^r^ to bee at his Choise whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay them.

12. Item all frames of Skreenes for halls or other Roomes not made of wainscott glued carved or pannelled.

13. And lastly wee think fitt that the Iage be indifferently vsed by the Carpenters soe as they vse the same in the making and pfecting such worke only as before expressed to belong vnto them and not otherwise all w^ch^ nevertheless wee leave to grave Judgments of this Hon^ble^ Court.

And wee further Certifie that wee tooke hearing of the difference and suite psecuted in the King's Bench by Rob^t^ Stone Joyner for a Comittm^t^ of him for intermedling in the trade of a Carpenter against Richard Jenney and John Bayard two of the Lord Maiors officers Thomas ffenner then M^r^ of the Company of Carpenters and Nicholas Smith keeper of the Poultrie Compter as alsoe of the severall Complaints of Thomas Lewis William Woodborne Jeremy Payne and John Parkes Joyners made against the m^r^ and Wardens of Carpenters for their seu̇all comittm^ts^ for intermedling in the trade of a Carpenter and as well the m^r^ and wardens of the said several Companies of Carpenters and Joyners as the said Rob^t^ Stone Thomas Lewis William Woodburne Jeremy Paine and John Parkes and everie of them haueing submitted themselves to our end and determinacoß touching their severall Committments wee think fitt and so order for a finall and full sattisfaction of and for all damages claymes or demands for or by reason of their severall Committments that the m^r^ and wardens of the Company of Carpenters shall pay vnto such of them these seu̇all somes following (viz^t^) to the said Robert Stone

foure pounds and to everie of them the said Thomas Lewis William Woodburne Jeremy Paine and John Parkes Ten shillings a peece and soe all matters in Suit or difference between them or any of them to be fully ended concluded and determined All which nevertheless wee likewise leaue to the grave Judg^mt^ of this Hon^ble^ Court this Sixth of September 1632.

Martin Lumley
Hugh Hammersley
James Cambell
Nicholas Rainton
Thomas Moulson
Martin Bond
W^m^ Hollingshead.

The which Report being here openly read was allowed of & orderedd to be entred into the Repertory & to be accordingly pformed by either said Company.

APPENDIX C.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Maio^r^ of the Cittie of London and to the Right worp^ll^ the Aldermen his Brethren.

The humble Peticoñ of the M^r^ & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London for on the behalfe of their Company and the poore Brethren and Members thereof.

Shewinge

THAT whereas by the procurement and endevour of the Company of Joyners London there is a draught prepared to passe for an Act of coeñ Councell and intended to be preferred to the next Court of coeñ Councell vppon pretence to distinguish and settle the seũall workes and labours belonging both to the Carpenters and Joyners soe that the one should not intermeddle with the others workes Which draught soe intended to be offered to the coeñ Councell The Peticõners doe conceive vnder the favour of this honorable Court doth tend much to their preiudice in abridging and taking away many thinges that doe as they take it properly belong vnto the Carpenters art which the Peticoners are well assured is not the meaning of this Honorable Court.

May it therefore please your Honor and worps to take into yõ graue consideracõns the poore estate of their complaint together with the obiecc̃ons and reasons hereto annexed And that you would alsoe vouchsafe to stay such intended booke to be propounded or passed for an Act of cõen counsell And that there may be such alteracõns and qualificacõns made and sett downe in the said intended act as to yor honor and worps in your grave wisdome shall seeme fitting

And wee shall daylie pray for yor honor & worpps &c.

May it please your honor and worpps to be informed by vs the Master and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London for on the behalfe of our Company and the poore Brethren and Members thereof That wee conceive vnder favour of this honorable Court And soe hath it byn allowed and esteemed amongest our Company That theis workes hereafter followinge doe properly belong vnto the Company of Carpenters and not any wayes vnto the Company of Joyners which are not formerly expressed in the reporte.

Imprimis the building erecting and reparing of all manner of howses & edifices whatsoever of any kinde of timber whatsoever.

Item the framing and setting vpp of all manner of timber windowes that stand or are to stande in howses built of stone brick or timber. Item the making and framinge of all manner of staires that are to be done of timber boarde or plancks. Item the making of all manner of penthowses. Item the making and setting vpp of all manner of postes and seates at gates or Dores. Item the making of cases and plancks for Cellar Dores. Item the making of bulkes or stalles. Item the making of all cases for the enclosinge of cesternes. Item the making and setting vpp of all manner of shedds and hovells. Item the layeng of ioysts and planking of stables—And making of racks & mangers. Item the boarding and weatherboarding of howses shedds and hovells. Item the making of all manñ of signepostes. Item the making framing and setting vpp of postes railes and ballesters in gardens, Leades betwixt houses or elsewhere. Item the making of all mantletrees tassels and footepaces of timber. Item the makinge & setting vpp of all manner of pales. Item the making of Wharfes Camshedds Cranes & bridges of timber and piling and planckinge

of foundacons for Wharfes and Bridges. Item the makinge of ladders stocks cages and whipping postes. Item the making of poncoiloises. Item the makinge of frames and stocks for bells and makinge of bellwheeles. Item the making of all manner of presses made of timber or plancke for Clothworkers Hottpressers Channdlers or any other the like. Item the making of all manner of traughts for Bakers or other professions or for conveyance of water and all manner of truncks for bringing in of light into mens howses shopps or warehouses as also the making of all manñ of truncks for Jackewaights or conveyance of water. Item the making of porches and making of lattices and barrs for Taver^{ns} and other victualing howses. Item the making of banquetting howses and Arbours of timber or boardes and postes and seates in gardens. Item all manner of Turretts or Lanthornes to be sett on Churches Steeples Halls or elswhere being made of timber. Item the setting vpp of all Hattmakers plancks. Item the making and layeng of all manner of beare Joysts Stillings & Scantlyngs for Vinteners Brewhouses Victualing howses and in or for anye other howses whatsoever.

All which workes wee humblie desire to be allowed vnto vs the Carpenters as aforesaid being meerly Carpenters worke and done in his ma^{ts} worke in his howses at Westm^{r} and elswhere by his ma^{ts} Carpenter And wee are still charged for the working and ꝑforming thereof and not the Joyners.

The Company of Carpenters humbly desire this honorable Court that theis Artickles reported for the Company of Joyners may be altered and qualified for the reasons herevnder and before menc̃oned—viz^{t}

To the tenth artickle reported wee answere that all Shopwindowes have alwayes belonged vnto the Carpenters (except of waynscott) and not vnto the Joyners. To the eleaventh that all sortes of Dores whether battoned or vnbattoned (except Dores made of waynscott) belonge to the Carpenters and not to the Joyners. To the twelueth that all hatches (except made of waynscott) belong to the Carpenters and not to the Joyners. To the sixteenth that all furring of walls and flowers belonge to the Carpenters. To

the eighteenth there is almost noe Carpenters worke to be done but they may and doe vse the Iage and nailes both in workes invented and to be invented which beinge allowed to the Joyner they will doe any Carpenters worke And therefore wee desire that that article maie be soe qualified & explaned that the Joyner shall not intermeddle in the Carpenters worke. To the nyneteenth the Carpenters saie that they have allwaies vsed to have the Cutting of postes at Dores, and for staires and to stand in gardens or grassplotts the cutting of ballesters hances tafferrells pendants and piramides and the Joyners have not done the same except they bee of wainscott.

Also for the Carpenters to be altered for the reasons followinge in theis artickles in the reporte.

To the first all tables in that artickle are moveable (and the worde except nailed) to be left out for wee cann make none of them without nailes. To the second and third wee cannott make bucking stooles cesterne stooles washing stooles nor formes with square feet but they must be framed and pynned together with pynns which is excepted against the Carpenters. To the fourth the layeng of flowers with oake elme boards or any other boards whether grooved drawen or layd otherwise is Carpenters worke and have ever byn layd by the Carpenter. To the ninth galleries in Churches or elswhere cannott be made without groovings and being pannelled and the postes to be cutt by the Carpenter. To the tenth all peeles not made of waynskott have alwayes belonged vnto the Carpenters. To the eleaventh the layeng of all plates & flowers in Churches of what wood soever doth belonge to the Carpenters. To the twelveth skreenes in halls or elswhere cannott be made without grooving and pannelling and glueing of some pannells and yett have ever byn made by the Carpenters as witness the makinge of all ancient skreenes.

APPENDIX D.

To the Right Hono^ble S^r George Waterman k^nt Lord Maior of the Citty of London and the right wo^pp^ll the Aldermen his Brethren.

The Humble peticon of the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Joyners and Seilers London.

Humbly Sheweth

THAT in the yeare 1632 diverse differences arose & were depending between y^e pet^rs & y^e Company of Carpenters London touching the Incroachm^ts vpon each others trade & it was then experimentally found & acknowledged by both the s^d Companyes that the nonregulating thereof did & would prove very much to their disadvantage Whereupon they mutually agreed to and did then referre the same differences to the Court of Alđren to make a distinction what kind of worke ought to bee done only by the Joyner and what only by the Carpenter; and what should bee therevpon ordered & determined by that Hono^ble Court to bee & continue as a By law to the s^d Companyes and to bee by them from thenceforth a constant Rule to walke by.

That the s^d Court referred the Examina&c̃on of the matters in difference to a C̃omittee for that purpose appointed who hearing the se^rall allegacons of both ptyes, made their Report how they found the state of the differences & pposed a regula&c̃on by the advice & consent of both companyes All which the s^d Court having seriously considered ratifyed & confirmed the opinion of y^e s^d C̃omittee & ordered the same to stand & abide as a division betweene the s^d Companyes As by the s^d Order more plainly appeareth.

That now of late diverse Members of the Company of Carpenters have taken a Lib̃ye to themselves to breake the s^d Order And contrary to their agreem^t afores^d doe dayly exercise themselves in such worke as doth ꝑply belong to & by the s^d Court was declared to bee only done by the Joyners, whereby your pet^rs are greatly damnified & abused which if not speedily rectified the Joyners trade will bee involved into the Carpenters and soe your pet^rs inevitably ruined.

They therefore humbly Pray This Hono^ble Court to take y^e p^rmisses into your grave considera&c̃ons

and by your authority to force an observance of the foresaid Order which otherwise may pove an Example of ill consequence to sev̄all other Companyes in the like condicōn as well as to your pet^rs^ And soe the good Gov̄nm^t^ & magistracy of this hono^ble^ Citty had in contempt, and their wholsome Lawes Rules & Orders stand as a Cipher And moreover they humbly pray this hono^ble^ Court to add such further Remedy for your pet^rs^ in the p^r^mises as to your grave Judgments shall seeme meete.

And your Pet^rs^ shall ever pray &c.

APPENDIX E.

An Answer to the Joyners peticon p^r^ferred 9^o^ July 1672 to the Court of Aldermen against the Carpenters & to y^e^ Order therevpon then made.

THE Company of Carpenters answer & say That possibly it may be true that some of the Society of Carpenters may sometimes doe Joyners worke or such worke as the Joyners peculierly claime to themselves Though at p̄sent the Master Wardens and Assistants know of none such nor are they themselves any waies guilty therein; yett it is most true (& the Carpenters can cleerely evidence it) That many of the Society of Joyners daily doe & constantly have done very vnwarrantably Carpenters worke But how to redresse it or punish them for it, the Carpenters know not.

ffor that they averr in the first place That the late Act of Parliam^t^ for the rebuilding of the Citty of London Gives a great latitude priviledge & indemnificacōn to all or most sort of workemen & Laborers both Freemen & forregners at the p^r^sent for the carrying on of the worke of rebuilding the same Citty with a cessacon for the p^r^sent of the liberties priviledges & charters of several Companies therein.

Againe the Carpenters say That aswell the Joyners as Carvers Wheelers Cartwrights box makers Inst^r^um^t^ makers &c. were formerly but limbes members & a part of the Carpentry & Branches taken from them The Joyners being lately incorporated viz^t^ 13th Eliz. being both formerly

but one Society (as may be made out) & in that respect Both of them had once equall right to vse either of those occupacõns But when as the Joyners of themselves made a voluntary Seperacon from the Carpenters by being incorporated as Joyners They made their eleccon to Joynery and by their owne act restrained themselves to that occupacõn & so lost their priviledge wholly as to Carpentry; yett by that their Act the Carpenters are not nor cannot in reason be barred from their inherent right & priviledge of vsing both occupacons (if in truth & law accompted severall trades & occupacons) To which they were heretofore constantly & frequently bred & divers of them of late & still are bred and accustomed unto.

Moreover the Carpenters say That the law hath as yett made noe distinction betweene y^e^ trade of the one and the other or what is the worke of the one Society or the worke of y^e^ other and soe in law they are reckoned but as one trade or att least wise are very neere a kin one to the other as was once declared by ol: Saint John late cheife Justice of the Comoñ pleas in a triall at Westminster hall about 20^ty^ yeares agoe vpon an Informacon brought against one Carter a Joyner (amongst divers others) for vsing Carpenters worke contrary to the Statute of 5° Eliz; wherein the Joyner proved that in his appñticeshipp he had beene bred to & employed in as well Carpentry as Joynery The Judge declared thereupon then that the trades being frequently intermixed, were neere a kin the one to the other & so called for a nonsuite.

Likewise the Carpenters say that the originall Charter of the Company of Joyners whereby they were first incorporated makes no mencoñ or distinction of what is their worke or what is not the worke of the Company of Carpenters nor is there any case in law adjudged touching y^e^ premisses for distinction of their severall workes.

Furthermore the said Statute of 5° Eliz: which was purposely made for the regulacoñ & ordering of Artificers & Laborers with their Servants & appñtices makes no mencoñ at all nor speakes a tittle of a Joyner as it doth expressely of the Carpenter Turner Sawyer & other trades & arts whereby it may be inferred that the imploym^t^ of y^e^ Joyner is included in the Carpenters Trade & is a part of the Carpenters worke & mistery & so hath beene promiscuously vsed & still in the Country both callings are frequently

done vsed & practized by one person: And without question the Joyners trade before their incorporacon was chiefely to make & sell ioyned ware as Bedsteds tables chaires stooles &c & to Joyne & ceele only & not to doe any other worke about building of houses but what the Carpenters imployed them in (wch they did for expedicoñ only) Themselves generally doeing those workes they imployed them in.

Soe that till there be a positive law made for distinction & separacoñ of their seᵛall workes with a penalty & restraint upon refractory persons & breakers of yᵉ law: neither the Company of Carpenters nor Joyners can remedy offences nor pʳvent incroachmᵗˢ of the one vpon the others trade.

As to that pretended Settlemᵗ & referrence made betweene the said Companies by Order of the Court of Aldermen in the yeare 1632 menc̃oned in the Joyners pñt peticoñ It is humbly conceived that the same is not obligatory in law to either Company nor is there provided or contained therein any restraint or penalty against Transgressoʳˢ. And if these be the only By lawes they have for distinction of their severall workes It is dangerous for either Company to putt them in execuc̃on By reason of the Statute of 19° Hen. 7 They being not enacted nor confirmed or allowed of by the Lord Chancelorʳ or Lord keeper or Judges &ᶜ according to the said Statute; Besides the Company of Carpenters say that at the time of the passing of that Order & limitacoñ by the Court of Aldermen of the severall workes & imploymᵗˢ belonging to each Company The Carpenters were surprized & were not fully heard therein Soe that somethings were incerted therein and appropriated to the Joyners that are not so cleerely Joyners worke alone being alwaies done by the Carpenter & some workes restrained which were alwaies indifferently done as well by the Carpenter as the Joyner And therefore for certaine reasons then moveing the Court of Aldermen at the Carpenters peticoñ It was stopped from being made an Act or confirmed by Comõn Counsell.

APPENDIX F.

15th February 1670.

THERE was alsoe read and approved of by this Assemblie certaine reasons argued upon by and betweene this Company and the Joyners and Shipwrights against the incorporating of the Sawyers in and about this Citty which they endeavoure all they cann att the Counsell table and with the Attorny generall to effect; which reasons are to be offered to the two Surveyors of this Citty under whose consideracon the matter now is (as recomended to them from S^r^ Heneage ffinch the Attorny Generall) and alsoe to be humbly presented as well to the Court of Aldermen as to the Counsell table & others (if neede shall require) the tenor of which reasons followeth viz^t^.

Reasons alleadged against the incorporating of the Sawyers:

(1.) Sawyeing of timber is a part of the severall trades of Carpenters Shipwrights Joyners Boxmakers and Wheelwrights and soe necessary a part thereof that without it those trades cannott be well or handsomely performed.

(2.) The saweing of Timber with the long Sawe (comonly called the whipp sawe) is sometimes performed by the Carpenters and other Tradesmen aforesaid in their owne persons and by their Servants and Apprentices (as occasion requires) and sometimes by Laborers (such as the pretenders to the incorporacon) who worke either by the day for wages or by the Load or hundred in Grosse.

(3.) That any person designing to build any Edifice or Structure hath vsually hired Laborers to sawe their own Timber after the like method.

(4.) That all Timber soe cutt out by these Laborers is alwaies designed and ordered by the Builders themselves the Carpenters or some or one of the Artificers aforesaid and the Scantlings by them lyned out direccted and apporc̃oned and the timber and materialls found and prepaired by the worke masters.

(5.) That these sort of Laborers have within these 25 years cut timber in grosse for vs p̃ load & not long before

the fire for 6^{e} and since the fire are risen to viij^{s} & ix^{s} ꝑ load by which exacc̃on not onely the Kings Maiesties workes and shipping and his Subiects buildings have beene obstructed But the value thereof in a great manner hightned To the apparent preiudice of his maiestie and all his subjects.

(6.) That the incorporacoñ of theis Sort of Laborers wilbe drawn into an evill president All other Laborers to Masons Bricklayers Plaisterers and all other Trades having the same (if not greater reasons) to alleadge for their incorporacon.

(7.) That if the said Laborers be incorporated the smallest combinacoñ or confederacy amongst them can give a check to any of his Maiesties or his subiects workes it being the first part moveing to all workes and Buildings whatsoever And all other workemen depending on the same must lye adle and bee vassalized to their rudenes & exorbitances and submitt to their tymes and rates which had for many yeares last past beene their vsuall practice and especially in time of the greatest hast and necessatie.

(8.) That the incorporacoñ of those few who pretend to be Freemen of London wilbe an vtter exclusion of all those sort of Laborers who dayly resort to the Citty of London and parts adiacent to worke and labour att the whip sawe and frameing sawe and by that meanes keepe the wages & prizes of those sort of Laborers att an equall and indifferent rate for Laborers and worke masters: ffor which and many other reasons the incorporacoñ of these sort of Laborers wilbe a very severe and dangerous monopoly.

APPENDIX G.

1*st Feby.* 1671.

THIS day the Surveyo^{rs} of new buildings (in pursuance of an Order of this Court of the 23th of March 1670) brought vnto this Court the draught of a Letter subscribed by them to M^{r} Attorney Generall wherein they sett downe their opinions conc̃ning the inconveniency of Incorporating certaine workemen in and about this Citty exercising the trade of sawing The Tenor of which Letter is as followeth, viz^{t}.:

S^r^

Wee have in pursuance of your desires informed ourselves of the nature and vse of the Sawyers worke within the Citty of London And wee find it to bee a part of the buisnesse of the Carpenters, Shipwrights Joyners &c. (who are already incorporated into Companyes) and that it hath alwayes hitherto beene done by the said Artificers Appñtices or by persons hired as Labourers And wee are further informed that the Incorporating of the Sawyers will bee a manifest injury to the aforesaid trades by depriving them of a considerable part of their imployment and will be a greater to the publicke by raising and inhancing the price of Labourers and Labourers worke and a most insufferable prejudice to trade and navigac̃on and most especially to his Majestyes navall affaires It is therefore our humble opinion that the said imployment ought to bee and remaine in the same manner & way it is now vsed without any Limitacoñ or restraint and that such trades as make vse of the sawe may have Libty to imploy such as they shall find ingenious and carefull in doing their worke And the rather because wee are certainly informed any ordinary capacity may attaine the perfec̃c̃on of it in few dayes Besides wee doe not conceive such a Company will bee of any Publiq̃ good to the Corporac̃on of the Citty All which considerac̃ons notwithstanding wee humbly submitt our opinions to your hono^rs^ most excellent Judgment and subscribe ourselves

Yo^r^ hono^rs^ humble serv^ts^

Rob^t^ Hooke *

John Oliver.†

Guildhall Januañ 29 1671.

The which Letter being here read was Liked and approved of by this Court and ordered to be entred into the Repertory.

APPENDIX H.

1653.

The peticoñ p^r^sented to the Comon Councell by the 7 Companies hereafter named for the bringing in of all persons into that respective Com-

* Doubtless the distinguished Mathematician and the associate of Sir Christopher Wren in many of his scientific inquiries.

† The Assistant Surveyor at St. Paul's.

pany whereof their Trade is, w^ch^ was referred to a Comittee Together w^th^ the order of the said Comittee as followeth, viz^t^.

To the right hono^ble^ the Lord Maior of the Cittie of London, the right wor^ll^ the Aldermen & Comons of the same Citty in Comon Councell assembled.

The humble peticon of the Master & wardens of the se^v^all Companies of this Citty whose names & relacons are herevnder written.

Sheweth

THAT for the publique good of this nation & for the encouragem^t^ of trade & pfect workemanshipp in mannuall arts & sciences As also for the correcting of evill workemanshipp & avoiding of deceipt in their se^v^all arts & manufactures made in or neere vnto this Citty of London It pleased those then in power to incorporate many ffreemen of this Citty vsing handycraft trade into pticuler bodies, Giving power to each pticuler Company to make by-lawes & ordinances for the well governing all psons vsing each pticuler Trade within the limitts aforesaid.

But may it please this hono^ble^ Court That many psons vsing yo^r^ peticoners trades & being by degree made free of other Companies who have neither ordinances to regulate them by nor skill to iudge of their wares or workemanshipp Doe keepe as many Appntices as they will, sett whome they will at worke make or spoyle what they please & doe no service for the trade or Company they gaine their subsistance by Whilst the Artists of our se^v^all Companies are punished for e^v^y Appntice or Servant they keepe contrary to rule & are lyable to all services & charges in those Companies they are free of to the exceeding great discouragem^t^ of yo^r^ peticoners Companies.

Now forasmuch as yo^r^ peticoners have mett w^th^ se^v^all presidents of ffavo^r^ & encouragem^t^ formerly & lately graunted by this hono^ble^ Court vnto other Companies in their condicon

The premises considered

They humbly pray this honoble Court to please to graunt one Act on behalfe of all yo^r^ peticoners se^v^all Companies Enioyning all persons vsing their respective trades to p^r^sent binde & make free all their Appntices att their respec-

tive Companies & to be subiect vnto the search & governm[t] of that Company whose trade they vse as hath beene graunted to the Companies of Glasiers & Painter Steyners.

And as in duty bound they shall pray &c.

Wm Blunden	Mr & Wardens of the Carpenters.
John Joice	
Tho: Atkinson . . .	
Christopher Turner . .	Mr & Wardens of the Joyners.
Edward Huson . . .	
Wm Rogers	
Edward Stock	Mr & Wardens of the Bricklayers.
John Tanner	
Tho: Abearley . . .	Bayliffe & Warden of the Weavers.
John Edkins	
Edmund Lathwell . .	Mr & Wardens of the ffeltmakers.
Wm Martin	
ffran: Wilkinson . . .	
Henry Chipping . . .	Mr & Wardens of the Plaisterers.
Thomas Bailifee . . .	
Wm Evans	
Robt Garnoon	Mr & Wardens of the Hattband Makers.
Wm Dekin	
Joseph Edwards . . .	

APPENDIX I.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of the City of London and the Right Worshipful the Aldermen and Commons of the same City in Common Council assembled,

The Humble Petition of the Master Warden and Assistants of the Company of Carpenters London,

Sheweth

THAT by the Petitioners Charter enrolled amongst the Records of this City all Artists exercising their Trade within the Limits of their Grant are required to be subject unto and regulated by the Constitutions and Ordinances of the said Company.

That by occasion of the dreadful Fire in the year 1666 there resorted to London very great numbers of Forein Workmen who having assisted at the Rebuilding thereof there passed an Act of Parliament that such of them as were therein employed should for seven years then following enjoy the same liberty of working in the building as Freemen of the same Trades and Professions ought to have And that such Artificers, which for seven years should work in the said Rebuilding, in their respective Arts, should enjoy the same Liberty, to work as Freemen, for their Lives Provided that such Artificers should undergo all such Offices and pay and perform such Duties, as Freemen of the City of their respective Arts and Trades are liable to do. By pretext of which Act, a very great number of the aforesaid Artificers, who use the Trade of Carpenters, for very small and inconsiderable Fines, procured themselves to be made Free of London, of other Companies, as if it had been by way of Redemption: and many others are Freemen of other Companies not by Force of the said Act, and yet use the Trade of Carpenters. All which Artificers refuse to submit themselves to any Government, or By-laws of your Petitioners Company; by means whereof your Petitioners are disappointed, and discouraged in their Government; and the people exceedingly abused, and deceived by insufficient and ill workmanship. That several of the Members of your Petitioners own Company, have for many years last past privately obtained Carpenters Free of other Companies to bind Apprentices for them, and cause them to be turned over unto them, we having no Penalty by our By-laws for such Offences. By means whereof the Carpenters Free of other Companies are already grown to a very great number; your Petitioners defrauded of their Quarterage, and just Dues, which should maintain and support their increasing Poor; and their Corporation reduced to a Name without a Substance.

For prevention of which great Evils, which threaten the ruin of your Petitioners Company, if not timely prevented;

your Petitioners are really necessitated to pray this Honorable Court to be pleased to Order, that all the Apprentices of Carpenters Free of other Companies, as also such of their Sons as shall be bred up in the said Trade, be henceforth Presented, Bound, and made Free of your Petitioners Company: and that those who are really Bound, and not yet made Free, may likewise be made Free of the said Company when their Times are expired: which Favour hath already been granted to several Companies in the like Necessity the better to enable them to Govern and Correct Offenders, and to reduce all persons, using their Trade, to conformity.

And they shall Pray.

The Reasons and Grounds of the humble desires of the Company of Carpenters in their Petition, are these viz.

First, That the Fundamental Ground of Incorporating Handicraft Trades, and Manual Occupations, into distinct Companies, was to the end that all Persons using such Trades, should be brought into one Uniform Government, and Corrected and Regulated by Expert and Skilful Governors, under certain Rules and Ordinances appointed to that purpose; and not that some Persons should be at Liberty to make what Work they please, and be under no Government as to their Trade, whilst others of the same Trade are made subject to the said Rules, and Corrected when they offend.

Secondly, Those other Companies, of which sundry Carpenters by Profession, are Free, as they have no Rules or Ordinances to regulate the said Trade by, nor Skill or Knowledge to judge of substantial or insufficient Work, or Workmanship; so neither can they by their Charter or Constitutions, make any Ordinances to punish or regulate the Carpenters Trade by, who are a distinct Company Constituted to that very end and purpose.

Thirdly, Many Carpenters, Free of the Carpenters Company, perceiving that those Carpenters that are Free of other Companies, are under no Penalty for any Offence they commit, though never so irregular or unreasonable; and being seldom or never called upon any Office in any of the Superior Companies, have, and do procure Freemen of other Companies, to Bind the said Carpenters Sons and Servants to the Companies they are Free of, and then turn

them over back to the said Carpenters again, to the end their said Sons and Servants should not be under the Government, and correction of the Petitioners Company, although they use the Carpenters Trade, which will plainly appear by the great disproportion in the number of Persons formerly made Free of the Petitioners Company, and what are lately Admitted; a true Account whereof is as followeth:

In the year 1663 . . .	74	In the year 1685 . .	14
In the year 1664 . . .	76	In the year 1686 . .	14
In the year 1665 . . . being the sickness year	35	In the year 1687 . .	31
		In the year 1688 . .	20
In the year 1684 . . .	15		

By means whereof your Petitioners lose their Quarterage, and other Fees, which was in times past, and should be now a Support to their numerous Poor; they having at this time sixty Pensioners, and as many more which they are forced to relieve yearly, as Accidental Poor. Upon these and the like Inconveniences which might be enumerated, upon due Application made to this Honorable Court, it hath been the Prudence and Wisdom of this Court, according to the Power in the City Charters confirmed in Parliament, to apply suitable Remedies, amongst which you have frequently granted to Sundry Handicraft Companies, the like Act which your Petitioners pray for, which hath been very well approved of by the Judges of the Kings Bench, and Common Pleas, and by the Lords Committee in Parliament for Petitions; as plainly appears in the Case between the Company of Glaziers, and Joseph Halley, using the same Trade, but Free of the Merchant tailors, which is too long here to recite. And your Petitioners had great reason to have believed that this Honorable Court would have Relieved them in the Premisses long before this time, as may plainly appear by the Report of the Committee to this Court in 1681, had not many Troubles soon after ensued, a true copy whereof is as followeth:

Ward Mayor. Com Concil tent in Cam. Guildhall. Civit. Lond. die Mercurii 20 Julii 1681.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled.

In Pursuance of an Order of this Honorable Court, the

13 of May last, we whose Names are Subscribed, have again Met, and Considered the Bill then Read to this Court, touching the Company of Carpenters, and can find nothing therein Prejudicial to the City, or any Member thereof, for that sufficient Provision is made against Combinations, and Confederacies, for the Manner and Prizes in their work, by Statute of the 2d and 3d of Edward the 6th Chapter the 15th, and of the 5th of Eliz. Chapter the 4th for and concerning the Rates and Prizes of Artificers. All which nevertheless, we humbly submit to the Grave Judgment of this Honorable Court, this 12th of July 1681.

Henry Tulse Henry Cornish Peter Ayleworth John Clarke Thomas Gould Thomas Player William Ashhurst.

APPENDIX K.

1654.

THIS day the Company agreed vpon certain proposalls to be p^{r}sented to the Court of Aldrefi for p^{r}venting the firing of hearths, containing 5 heads (the teno^{r} whereof followeth) having this day also mett & treated wth the Company of Bricklayers But the Bricklayers having agreed vpon but 3 heads somewhat different to ours & resolving to proceed on by themselves This Company doth thereupon intend to p^{r}sent theirs apart by themselves on thursday the xxvth of this instant January in manner following viz^{t}.

To the right hono^{ble} x$\tilde{p}$ofer Pack Lord maior of the Citty of London & to the right wor^{ll} the Aldrefi his brethren.

The humble pposalls of the M^{r} Wardens & Assistants of the Company of Carpenters London.

Whereas this hono^{ble} Court Did the xjth of this instant January order & appoint this Company & the Bricklayers to consider of a way & remedy to p^{r}vent the danger of firing of Buildings wherein the timber is or shalbe laid two neere the fire in Chimneys we the said M^{r} Wardens & Assistants in pursuance thereof after mature consideracon thereof amongst ourselves & serious debate thereof wth the Company of Bricklayers Doe tender to this hono^{ble} Court

these expedients following as only necessary in that pticuler.

1. When any Chimney for any buildings shalbe sett vpon a trusse of timber That it be sett two foote 6 inches from the vpside of the trusse to the vpside of the floore.

2. That every Chimney be so sett that it be 2 foote 9 inches from the backe of the Chimney to the Trimmer peece or binding Joyst.

3. That no Timber whatsoever be laid in Chimneys except the mantle trees Tassells & Discharges.

4. That no Chimney whatsoever be sett vpon any floore of Timber worke.

5. That noe oven or furnace be made but that the search or wall thereof be a foote thick at the least round about cleere from any Timber.

All w^ch^ proposalls (if any or all of them shalbe approved of by this hono^ble^ Court) we humbly desire That as well all worke masters as workemen be enioyned to observe within this Citty & libties All which we leave to the grave iudgement of this honob^le^ Court This 18^th^ day of January 1654.

APPENDIX L.

1655. *April 5th.*

IT is ordered that there be p̄ſted to the Lord Maior at the Court of Aldreſſ this day vpon his request the opinions of this Court con̄ning wages as followethe viz^t^.

Wee the M^r^ & Wardens of the Comp^ie^ of Carpenters In pursuance of yo^r^ Lordshipps desire of our opinion for the reducing of the excessive wages of Laborers & workemen in these times of great plenty we humbly conceive to be sufficient.

1. That Laborers take for wages but 16^d^ a day only.

2. That Sawyers take only for sawing of Timber as followeth viz^t^. for oake by the hundred ij^s^ viij^d^ for Elme by the hundred ii^s^ vj^d^ for fir by the hundred ij^s^ iiij^d^ & for sawing of Deale boards ij^s^ iiij^d^ a do en only.

3. That sufficient Carpenters take but ij^s^ vj^d^ a day for wages at the most.

INDEX AND NOTES.

ADMISSION OF FEMALE MEMBERS to the freedom of the Carpenters' Company, 161, 162.

Adulterine Guilds, 3.

Aid or Tax towards the knighting of Prince Henry, son of James I., 74, 75.

Aid-money for the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, 76.

Aldermen, Entries relating to, 21, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 55, 62, 66, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 119, 120, 191, 192, 196, 249, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 276, 282, 283, 284.

Allhallows, Brethren of, received of for the Hall, 242.

Alman Rivets, 52.

Alman or Almaine Rivets, were German Rivets used for securing the plates of Armour for the lower parts of the body. In the Arundel MS. 97, there are many payments to the Almaine Armourers at Greenwich.

ALMSHOUSES of Carpenters' Company, general account of, 251-263.

———— at Godalming, Entries relating to, 87, 88, 100, 128, 251-261.

———— in early times, 219, *and note.*

Ambros Robert, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.

Anglo-Saxon Guilds, 2, *note to* 22.

Ann, Consort of James I., passes in triumph through London, 69-71.

Antike Work, 226, *note to* 235.

Anthony's St., Brethren of, received of for the Hall, 242.

The Hospital of St. Antony in the Parish of St. Benet Fink. This "goodly foundation had a Master, Priests, Poor Men, and Brethren of the same." Stow gives some interesting details respecting the establishment. The French or Walloon Church was built on the site of the old Church of St. Antony after the great Fire.

Apostle-Spoons, 24 *and note,* 25.

So called because the heads of the spoons were embellished with figures of the Apostles; they were customary presents at Christenings. In the Every-Day Book there is an interesting article on the subject. We may also cite the following line from Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII. Cranmer, excusing himself from the honour of standing god-father to Queen Elizabeth, then an infant, the King says jestingly to him, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons."

Apprentices, City, their fondness for diversions, *note to* 32.

Apprentices, City, their outbreak against foreigners on Evil May-day, 46-48.

——— to be bound in their respective Companies, 268.

Apprenticeship, Indentures of, produced, 282.

Arches, triumphal, 69-71, 124.

Archers, 42.

Armada, Spanish, 63, 64.

Arms of Commonwealth put up in place of Royal Arms, in Carpenters' Hall, 107, 108.

—— of Commonwealth taken down, and Royal Arms replaced, 117.

—— of Carpenters' Company in glass, paid for, 235.

Armourer, paid to, 52 *bis*, 57.

——— engaged at yearly salary, 57.

Arthur, Prince of Wales, his creation, 37.

——— his marriage, 38, 39.

Assessment by Parliament for carrying on war, 96.

AUTHORITY EXERCISED BY THE COURT, 138-142, 158.

Bacon, the Sculptor, his designs in Entrance-hall, 233.

Bancks, Mathew, admitted to the freedom of the Carpenters' Company, 163.

——— Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172, 173.

Banners, 17, 31 *sæpe*.

Banquet to Charles II. given by the City, 120, 121.

Barge-hire, paid, 31, 32, 35 *bis*, 37, 75, 77, 125.

Basil, Simon, King's Surveyor, 180.

Bates, Robert, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.

Beadle, mentioned in early entries, 134.

——— his Staff, head of, 215, 216.

Bead-roll, paid for, 21.

——— called over on Sunday after Election-day, 214.

Beddington Hall, timber roof at, *note to* 285.

Bells, ringing, paid for, 21.

—— of Bow Church, 137, 159, 160 *sæpe*.

Benevolence, 36, 37.

Board-cloths, paid for, 16.

Bombards, 185.

Large machines for casting heavy stones in the attack and defence of fortified places, called also *Lithoboli* and *Petrariæ*. The name is considered to have been derived from *Bombus*, as expressing the roaring noise with which the missiles were cast; and *Ardeo*, because fiery balls were also thrown from the Bombards, when they subsequently became improved into large metal cannons.

Bossam, John, English-drawer of story-works, *note to* 240.

Bosse, 24.

Boss.—A word generally used to designate the central projection of a shield. In the text, it evidently means a similar projection in a maser (*See Maser.*)

Bowmen, 43.

Bradshaw, Laurence, King's Surveyor, 177.

———, Entries relating to him, 178 *sæpe*, 179 *sæpe*, 180 *sæpe*, 223 *and note*

Brampton, John de, appointed to provide glass for St. Stephen's Chapel, 183.

Breganders, paid for, 42.

Brigandines.—Armour consisting of small plates of iron sewn

upon linen or leather jackets. They were generally used by Archers on account of their pliability. The back and breast of these jackets were sometimes made separately, and were then called a pair, as in the text.

Brentford, Royalist Victory at, 94.

Brewers' Company, curious entry in their Book, 7 *and note.*

Bricklayers' Company, to consider a way for prevention of fire, 268.

————, forbidden to work in new buildings, 271.

————, their struggles with Carpenters' Company respecting timber and brick buildings, 275, 276, 277.

———— join Carpenters' Company in petition against foreigners, 282

————, to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.

————, demand for their services after the great Fire, 287.

Bridewell, granaries built at, 61.

Bridge-house, used to store corn, 60.

Buck, promised, 136.

——, paid reward for bringing, 202.

——, to be supplied against the Election-day, 205.

Budge, 214.

A Fur, generally Lamb's Fur. It was also called Bogy. Dean Colet, by his Will, in 1519, bequeathed his "best coat of Chamlet, furred with Blackbogys. (*See Ward-robe accounts of Edward IV.*)

Building Accounts, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222.

Building prohibited near the City, 271, 272.

———— with bricks ordered after the great Fire, 280.

Burial, paid for, 16 *sæpe.*

———— of Elizabeth of York, 39, 40.

———— of Henry VII. 44, 45.

Butchers, received of, for the Hall, 243.

Butler, paid to, 200, 203.

BYE-LAWS of Carpenters' Company, 145-153.

————, early, 9, 134.

Bykeley, Roger, his commission for pressing workmen, 184 *and note,* 185, 186.

Cadiz, expedition to, 65.

Caliver, 57.

A light musket. The word is said to be derived from *Calibre.*

Candlesticks for the hearse, paid for the hire of, 20.

Cannon, 185.

The ancient generical name for all kinds of tubular guns, which Du Cange considers to have been given from their resemblance to *Cannæ* or canes. The term is evidently shewn to have been of French origin, by Walsingham in his account of the campaign of Henry V. in Normandy in 1417; since he states that the king "placed or fixed his guns, which the French call *Canones,* so that the town could be most effectually assailed by them on all sides."

Caps, or Garlands, used at Elections, 211, 212.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY, its formation and incorporation, 4-8.

————, its records tolerably unbroken, 9.

————, early ordinances, *Ibid.*

————, Grant of Arms, 10.

————, Motto, 11.

CARPENTERS' COMPANY, supporters to Arms, 11.
————, Charter, 12-15.
————, earliest entry in its Account Book, 15-17.
————, Religious observances, 18-29.
————, Transactions connected with general history, 30-132.
————, Internal history, 133-216.
————, one of the earliest Companies who possessed a Hall, 242.
————, its Charities and Almshouses, 251-263.
————, Transactions with other Companies, 264-269.
————, its decline in consequence of the adoption of brick buildings, 272-287.
Carpenter, chief, in the Tower, 166, 172, 173, 186.
Carroll window made, 223.
Carter, Francis, Surveyor to Prince Henry, 164, 181.
Carver, paid to, 200, 203, 224, 230, 231.
——— to the Company, 207.
Carving of Carpenters' Company's Arms, 224.
Cass, Sir John, Sheriff and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 195, 262.
Ceiling of Hall, 231, 233.
Chair, State, 215.
Changes in construction of Buildings in London, 270.
Chariots, early use of, *note to* 34.
Charity Estates held by Companies, 251.
Charles I. created Prince of Wales, 76, 77.
Charles I. accompanies King James into Scotland, 77.
————, his coronation, 82, 83.
——— amerces the City, 85.
——— repairs St. Paul's, 86.
——— levies ship-money, *Ibid.*
——— attempts innovation in the Scottish Church, 88.
——— raises a loan in the City, *Ibid.*
——— visits Scotland and makes a triumphal entry into London on his return, 88, 89.
——— demands that the Common Council should deliver up the impeached Members of Parliament, 93.
——— commences his hostile march towards London, 94.
——— fights the Parliamentary Army at Edgehill, *Ibid.*
——— gains a victory at Brentford, *Ibid.*
——— receives at Oxford a deputation from the Citizens, 95.
——— addresses a letter to the Sheriffs, *Ibid.*
Charles II. addresses letters from Breda to the Corporation of London, 115, 116.
————, his entrance into London, 119, 120.
————, is entertained by the City, 120, 121.
————, his coronation, 121-124.
————, his marriage, 124, 125.

Charles II. applies to the City for a loan, 125.
———, his arbitrary proceedings against the City, 131.
———, his selection of a Surveyor-General, 182.
Charter of the Carpenters' Company, its date, 4-7.
———, copy of, 12-15.
——— required by Committee of Corporations, 112, 113.
———, its compulsory surrender to Charles II. 131.
——— granted by James I. 145.
——— Charles I. 154.
——— Charles II. 154.
Charter of the Drapers' Company, *note to* 18.
Cheriton Down, Defeat of Royalists at, 101.
CITY VIEWERS, similar officers appointed, 8.
———, notices respecting, 147, 187-195, 229, *note to* 271, 281 *and note.*
Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, requests admission for Mathias Maston to the freedom of the Carpenters' Company, 164.
Claret, paid for, 200, 202.
Clement, William, King's Carpenter, 168, 169.
Clerestory made, 223.
Clerk, paid to, 199, 200, 201.
—— of the Carpenters' Company, when first mentioned, 134.
—— of the Kings Works, office held by Patent, 181 *and note.*
Clerk of the Parish, paid to, 21, 203.
Clerk of Powlls, paid to, 203.
Clothworkers' Company, their Motto at a Lottery, *note to* 54.
Coaches first used, *note to* 34.
Coals, paid for, 37.
Coke, Humphrey, Master-Carpenter at the building of the Savoy Hospital, 44.
———, King's Carpenter, 166.
Coke, Sir Edward, his signature, 153.
Colbrand, William, King's Carpenter, 169,
Collation, paid for, 114.
Colonization of Virginia, 78-80.
Committee of Houses of Parliament in the City, 92.
——— of Twelve Companies about re-payment of loans, 109-111.
——— of Corporations, 111-113.
——— for deciding differences with the Joiners, 265.
——— concerning Buildings, 276, 277.
——— respecting freemen and foreigners, 282.
Companies to provide means for extinction of fires, 283, 284.
Coneys, paid for, 202.
Cooks' Company, their Motto at a Lottery, *note to* 54.
Cook to the Carpenters' Company, 207, 208.
Corbels in Great Hall, 234.
Corn Custom, 57-61.
Coronation of Elizabeth of York, *note to* 34, 35, 36.
——— of Henry VIII. 46.
——— of Edward VI. 48.
——— of Elizabeth, 51.
——— of James I. 67, 68.
——— of Charles I. 82, 83.

Coronation of Charles II. 121-124.

Corporation, paid for copy of, 6.

Cotton, Sir Robert, letter to, 241.

Country feasts, *note to* 244.

Court of Carpenters' Company, its authority, 138-142.

Court-room, present, built, 228-231.

Crabs, paid for, 199.

Craves, paid for, 199.

Properly Craw-fish.

Cresset-light, 41, 43.

A kind of fire-basket let into an iron frame at the end of a long pole, and so contrived that the basket remained in a horizontal position, whichever way the pole was carried. These poles were usually borne on men's shoulders. Cresset-lights were also used as Beacons, and served instead of light-houses for signals along the coast. The Badge of the Admiralty was anciently a cresset. Shakspeare makes Glendower say in Henry IV. (Act. iii. Scene i.)

"At my nativity
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning cressets."

Milton also, in Paradise Lost (B. 1) speaks of

"blazing cressets, fed
with Naphtha and Asphaltus."

Cromwell appointed Protector, 113.

———— entertained by the City, *Ibid.*

———— confers knighthood on the Lord Mayor, *Ibid.*

————, his death, 114.

Crosby Hall, timber roof at, *note to* 285.

Cross in Cheap, paid for gilding, 51.

Crowning Master and Wardens, 209-212.

Croydon Archiepiscopal Palace, timber roof at, *note to* 285.

Culverines, 185.

Culverynes and *Serpentynes* were large pieces of brass ordnance, both of the same class, and frequently to be found mentioned in connection. Du Cange cites an Epistle from the Master of the Hospitallers at Jerusalem to the Patriarch of Rhodes, concerning the siege of the Turks, complaining of their being harassed and wearied by Colubrines and Serpentines. *Culverine* is the English form of the French word *Coulevrine*, derived from the Latin *Colubrina*, an adder; and these guns probably derived their names from the winding serpent-like motion of some kind of flying fire-works which were originally shot from them.

Cumberland Men, to have the use of the Hall, 244.

Cups used at Election ceremonies, 210, 212, 213.

Cup-bearers to be the junior Liverymen, 211.

Curate of the Church, paid to, 203.

Cygnets, house set up for, 136.

Daniel, Thomas, his commission for pressing workmen, 184.

Dawber, paid to, 219.

A Plasterer. The term more than once occurs in our translation of the Scriptures.

Daysmen, 138, 139.

An old term for umpire. It is employed by the translators of Holy Writ in rendering that fine passage in the book of Job (ch. ix. vv. 32, 33).

"For He is not a man as I am, that I should answer Him, and we should come together in judgment. Neither is there any daysman betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both."

Spenser also in the Faery Queene (vol. ii. Canto viii. v. 28).
"For what art thou
That mak'st thyself his daysman to prolong
The vengeance prest?"
Denham, Sir John, 182, 187.
————, Elmes in error respecting, *note to* 182.
Denmark, King of, visits England, 72.
———— rides through London with James I. 72, 73.
Diaper table-cloth given, 223.
Dinners, paid for, 56, 73, 78, 95, 113, 115, 124, 130, 131, 170, 187, 198 *sæpe*, 201, 206, 256.
Dirges, performance of, 18.
————, paid for, 20 *bis*, 21 *sæpe*, 199, 200, 201.
Dishes, paid for, 16.
Dish-washer, paid to, 203.
Disputes, settlement of, 138 *et seq.*
Dorset, Thomas, Earl of, his signature, 153.
————, Countess of, requests admission for Mathew Bancks to the freedom of the Carpenters' Company, 163.
Drapers' Company, their Patron Saint, 18.
————, their Charter, *note to* 18.
————, Carpenters' Hall, let to, 247.
Drink and pippins paid for, 67.
Drinking after funerals, 22.
————, paid for, 187, 274.
———— to Masters & Wardens at Elections, 210, 211.
Dutchmen, received of for the Hall, 242.
Earliest Entry in Carpenters' Company's Account-book, 15-17.
Edgehill, battle of, 94.
Edward IV. grants a Charter to the Carpenters' Company, 7.
———— grants a Charter to the Drapers' Company, *note to* 18.
———— is met on his Accession, 31.
———— flies the Kingdom, 33.
————, his expedition to France and return, *Ibid.*
Edward VI. his Coronation, 48.
Eels, paid for, 199, 200.
Election-day, Entries referring to, 100, 103, 128, 131, 204, 205, 206.
ELECTION CEREMONIES, 209-216.
Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV. to be prayed for, *note to* 18.
Elizabeth, Queen to Henry VII. her Coronation, 35, 36.
————, her Funeral, 39, 40.
Elizabeth, Queen of England, her entrance into London, 51.
————, her Coronation, *Ibid.*
————, reviews men in Greenwich Park, 51, 57.
————, raises money to repair St. Paul's Steeple, 53.
————, opens the Royal Exchange, 56.
————, admonishes the City respecting the provision of Corn, 58.
————, her reception on returning from her progresses, 62, 63.
————, her Thanksgiving after the defeat of the Armada, 64.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, increases the naval force of the country, 64.
————, attacks the Spaniards, *Ibid.*
————, empowers the Citizens to bring a river to London, 80.
————, prohibits new Buildings within three miles of the City, 271.
Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, her marriage, 76.
————, gift to her from the City, *Ibid.*
Ellesmere, Thomas Lord, his signature, 153.
———— recommends Clement Cundall to be a Freeman of the Company, 163.
Eltham Palace, timber roof at, *note to* 285.
Embroiderer, paid to, 23, 24.
Emery, State Surveyor, 182, 206.
Entrance Hall erected, 232.
Errors of Authors respecting the Carpenters' Company, *note to* 4.
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, his triumphs in Spain, 65.
————, his rebellion, 66.
Essex, Earl of, Commander of Parliamentary Forces, 94.
Evil May-day, 46-48.
Exchange Royal, opened, 56.
Eyshes, *note to* 31.
This is a misprint for Ryshes, meaning Rushes, to strew at the bottom of the boat. *See* Rushes.
Fairfax, Sir Thomas, applies to the City for money, &c. 104.
Fast-days, Public. *See* Humiliation-days.
Father to the Company, custom of his giving a treat, 208.
Feast-days, 197, 198, 199, 201, 209, 213.
Fee of the Church excepted in cases of Impressment, 185, 186.
Feltmakers' Company, Carpenters' Hall let to, 247.
Fifteens paid, 50, 51, 53.
A tribute or imposition laid generally on Cities, Boroughs, &c. or the inhabitants thereof, of a fifteenth of what the place on which it was imposed was anciently valued at, or of the value of the personal estate of each man residing within the place.
Finch, Sir Heneage, Attorney General, 267.
Fines paid, 114.
—— for disobedience, &c. 138 *et seq.*
Fire of London, 245-248, 278.
Fires in London in the reign of Richard I. 270.
Fishmongers' Company, their Patron Saint, 18.
————, their hearse-cloth or pall, 22.
Fitzalwyn, Henry, First Mayor of London, 270.
Flemynge, Sir Thomas, his signature, 153.
Fletchers' Company, received of for the Hall, 243.
Footmen, paid to, 67.
Fordham, Mr., Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.
FOREIGNERS, outbreak of Apprentices against them on Evil May-day, 46-48.
————, OPPOSITION TO, 142-145, 158-160.
———— obtain employment after the Great Fire, 278, 280.
————, the Carpenters' Company oppose them, 278, 279, 281, 282.

ALL, CARPENTERS', site of it
et, 7.
———, exempted from
uartering Parliamentary
oops, 105-107.
———, General ac-
unt of, 217-250.
———, letting of, 242-
0.
, the great, repaired and
autified, 231.
———, General ac-
unt of, 233-242.
s of Companies appro-
iated to Parliamentary
ops, 104.
——— in the reign of
chard III. *note to* 242.
——— destroyed by
Great Fire, 245.
Bishop, his description of
Plague of 1625, 83, 84.
ledon, Minister of, letter
m him, 257, 258.
pton Court Palace, addi-
tions to, *note to* 168.
———, timber roof at,
note to 285.

Harquebuts, 52.
Or Harquebusiers; those who bore the weapon called the Harquebus, a piece of short but heavy fire-arms which preceded the musket. The stock greatly resembled a cross-bow. It was sometimes provided with a wheel lock.

Harrison, Stephen, Joiner and Architect, 71.

Hearse, Candlesticks for, 20.

Hearse-cloths, 22-24.

Hedlond, Richard, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.

Henchman, 41.
Henchman, Hench-boy, or Haunch-boy (also Hinch-boy), a page or attendant; the term being derived, according to Blackstone, from his following the *haunch* of his master. Oberon in the Midsummer Night's Dream, (Act ii. scene 2) says to his fairy queen Titania,
"I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my Henchman."

Henry II. amerces adulterine Gilds, 3.

Henry VI. is met on his release from the Tower, 33.

Henry VII. is met on his entrance into London, 34.
——— extorts money of the citizens, 36.
——— lays the foundation of the Savoy Hospital, 44 *and note.*
———, his Will, *note to* 44.
———, his Funeral, 45 *and note.*

Henry VIII. views the setting of the Midsummer Watch, 42.
———, his Coronation, 46.
———, his meeting with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 166, 167.
——— takes John de Padua into his service, 177.

Henry, son of James I. passes in triumph through London, 69.
——— is knighted, 74.
——— is created Prince of Wales, 74, 75.
———, his death, 76.

Herald of Arms, paid to, 23.

High-dais, 220 *sæpe.*
The upper end of a Banquetting Hall was called the Dais, or frequently the High-dais, from its being raised above the rest of the apartment by a wooden flooring. The principal table being always placed on the Dais, was frequently itself called the Dais.

Historical and Regnal Year, *note to* 32.
Holbein, 175.
Holiday, Sir Leonard, Lord Mayor, beautifies Moorefields, 73.
Hoods, paid for, 16, 20, 40.
Horton, John, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.
Howard, Lord High Admiral, 65.
Humiliation Days, Public, 103, 104 *bis*, 127.
I H S, Monogram of, 25 *and note*.
Importation of Foreign Corn, 58-61.
IMPRESSMENT FOR THE KING'S WORKS, 183-187.
Inigo Jones, 86, 171, 172, 180, 181.
Inspeximus Charters, 5.
Insurance, Fire, first established, *note to* 284.
INTERFERENCE OF PERSONS OF RANK IN THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, 162-165.
INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY, 133-208.
Ireland, insurrection in, 90.
———, money lent for relief of, 91.
———, Carpenters' Company to have land in, 92.
———, sale of land in, 111.
Ireton, General, his funeral, 108 *and note*.
Isleworth Church, Mr. Wyatt's monument in, 254.
James I. his proclamation and public entrance into London, 66, 67.
———, his Coronation, 67, 68.
———, his triumphal processions, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.
James I. receives a free gift from the City, 76.
———, his visit to Scotland and return, 77, 78.
———, his fruitless attempts for the recovery of the Palatinate, 80.
——— renews the project of the New River, 81.
——— issues a proclamation against building, 272.
James St. Brethren of, received for the Hall, 243.
No doubt, St. James in the Wall by Cripplegate, where the Abbot of Garendon had a house or cell, and certain Monks of the house were the Chaplains. A Well there caused the street to be named Monkeswell (or Monkwell) Street. There was no other establishment called *St. James* near Carpenters Hall at the date of the entry in the text. St. James, Duke's Place received its name in James I.'s reign.
John de Padua, architect to Henry VIII. 177, 178.
Joiner, paid to, 230.
Joiners' Company, Carpenters' Company at issue with, 265-267.
——— unite with Carpenters' Company against the Sawyers, 267.
——— unite with Carpenters' Company in a petition for binding Apprentices in their respective Companies, 268.
——— unite with Carpenters' Company in a petition against Foreigners, 282.
Katherine of Arragon, her entrance into London, 37, 38.
———, her marriage, 38, 39.
——— intercedes for the City Apprentices, 48.

Katherine, Consort to Charles II., her marriage and procession, 124, 125.
Kennard, Robert William, Esq. Sheriff and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 196.
KING'S CARPENTER, 144, 151, 152, 155, 163 *bis*, 165-173, 205, 206, 207.
King's money paid, 37.
KING'S SURVEYOR, dress of, 171, 172.
————, office of, 174-183, 205, 206, 207.
Labourers for the Cook to turn the spits, paid to, 203.
Lamb, Dr., murdered in the City, 84, 85.
Lammas Quarter-day, not kept on account of the Plague, 68.
Lampreys, paid for, 200.
Langedebeves, 186.
A corrupt word formed out of *Langue-de-bœuf*, (Lingua bovis) the name of a kind of demi-pike or javelin, the long pointed blade of which probably exhibited some resemblance to the tongue of an ox. Du Cange cites documents of the date of 1441 and 1450, wherein this weapon is identified with a gisarme, an instrument of the Glaive kind, with a large additional piece, thin and pointed, rising out of the back of the blade.
Lathamos-Fabros, *note to* 184.
The first of these words is doubtless a corruption of *Lathomus*, a workman or digger in a stone-quarry; and it is also to be found written *Lathomus*, *Lautumias*, and *Latumnus*. The occupation of such workmen, was the cutting out and forming the stone balls anciently employed for ordnance, called pellets and gun-stones; and hence these persons are frequently named in connection with the makers of military machines, especially Carpenters, as in the text. Du Cange also cites a document containing the words "Carpentarii ac *Latomi*."
Launder, Mr., Steward at Godalming, his death, 257, 258.
Launder, Mr. John, his appointment to the Stewardship, 258.
————, letter from, 259.
Lawrence, William, Esq., Alderman, 196.
This gentleman has been elected Master of the Company, while this Work has been going through the press.
Leare, Master Nicholas, beautifies Moore-fields, 73.
Licenses granted by the Carpenters' Company, 135 *et seq.*
Litters, use of, *note to* 34.
Livery of the Carpenters' Company, many of them died in the Plague of 1603, 68.
———— first mentioned, 133.
———— ————, their dress, *note to* 141, 214.
————, form observed on their admission, 214.
———— subscribe to the improvements in the Hall, 223.
Loans by the Carpenters' Company, 58, 60, 88, 91, 98, 99, 121, 125, 126, 187.
————, course taken for the repayment of, 109-111.
Lord Mayors, entries relating to, 21, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, 53, 55, 62, 66 *bis*, 70 *bis*, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 107, 108, 113, 119, 120, 123, 132, 191, 195, 247, 248, 249, 270, 271, 284.
Lottery, first State, in England, 53, 54 *and note*.
———— of Armour, 55, 56.
Luck, Mr., Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.
Luter, paid to a, 200.

Malls, 186.
Mallias.—The Mallet, Maule, or Mell, was a weapon formerly extensively employed both in the English and Scottish armies, and constituting part of the equipment of an archer, who carried it at his girdle. It consisted of a leaden hammer-head bound with iron, and surmounted by a pike, attached to a wooden handle five feet in length.
Malmsey, paid for, 200.
Marie de Medicis visits England, 88.
Marrow-bones, paid for, 199.
Mary, Queen of England, her entrance into London, 50.
————, her defence against Sir Thomas Wiat, *Ibid.*
————, her progress through London after her marriage, 51.
Masons' Company join Carpenters' Company in a petition against foreigners, 282.
————, to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
————, their connection with Freemasons, *note to* 286.
Mason and Carpenter, principal artizans, 287.
Masses for departed Souls, 18 *and note.*
————, paid for, 20, 21 *sæpe*, 199, 200 *bis*, 201 *sæpe.*
Massers, 24.
Properly *Maser*, a bowl or goblet, frequently made of wood and richly carved. They were often lined or edged with silver or gold.
Master of the Carpenters' Company first mentioned, 134.
————, ceremonies at his election, 209-211.
———— committed to prison, 273.
Master-carpenters of the Middle ages, 285-287.
Master-workmen formerly designers, 287.
Mauncy, Thomas, King's Carpenter, 165, 166 *sæpe.*
Mayday, Evil, 46-48.
MEMBERS OF THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY WHO ATTAINED CIVIC HONOURS 195, 196.
Mercers' Company takes precedence when Queen Elizabeth enters London, 51.
Merchant Tailors' Company, their Patron Saint, 18.
————, their motto at the lottery of armour, 56.
———— embark in the colonization of Virginia, 79.
Merchant Tailors' Hall used by Parliamentary Committee, 92.
———— exempted from quartering Parliamentary troops, 104, 105.
————, paintings destroyed in, *note to* 242.
Middle Temple Hall, timber roof at, *note to* 285.
Midsummer Watch, 40-44.
Minstrels, entries referring to, 31, 41, 200, 203.
Money, King's, 37 *bis.*
Monk, General, 114, 115.
More, Roger, his conspiracy in Ireland, 91.
Morren Heds, Morins, or Murrians, 52 *bis*, 57.
Properly *Morions*, or *Morians.*—A kind of helmet.
Morris Dancers, 41.
————, paid to the, 200.
Among the various accounts given of the origin of this dance, Mr. Douce's Dissertation on the subject in his Illustrations of Shakespeare is considered by

competent judges to be the best. Although the Morris-dance differed much from the real Morisco or *Moorish dance*, there is little doubt that its name is thence derived, and it is said by some to have been introduced direct from Spain into England, where it soon became as popular as on the continent. It is more probable, however, that we borrowed the Morris-dance from the French or the Flemings. It was not general in England before the time of Henry VII. in which reign the entry given at p. 200 of this work occurs. The number of the dancers differed. They had bells of various sizes fixed to different parts of their dress which formed an accompaniment to the music by which the dance was generally enlivened. In the celebrated ancient window at Betley, Staffordshire, one of the figures in which is represented at p. 41, eleven characters are engaged in the Morris-dance, but it was frequently performed by a less number. Sir Frederick Madden, in the Privy Purse expences of Queen Mary, quotes from the Harleian MS. 1650 f. 12, b. a description of a splendid salt-cellar belonging to Queen Elizabeth called the Morris-dance, in which five dancers and a "Taberrell" were represented. A Morris-dance was frequently introduced into the May games, although it was quite a distinct exhibition.

Motto of the Carpenters' Company, 11.

Mottoes adopted by the Companies at a Lottery, *note to* 54.

Mountague, Sir Henry, Recorder of the City, 70, 273.

Murrey, 33.
Crimson.

Muskadell, paid for, 200, 202.

Naseby, reading of letters taken at, 102, 103.

Nash, Thomas, Satirist and Dramatist, his letter to Sir Robert Cotton, 241.

Nedam, James, King's Carpenter, 167 *sæpe*.

————, King's Surveyor, 174, 175 *sæpe*, 176 *sæpe* 177.

New River, formation of, 80-82.

Nosegays, presented by Almspeople at Godalming, 256.

Notary, paid for his labour, 10.

NOTICES RESPECTING BUILDING IN LONDON, 270-287.

Oath of the City Viewers, 193.

Obits, paid for, 28.

—— become property of the Crown, *Ibid.*

—— are redeemed, 28, 29.
An obit was an office for the dead, performed in the first instance in the church, before the interment, and repeated on the subsequent anniversary of the dead. The anniversary itself was also called an obit.

OFFICE OF CITY VIEWERS, 187-195.

Ogborne, Sir William, Sheriff and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 195.

O'Neale, Sir Phelim, his conspiracy in Ireland, 91.

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS, 142-145, 158-160.

Orders for the Almspeople at Godalming, 256, 257.

Ordinances, *See* Bye-laws.

Oysters, paid for, 199.

Pageants, notices of, 30, 36, 38, 41, 51, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75.

————, decline of, 132.

Painter, paid to, 31, 69, 226.

Painters' Company to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.

Paintings in the Great Hall 235-242.

Palls State, 22-24.
Parchment, paid for, 9.
Parish Clerks' Company, their public Feasts, 244.
———— dine at Carpenters' Hall, *Ibid.*
Parliament, Act of, for preventing the multiplicity of Buildings, 277.
————, for rebuilding London, 279.
Parliament, accused Members of, take refuge in the City, 92.
———— repair to Westminster, 93.
Parliament require the use of the arms of the Carpenters' Company, 97, 98.
Parson of All Hallows, paid to, 20, 21, 201.
Patron-Saints of the Companies, 18-20.
Patten Makers, received of, for the Hall, 243.
Paul's Cross, paid for a form at, 65.
Paul's Church repaired, 86.
Paving the Hall, 227, 228, 232.
Paviours' Company to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
Petition of the Carpenters' Company for toleration of building, 273.
———— about brick buildings, 276.
———— against Foreigners, 282.
Pewterer, paid to the, 200, 203.
Philip of Spain, his progress through London after his marriage, 51.
Plague in 1603, 67, 68.
——— in 1625, 83, 84.
——— in 1636, 87, 88.
——— in 1665, 126-131.
Plagues caused by the overcrowded state of the City, 79.
Planters, Irish, in distress, 90-92.
Plaisterers, paid to, 230.
——— Company join the Carpenters' Company in a petition against Foreigners, 282.
———— to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
Plaster of Paris given, 223.
Plate belonging to the Carpenters' Company, its ecclesiastical character, 24.
————, old inventory of, 24, 25.
————, sold by the Company, 97, 105.
———— secured when the City gates were beaten down, 115.
Plate, hire of, paid for, 200.
Platters, paid for, 16.
Play, paid for, 198.
—— consequent on Election ceremonies, 209, 213.
Player, paid to, 200.
Plumbers' Company to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
Pocock, W. F. Esq., his designs for the Twickenham almshouses, 262.
Points, paid for, 42, 49, 51, 52.
Ties used for securing different parts of dress or armour.
Point-makers, received of, for the Hall, 243.
Pope Mr., designs the ceiling of the Great Hall, 231, 232.
Portington, William, King's carpenter, 163 *bis*, 169, 170 *bis*, 171, 207,
POWERS OF SEARCH, Trade-Guilds invested with, 3.

POWERS OF SEARCH conferred on Goldsmiths' and Skinners' Companies, *note to* 3.
——— of Carpenters' Company, 135-138, 146, 154-157, 281.
Preacher, paid to, 202.
Precautions for preventing the recurrence of fires, 283, 284.
Precepts, Lord Mayors', issued to companies, *note to* 45, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 76, 78, 79, 98, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 128, 187, 271.
Pressing Carpenters, 82, 167, 183-187.
Priest, supported by each company, 18.
—— named in first entry, 134.
—— paid to, 20, 21, 199, 200, 201.
Priests' hoods and dinner, paid for, 20.
——— wages, charges for, become property of the Crown, 28.
——— are redeemed, *Ibid.*
Princes of Wales created, 37, 74, 76.
Processions, *see* Progresses
Proclamations, 36, 68, 107, 271, 272.
Progresses, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 51, 56, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 89, 118, 119, 120, 125.
Protestants Irish, *see* Planters.
Provision of corn, paid for, 60.
——— of ships, paid for, 64 *bis*, 65.
Purprestures not to be made on walls, 194.
A Purpresture is an encroachment or illegal enclosure. The word is derived from the French *Pourprist*, an enclosure.
Pykes, paid for, 199 *bis*, 200, 202.
Quarterage, 15, 133, 244.
Quarter-days, 133, 197, 198, 204.
Quit-rent to St. Mary Spitall, paid, 16.
Quo Warranto, 131.
Rail for the Craft to stand in, paid for, 37, 46.
Raleigh Sir Walter, 65.
Regnal and Historical year, *note to* 32.
RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES 18-29.
Requiem, paid for, 201 *bis*.
——— mass of, 214.
Restoration of London after the Great Fire, 287 *et seq.*
Richard III. is met on his accession, 34.
——— issues commissions for the defence of his throne, 184.
Riders, paid to, 32, 33, 34.
Riding to meet the King on his accession, 31, 32.
——— fondness of apprentices for, *note to* 32.
Riley Theophilus, his plot against the republic, 101.
Ringing of bells, paid for, 21, 200.
Roaches, paid for, 199 *bis*, 200.
Roberts Sir Gabriel, Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.
Roe Sir Thomas, his funeral, 21.
———, his bequest to the Carpenters' Company, *note to Ibid.*
Roof arched, of the Hall, 231, 233, 234.
Rosewater, paid for, 203.
We cannot pretend to say when this article was first in vogue, but not very many years earlier, it seems to have been considered a present fit for Royalty, as the

following entries shew, — it cannot therefore, we conjecture, have been commonly used. This would indicate that the City Companies, in the elegancies of the table, fully kept pace with the general progress of refinement. Among several similar entries in the Privy Purse expences of Henry VIII. we read under date July, 1530, "Item the xxix daye paied to a man in rewarde for bringing a glasse of Rosewater fro guylford to Wyndesor ———————— vs
And in the Privy Purse Expences of Queen Mary (then Princess) under date, March, 1536-7. "Item geuen to a pore prest of Hatfeld bringing to my ladᵉ gce a glasse of Rose-water."—ijs vjd.

Rupert Prince, 131.

Rushes, paid for, 198, 200.
This item is worthy of notice. Before churches and other public and private buildings were commonly paved, or provided with boarded floors, it was usual to strew rushes on the ground to keep off the damp and cold, and this custom, has, in some places been preserved to modern times. Hone, in illustration of this, instances the church at Grassmere, in Westmoreland; Norwich cathedral on the Mayor's day; the hospital at Deptford on Trinity Monday, and others. The varied spelling of the word in the Books of the Carpenters' Company is curious. It first occurs in the 22nd year of Henry VI., thus:—"Payde for resschyn, 12*d*." In the 1st of Henry VII. it is spelt "Rysthys," in the 4th, "Rosys," in the 6th, "Rysches," in the 7th, "Rusthis," and in the 21st year of the reign, Russhes."

Russell, John, King's Carpenter, 168 *and note*, 169 *bis*.

Sack, paid for, 202.

Saddlers' Gild, the most ancient now existing, 2.

Saddlers' Gild, their Charter when granted, 4.

Salaries of Henry VIII.'s officers employed about Buildings, *note to* 168.

Saletts, paid for, 42.
A Salett was a light head-piece sometimes worn by Cavalry, but, generally by the Infantry and Archers, commonly resembling a Morion.

Salters' Company, their motto at a Lottery, *note to* 54.

Saltsellers, paid for, 201.
More properly Salt-cellars. These articles, besides their usual purpose, were made to serve as a mark of separation between the principal guests and their inferiors. All the chief guests sat above the Salt. Among Lord Fairfax's orders for the servants of his household is the following. "Let the best fashioned and apparelled Servants attend above the Salte, the rest belowe." (See the Northumberland Household Book). The "Sallts" mentioned in the text, appear to have been of a costly description. We find a smaller sum paid for one presented by the Princess Mary, for a christening gift at a somewhat later date. 1537.—Item geuen at the Cristenyng of Doctor mychaell Childe, a Salt Silù and gilt, my ladᵉ (grace) being godmother to the same, price———lxvjs viij*d*.

Sampson, story of, 213.

Saunsers, paid for, 17.

Savoy Hospital, 44 *and note*.

Sawyers, Carpenters' Company at issue with, 264, 267.

———— never incorporated, 268.

Scaffold for the execution of those concerned in Anne Boleyn's fate, 176, 177.

Scott, John, carpenter to the Office of Ordnance, 173.

Scriptural paintings condemned by Parliament, 242.
Scrivener, paid to, 10, 23, 29.
Seal of the Carpenters' Company, its date, 6.
———— payment for, *Ibid.*
Secluded Members of Parliament, restoration of by Monk, 115.
Serpentines, 186.
See Culverines.
Sheriffs, entries referring to, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 41, 67, 89, 120, 183, 195 *bis*, 196 *bis*, 249, 284.
Ships, provision of, 64 *sæpe*, 65.
Shipmoney raised, 86, 87.
Shipwrights unite with the Carpenters and Joiners against the Sawyers, 267.
Singers, paid to, 200 *bis*, 201.
Skinners' Company, their Powers of Search, *note to* 3.
———— provide torches at the funeral of Elizabeth of York, *note to* 40.
Skinners' Hall, Commissioners at, 29.
Smiths' Company, to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
SOCIAL MEETINGS 197-208.
Soldiers, charges for, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
Somerset Protector, soldiers granted against, 48.
Soutwyche, paid for four ells of, 43.
Probably a corruption of "Soutage" a sort of coarse cloth or bagging stuff for hops. *See* Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary, Vol. ii. p. 776, from More's MS. additions to Ray's North-Country words.
Sovereigns enrolled Members of Companies, 30.
Spanish Armada, 63, 64.
Speaker, Mr., paid to, 275.
————, his clerk, paid to, 275.
————, his house, fees paid in, 274.
Spyntts, paid for, 42.
Properly Splints.—They were small over-lapping plates for the defence of the bend of the arm, above the elbow.
Staff-torches, paid for, 62, 64.
Staines, Sir William, Lord Mayor and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 195, 196.
Staircase erected, 232.
Standings, paid for, 37, 48, 50, 51 *bis*, 56.
Standing force for the protection of the City, 56, 57.
State-Surveyor, 181, 182.
Steeple of St. Paul's struck by lightning, 52.
Story given, 223.
——, a term applied to historical paintings, 240.
Styleyard, 143.
The Styleyard, Steelyard, or Steelhouse, of which there is a long account in Stow. It was situated in Dowgate Ward, by the river side, and was an establishment for "Merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat and other grain, as leather, flax, linen, cloth, wainscots and other profitable merchandizes." These Merchants obtained a Charter from Henry III. and their "House" was then called "Guilda Aula Theutonicorum." They were great importers of corn, so much so, that the "occupiers of husbandry in this land were enforced to complain of them for bringing in such abundance when the Corn of this Realm was at an easy

price." Parliament, therefore, prohibited the importation, when wheat was as low as 6*s.* 8*d.* a quarter.

Supper, paid for, 75, 256 *bis.*

Supporters to the Arms of the Carpenters' Company, 11, 12.

Surssyngyll, paid for a, 49.
A Horse-girth.

SURVEYOR OF THE KING'S WORKS, 174-183.

——— General, 182.

Surveyors of the City, 267.

——— appointed by the City after the Great Fire, 280.

Swan, house set up for, 136.

Swans, paid for, 198.

—— to be provided against the Election-day, 205.

Sythe St. Brethren of, received of, for the Hall, 243.
The Church of St. Sythe, afterwards called St. Bennet Shorne, Shrog, or Sherehog, was situated in Cheap Ward, between Bucklersbury and Pancras Lane. Stow says that it took the name of St. Benet Shorne from one Benedict Shorne, a benefactor to the parish in Edward II.'s reign. Shrog and Sherehog were strange corruptions of Shorne. Here Hall the Chronicler was buried.

Tables, paid for, 16.

Table, octagonal, 215.

Table-napkins, 201, 203.
It may perhaps surprise the reader to find mention of table-napkins in 1560, but when it is considered that the use of forks did not become general for many years after, and that the fingers must therefore have been much in requisition, the use of table-napkins will appear something more than a luxury. It was customary to wash both before and after dinner in an apartment called the Ewery.

Taborer, paid to a, 200.

Tailor, paid to a, 24.

Tapers, 17.

——— kept burning in Churches, 18.

——— paid for, 20 *sæpe*, 200.

Taverner, paid to the, 199.

Thanksgivings, public, 64, 71 *bis*, 98, 104 *bis*, 114, 115, 131.

Timber Buildings more commodious than Brick Buildings, 277.

Timber roofs, 285-287.

Torches, 17.

———, paid for hire of, 20.

———, paid for hire and waste of, 40.

———, paid for, 45, 62, 78, 90.

Torne-broche, paid to the, 199.
A turnspit. It is evident that in the instances which are given in the text, the services of a human being and not those of a dog were engaged.

TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH GENERAL HISTORY, 30-132.

TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPANIES, 264-269.

Trenchers, paid for, 200.

Trentall, paid for, 16, 20.
A service of thirty masses, usually celebrated on as many different days, for the dead.

Trestles, given, 17.

Triumphs. *See* Pageants and Processions.

Triumphal Gates erected for James I. 69-71.

Turbots, paid for, 200.

Twickenham, Almshouses at, 262, 263.

Upholders, received of, for the Hall, 243.

Van Tromp, 114, 131.
Venison, paid for, 200.
——— dinner, paid for, 206.
Virgin Mary, probably the Patroness of the Carpenters' Company, 19.
Virginia, colonization of, 78-80.
Visited houses, charges for the relief of, 68, 87 *sæpe.*
Waits or Wayts, paid to, 200.
If these persons answer to the common meaning attached to the term as nocturnal musicians, our Records afford an instance of their employment above thirty years earlier than that mentioned by Sir Harris Nicolas in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. as being the earliest instance he had then discovered. The same term, however, occurs in Sharp's Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants, under date 1438.
Waller, Edmund, his plot against the Republicans, 98.
Wardens of the Carpenters' Company, custom that the youngest Warden should present a piece of plate, 24 *and note,* 25.
————, three, at first, 134.
————, ceremonies at the election of, 209-211.
————, their crowns, 211.
————, their cups, 213.
Wardulf, Doctor, paid to for his labour, 9.
Warham, Thomas, a benefactor and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 26.
————, his Will, 26-28.
————, his death, 28.
————, his obits, paid for, *Ibid.*
————, payments under his Will redeemed, 28, 29.
Warrant from the Recorder of London to the Carpenters' Company, *note to* 157.
Watch, Midsummer, 40-44.
Watchmen, paid to, 33, 40.
Waterbearer, paid to, 199.
Wax, paid for, 16 *bis.*
Wax-chandler, paid to, 16, 20, 40.
Weavers' Company, first Charter of incorporation granted to them, 3.
————, Carpenters' Hall let to, 247.
Westminster Hall, timber roof at, *note to* 285.
Wheatley, William, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.
Whifflers or Wiffelers, 52, 78, 119 *bis,* 121.
Persons who cleared the way. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, says they were young freemen who marched on Lord Mayor's day at the head of their proper Companies. In Donce's Illustrations of Shakspeare, the word is said to be derived from Whiffle, a fife or small flute.
Whittawyers, received of, for the Hall, 243.
The Whittawyers were a Guild long since extinct. There was also one of Greytawyers. Tawyers were dressers of leather. "The assize of a Whitetawyer is that he make nor tawe no Ledder but Shepe's Ledder, Gotes Ledder, Deres Ledder, Horses Ledder, and Hindes Ledder." (Stow)—The Tawyer did not use Bark as the Tanner.
Wiat, Sir Thomas, his rebellion, 50.
Wildgos, Mr. John, designs the present Court-room, 229.
————, designs the windows of the Great Hall, 231, 232.
Will of Thomas Warham, 26-28.

Will of Henry VII. *note to* 44.

William of Wykeham, King's Surveyor, 174, 183.

William III. In his reign the Quo Warranto against the City reversed, and the Companies restored to their privileges, 132.

Windows in the Great Hall, 231, 232, 234, 235.

———— at King's College Chapel, contract for, *note to* 285.

Woodmongers, Carpenters' Company at variance with, 264, 265,

Wren, Sir Christopher, 182, 205, 207, 278.

Wyatt, Richard, his initials on the table, 215.

————, his charities and almshouses, 251-261.

Xpofer Ridilisden and Nicholas Orrett chosen daysmen, 139.

Xpofer, a contraction for Christopher. In the same manner as the initials I H S were used as a contraction for Jesus, being the first two and last letters of the Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, (an explanation of which will be found in the note to p. 25), so the Greek word for Christ, ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, was frequently signified by the first two and last letters of the same, ΧΡΣ. The Σ not occurring in the word Christopher, the first two letters ΧΡ are employed as a contraction of the first syllable, Christ, with the addition of "ofer" to complete the word. For further remarks on the ΧΡΣ, see the paper read before the Camden Society, which is referred to in the note to p. 25.

Yelverton, Mr., retained about the Woodmongers' cause, 265.

————, his fee, *Ibid.*

FINIS.

PRINTED BY C. WHITTINGHAM, CHISWICK.

D.S.

NOV 3 1966